

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Raymond

Report Date: May 1, 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Hard rock wells which draw from underground fractures.

Name & general location of source(s): Raymond Wells #2, #8, #10, and #11.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the active supply wells of the Hillview Water Company, Inc. - Raymond by the Department of Health Services on August 9, 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: septic systems – low density, surface water – streams/lakes/rivers. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: surface water – streams/lakes/rivers, automobile – gas stations, septic system – low density, historic gas station. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Hillview Water Company, Inc. 40312 Greenwood Way, Oakhurst, CA 93644. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Ralph Fairfield 559.683.4322, P.O. Box 2269 Oakhurst, CA 93644.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Hillview Water Company, Inc. does not hold regularly scheduled meetings. The public is allowed to participate in all CPUC proceedings.

For more information, contact: Hillview Water Company, Inc.

Phone: 559.683.4322

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- [*Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- [*Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- [*Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- [*Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- [*Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> .	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/11/13	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	9/11/13	5	0	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	4/17/14	29.5	22 – 34	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	4/17/14	150	120 – 190	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Antimony – ppb	4/17/14	ND	ND	6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
*Arsenic – ppb	4/17/14	22.2	2.1 – 27	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Cadmium – ppb	4/17/14	ND	ND	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chlorine – ppm	January - December	1.36	1.02 – 1.8	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Fluoride – ppm	4/17/14	0.1275	0.12 – 0.13	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits' water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
*Gross Alpha Activity – pCi/L	4/17/14	24.72	3.86 – 45.3	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) – ppb	4/23/14	5.6	5.6	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*Nitrate (as Nitrate, NO₃) – ppm	January - December	18.43	4.1 – 48	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) – ppb	6/30/14	9.5	9.5	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*Uranium – pCi/L	January - December	27.775	2.3 – 78	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
1,2-Dichlorobenzene – ppb	3/2012	5.3	3.8 – 5.3	600	600	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride – ppm	4/17/14	19.75	13 – 28	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color – Units	4/17/14	<5.0	<5.0	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Corrosivity	8/2008	Moderately corrosive	NA	Non-corrosive	NA	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.
Iron – ppb	4/17/14	30	ND – 120	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese – ppb	4/17/14	ND	ND	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Selenium – ppb	4/17/14	5.8	5.8	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive).
Specific Conductance µS/cm	4/17/14	425	350 – 510	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate – ppm	4/17/14	16	6 – 28	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) – ppm	4/17/14	272.5	240 – 320	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity – Units	4/17/14	<0.1	<0.1 – 0.12	5	NA	Soil runoff.
Zinc – ppm	4/17/14	0.19	ND – 0.76	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Hillview Water Company, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for

lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
*Arsenic – ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Since 2006 when the EPA lowered the MCL for arsenic from 50 ppb to 10 ppb, until the grant projects are completed.	Hillview has received Proposition 50 and 84 grants from Waterboards which will provide water treatment to eliminate the MCL violations and provide additional water source. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2016.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
*Gross Alpha Activity – pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.	Since January of 2012 until the grant projects are completed.	Hillview has received Proposition 50 and 84 grants from Waterboards which will provide water treatment to eliminate the MCL violations and provide additional water source. The project is in progress. Completion is expected in 2016.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer.
*Nitrate (as nitrate, NO₃) ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.	Since Nitrate sampling has been done in this water system until the grant projects are completed.	Hillview has received Proposition 50 and Proposition 84 grants from Waterboards which will provide water treatment to eliminate the MCL violations and provide additional water source. The project is in progress. Completion is expected in 2016.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
*Uranium – pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.	Uranium levels started to elevate in 2010 and will likely remain elevated until the grant projects are completed.	Hillview has received Proposition 50 and 84 grants from Waterboards which will provide water treatment to eliminate the MCL violations and provide additional water source. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2016.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.