



DRINK THE WATER!

**Oakhurst/Sierra Lakes
Hillview Water Company
Consumer Confidence Report
June 30, 2014**

The Hillview Water Company, Inc. is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report for our Oakhurst/Sierra Lakes water system. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect your water resources. We continually test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by both state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2013 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.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The water we deliver to you comes from hard rock wells which is drawn from underground fractures. We operate sixteen wells in the Oakhurst area (Sierra Lakes Wells #1A, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, and Junction Wells #1 and #2), four wells in the Forest Ridge area (Ditton Wells #1, #2, #3, and #4), and two standby wells in the central Oakhurst area (YHS Wells #2 and #3).

A source water assessment was conducted for the active water supply wells by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) using the default Groundwater System Method on February 3, 2003. The sources of information used for this assessment included system files and inventories, CDPH files, well data sheets, and a CDPH GPS survey. The assessment determined that the water source is most vulnerable to the following activities:

- Activities not associated with any detected contaminants
 - × Illegal activities/unauthorized dumping and sewer collection systems
 - × Automobile – gas stations
 - × Septic Systems – high density
 - × Septic Systems – low density

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Hillview Water Company, Inc. office at 40312 Greenwood Way, Oakhurst, CA. You may, also, request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Ralph Fairfield, Compliance and Resource Officer at 559.683.4322 or P.O. Box 2269 Oakhurst, CA 93644.

Although the Hillview Water Company, Inc. does not schedule meetings at regular intervals, the public is welcome to attend and participate in all California Public Utilities Commission proceedings. For more information please contact us at 559.683.4322.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

CDPH has asked us to make this report easy to read and understand. (They also, however, have required us to use certain language and phrases which, sometimes, makes things somewhat difficult to understand.) To help you better understand some terms you might not be familiar with, we've provided the following definitions:

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: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Non-Detects (ND): Not detectable at the testing limit. (Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.)

ppm: Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.00.

ppb: Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.00.

ppt: Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L) – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.00.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or picogram per liter (pg/L) – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.00.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department 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 Department 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 date.)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	September 11,12,25, 2013	10	<5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	September 11,12,25, 2013	10	.210	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)	9/13	170	10/01/00	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	9/13	720	45-840	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations

						present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.
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**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
*Gross Alpha Activity pCi/L	9/13	80.9	11.11-148	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
*Arsenic – ppb	8/13	14	0-50.7	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Chromium – ppb	3/09	4.1	0-4.1	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO ₃) – ppm	9/13	13	0-12.3	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) – ppb	8/13	3.7	0-4.5	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*Uranium – pCi/L (average to distribution)	Jan-Dec	41.4	2.1-89	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
*Uranium – pCi/L	12/13	51	45-89	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
*Uranium – pCi/L	June-Oct 2007	23	3.1-2834	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
*Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) – ppb	10/10	18	0-18	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).
1,2-Dichlorobenzene – ppb	9/12	5.4	0-5.4	600	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).
Chlorine – ppm	Jan- Dec	2.2	1.04-2.2	[4.0]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

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	09/13/14	720	08/01/44	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Iron – ppb, Raw before blending or treatment	10/13	2500	0-4300	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Iron – ppb, after blending and treatment	10/13	3000	4.9-99	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
*Manganese – ppb	7/13	51	0-290	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.

*Manganese – ppb after blending and before treatment	7/13	110	0-290	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese – ppb after blending and treatment	5/13	43	0-46.3	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
*Specific Conductance – µS/cm	9/13	2200	0-2200	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate – ppm	9/13	29	0.9-49.8	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
*Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) – ppm	9/13	1700	148-1870	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
*Turbidity – Units	9/13	4.2	<1-17	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
Zinc – ppm	9/13	ND	0-300	5.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

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

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).

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. The 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>.

Hillview Water Company, Inc. is pleased to announce that we have received a Proposition 50 grant from the California Department of Public Health. This money comes from the SAFE DRINKING WATER, WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY, FLOOD CONTROL, RIVER AND COASTAL PROTECTION BOND ACT OF 2006. When the project is complete, the MCL exceedances for Arsenic, Manganese, and Uranium will be eliminated for the Oakhurst/Sierra Lakes water system.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
*Gross Alpha Activity – pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.	Since Radiological Testing has been done in this water system.	Hillview has received a Proposition 84 grant from the California Department of Public Health which will provide water treatment to eliminate the MCL violations. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2015.	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 an increased risk of getting cancer.
*Uranium – pCi/L (average to distribution)	Erosion of natural deposits.	Since Radiological Testing has been done in this water system.	Hillview has received a Proposition 84 grant from the California Department of Public Health which will provide water treatment to eliminate the MCL violations. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2015.	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.
*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.	Hillview has received a Proposition 84 grant from the California Department of Public Health which will provide water treatment to eliminate the MCL violations. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2015.	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.
*Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) – ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).	None. The well cannot pump directly into distribution and was immediately taken off line.	Since October of 2010, immediately when the PCE was detected, the contaminated well was taken off line and will not be used again until it is below MCL.	Some people who drink water containing Tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
*Chloride (a) – ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	None. The well does not feed directly into distribution. Blending will continue.	Hillview has received a Proposition 50 grant from the California Department of Public Health which will provide treatment and additional water source for blending. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2015.	(a) Chloride MCL is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided.
*Manganese (a) – ppb	Leaching from natural deposits.	None. The well cannot pump directly into distribution.	Hillview has received Proposition 50 and 84 grants from the California Department of Public Health to new additional treatment. The projects are in progress. Completion expected in 2015.	The Manganese MCL is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided for the MCL of 50 ppb, only for the notification level of 500 ppb.
*Specific Conductance (a) μS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	None. The well does not feed directly into distribution. Blending will continue.	Hillview has received a Proposition 50 grant from the California Department of Public Health which will provide treatment, additional source, and blending. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2015.	(a) Specific Conductance MCL is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided.

<p>*Total Dissolved Solids (a) (TDS) – ppm</p>	<p>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.</p>	<p>The high TDS will continue.</p>	<p>Hillview has received a Proposition 50 grant from the California Department of Public Health which will provide treatment, additional source, and blending. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2015.</p>	<p>(a) The Total Dissolved Solids MCL is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided.</p>
<p>*Turbidity (a)</p>	<p>Soil runoff.</p>	<p>None. The well does not feed directly into distribution. Blending will continue.</p>	<p>Hillview has received a Proposition 50 grant from the California Department of Public Health which will provide treatment, additional source, and blending. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2015.</p>	<p>(a) The Turbidity MCL is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided.</p>

(a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.