

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Hidden Valley Lake Community Services DistrictReport Date: 7/1/2022

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 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data. Your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. The Hidden Valley Lake CSD vigilantly safeguards its water supply and operations to ensure it does not violate maximum contaminant levels.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Hidden Valley Community Services District a 19400 Hartmann Rd, Hidden Valley Lake, CA 95467 para asistirlo en español.

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: GroundwaterName and General Location of Source(s): Wells 4, 2 and 3 in the southeast portion of Coyote ValleyDrinking Water Source Assessment Information: Completed September 2002 by CDPH Mendocino District (available at the HVLCS D main office). Vulnerabilities include:

Wells 02 and 03 are considered vulnerable to nearby activities. Chromium has been detected in the water produced by Wells 02 and 03. Samples from Well 02 analyzed for chromium over the past 10 years indicate concentrations from less than 10 µg/L to 15 µg/L. Eight samples from the Well 03 have been analyzed for chromium concentration since 1992; results indicate concentrations from 'Not Detected' to 13 µg/L. The state health standard or maximum contaminant level is 50 µg/L. This chromium appears to be natural occurring and to date has not exceeded the state health standard.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Monthly, on the third Tuesday at 7 p.m. in the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Boardroom or online as announced.For more information, Contact: Barry Silva, Utility Supervisor (707) 987 – 9201

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

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

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.

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

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.

Variations and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 byproducts 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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

UNITS		EQUIVALENCE
mg/L = milligrams per liter	ppm = parts per million	1 second in 11.5 days
µg/L = micrograms per liter	ppb = parts per billion	1 second in nearly 32 years
ng/L = nanograms per liter	ppt = parts per trillion	1 second in nearly 32,000 years
pg/L = picograms per liter	ppq = parts per quadrillion	1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were tested for 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked.

Table 1: COMPLIANCE WITH TOTAL COLIFORM MCL BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2021 AND JUNE 30, 2021^(a) (INCLUSIVE)					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(b)	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 are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) This report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

(b) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL.

Table 2: SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER								
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/14/21 – 8/11/21	20	ND	0	15	0.2	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/14/21 – 8/11/21	20	0.36	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	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)	4/2/21	7.2	7.2	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/2/21	201	201	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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
Barium (mg/L)	4/2/21	0.1	0.1	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (µg/L)	3/10/21 – 6/10/21	23	0 – 23	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L)	12/22/21	1.3	0.74 – 1.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	10/27/21	8.74	8.74	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/L)	10/27/21	2.6	2.6	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 5: DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Chloride (mg/L)	4/2/21 – 4/28/21	12	7.5 – 12	None	N/A
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	4/2/21	380	380	None	N/A
Sulfate (mg/L)	4/2/21	16	16	None	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	4/2/21	180	180	None	N/A
Turbidity	4/2/21	0.3	0.3	None	N/A

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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: 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. HVLCSD 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.