2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District** Report Date: **6/16/2026**

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, 2025, 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: **Groundwater**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Wells 4, 2 and 3 in the southeast portion of Coyote Valley**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **Completed September 2002 by CDPH Mendocino District (available at the HVLCSD 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 Wednesday at 6 p.m. in the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Boardroom**

For more information, Contact: **Barry Silva, Utility Superintendent (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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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 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
MFL = million fibers per liter		
CU = Standard Measurement of Color		

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Tables 1, 2, and 3 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 DETECTION OF COPPER

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	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
Copper (ppm)	7/16/24 – 9/10/24	21	**0.40**	**0**	1.3	0.3	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 2: 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)	4/3/24	**6.5**	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	4/3/24	**167**	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

Table 3: 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**
Chromium [Hexavalent] (ug/L)[a]	2/26/25 – 11/19/25	**13.93**[b]	4.06 – 23.40	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
	11/19/25	**14.00**[c]	14.00			
Chromium [Total] (ug/L)	2/26/25 – 11/19/25	**15.88**[b]	ND – 53.00	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
	11/19/25	**13.00**[c]	13.00			
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	2/6/25	**1.59**	0.97 – 1.90	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

[a] Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at levels that exceed the chromium (hexavalent) MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until after October 1, 2027, we are working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. Specifically, we are consulting with our State Water Board engineer and consulting firms to evaluate solutions.

[b] This is an average of finished and unfinished water sample results.

[c] This is an average of the finished water sample results.

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. 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.