Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: RAYMOND – HILLVIEW WATER COMPANY, INC.
Water System Number: 2010012

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on May 19, 2016 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: RALPH FAIRFIELD
Signature:
Title: COMPLIANCE AND RESOURCE OFFICER
Phone Number: 559.683.4322 Date: MAY 19, 2016

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: http://h2oakhurst.com/downloads/2015CCRRaymond.pdf
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used).
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release).
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published).
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations).
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools.
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations).
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice).
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized).
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used).
- ☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____
- ☒ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission.

Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: http://h2oakhurst.com/downloads/2015CCRRaymond.pdf

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

The Hillview Water Company, Inc. maintains a website at www.h2oakurst.com and posts our Consumer Confidence Report on that website. The direct link for the Raymond CCR is: http://h2oakhurst.com/downloads/2015CCRRaymond.pdf. Additionally, letters are sent to all our customers advising them that the report is available on line. The letter (sample attached) states that Hillview Water Company, Inc. will mail them a copy of the report if they call and request it. The letter is in both English and Spanish and advises our customers to contact us for a translation of the report if desired.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Raymond Report Date: May 19, 2016

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, 2015 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, #11, and #13.
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.

Variances 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, 5, and 6 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.) 2	1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli.*	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	2.5	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	0.15	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)	7/28/15	25		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	7/28/15	180		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**
***Arsenic – ppb**	2/9,5/19, 8/18, 11/10/ 2015	10.4	2.8 – 25	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Chlorine – ppm	January - December	1.61	1.19 – 2.30	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
***Gross Alpha Activity – pCi/L**	4/20, 7/28/ 2015	26.7	6.39 – 47	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) – ppb	6/17/15	2.1		60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as Nitrate, NO_3) – ppm	January - December	18.11	ND – 39	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) – ppb	6/17/15	12		80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
***Uranium – pCi/L**	January - December	34.65	3.2 – 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	7/28/15	15		500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color – Units	7/28/15	15		15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Corrosivity	8/2008	Moderately corrosive		Non-corrosive	NA	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.
***Iron – ppb**	7/28/15	2500		300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (CONTINUED)						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
***Manganese – ppb**	7/28/15	64		50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Selenium – ppb	7/28/15	5.9		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	4/20, 7/28/2015	428	340 – 510	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate – ppm	7/28/15	12		500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) – ppm	7/28/15	290		1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
***Turbidity – Units**	7/28/15	10		5	NA	Soil runoff.
Zinc – ppm	7/28/15	0.75		5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language***
***Toluene – ppb**	7/28, 12/14/ 2015	240	ND – 240	150	Some people who use water containing toluene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system, kidney, or liver problems.

**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).

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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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/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 2017.	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 2017.	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 may years may have increased risk of getting cancer.
***Iron**	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	Raymond Well #13 was sampled on July 28, 2015. Water is blended before distribution.	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 2017.	Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
***Manganese**	Leaching from natural deposits.	Raymond Well #13 was sampled on July 28, 2015. Water is blended before distribution.	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 2017.	The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT (CONTINUED)				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
***Toluene – ppb**	A constituent of pipe sealer which was present in a new emergency drought well.	A new pipe, pump, and motor were installed on July 28, 2015. A small amount of pipe sealer came in contact with the water. The well was flushed to clear before going on line.	The offending well piping was checked and flushed to waste. Substance was subsequently found to be non-detect.	Some people who use water containing toluene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system, kidney, or liver problems.
***Turbidity**	Soil runoff.	Raymond Well #13 was sampled on July 28, 2015. Water is blended before distribution.	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 2017.	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
***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 2017.	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.

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption