



Hidden Valley Lake

Community Services District

19400 Hartmann Road

Hidden Valley Lake, CA 95467

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*It's easy for every Californian—young and old—to save water every day. The good news is there are lots of simple ways to reduce the amount of water that we use at home, both inside and outside. If we all work together, we can make a difference for California's future.*

**Hidden Valley Lake CSD**

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**A public service to the HVL community**

**Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District**



*"The mission of the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District is to provide, maintain and protect our community's water"*

**Drought Update**

The impact of the ongoing drought continues to make front page news across the State. Earlier this year a number of communities were forced to implement mandatory water rationing to preserve their remaining water supplies. The District is fortunate to have a remarkably reliable water supply. Although the Coyote Valley groundwater basin, the source of our community's drinking water, is small by statewide standards, our water demands – the amount of water we withdraw from this "bank" each year – are relatively modest. In all but the driest years the groundwater basin is fully recharged by the end of the rainy season.

**How are we doing?**

This has been one of the driest years on record, the groundwater basin is nearly, but not fully recharged. On February 18, 2014 the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District Board of Directors adopted Resolution 2014-2 calling for voluntary conservation. To date District water usage has decreased 19 percent over the same period in prior year. The District continues to urge aggressive conservation as a means of preserving and extending our water supply.

**Will there be mandatory rationing this summer or fall?**

Recently, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the agency that oversees water rights, has notified municipalities, farmers and others across the State they may impose mandatory water rationing on all water users in critically dry areas such as the San Joaquin and Sacramento drainages. The District is located in the Putah Creek drainage, a tributary of the Sacramento river, and could soon be required by the SWRCB to implement mandatory water rationing. We are working closely with the SWRCB and will keep you informed as this issue progresses. Additional information about the SWRCB and the statewide impacts of the drought are available at [www.waterboards.ca.gov](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov).



We can make a difference for California's future at <http://saveourwater.com/>

## New Chromium Limit Will Impact Water Rates

Providing you with a safe and reliable supply of drinking water is our top priority. Our water consistently meets all federal and state drinking water standards. Those standards, however, tend to get tighter as technological advances enable the detection of pollutants at lower and lower trace amounts. We now routinely detect elements in water at the parts-per-billion (ppb) level. That’s like finding one grain of salt among a billion grains of sand!

Current drinking water standards limit the amount of “total chromium” to 50 ppb. Chromium naturally occurs in several different forms, the most common of which are trivalent chromium (chromium-3) and hexavalent chromium (chromium-6). Our water has never exceeded the 50 ppb total chromium limit.

### What’s the Difference Between Chromium-3 and Chromium-6?

If you take a multivitamin, you might see chromium listed as one of the ingredients. That’s chromium-3, an essential nutrient. Chromium-6 is not as harmless as chromium-3 and, according to some studies, may pose a risk of cancer when inhaled or ingested.

In April 2014, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) adopted a drinking water standard that limits chromium-6 to 10 ppb. California is the first state to adopt a separate, more-stringent limit for chromium-6. The new chromium-6 standard is scheduled to take effect beginning July 1, 2014.

### Is Chromium-6 In Our Water?

In anticipation of the proposed standard, we immediately expanded our ongoing testing program for chromium. The results indicate that our raw water supply occasionally has chromium-6 levels that exceed the proposed 10 ppb limit. The source of chromium-6 appears to be serpentine rock, which is relatively abundant in our area and other parts of the State, and is a well-documented source of chromium.

### What Happens Next?

Complying with the proposed 10 ppb limit for chromium-6 will require additional treatment or blending of different water sources. The CDPH estimates that for a District of our size, the cost of compliance could exceed \$730,000 per year, or roughly \$300 per year per residential connection.



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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Property address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact phone number: \_\_\_\_\_



## 2013 Water Quality Report

The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District is committed to providing our community with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water that meets Federal and State standards. The District's drinking water is routinely sampled and monitored for contaminants. Each year the District's sampling results and other information pertaining to water quality are published in accordance with Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) requirements.

**The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District is once again pleased to report that our drinking water meets all treatment standards. The following tables summarize the results of the District's rigorous testing.**

### Definitions 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 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 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 contamination that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWs 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 contaminate which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Variations and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed and 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 ((ug/L)

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

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

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

### What These Tables Mean

**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.

## What These Tables Mean

### Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (continued)

- *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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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, 5 and 6 list all the drinking water contaminants detected during most recent sampling for constituents. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State allows us to monitor for some 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	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 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 (and reporting units)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20	5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	20	0.37	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)	4-18-12	6.7	-	No standard	No standard	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4-18-12	250	-	No standard	No standard	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	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chromium (ppb)	12-3-13	24	11-24	50	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4-18-12	.15	0.10-0.15	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm)	12-23-13	8.6	7.4-9.8	45	4 5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

**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	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	4-18-12	10	3-10	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Methyl-tert-butyl ether [MTBE] (ug/L)	10-25-13	ND	-	5	NA	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemi-
Odor---Threshold (units)	4-18-12	<1	-	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (ug/L)	4-18-12	<10	-	100	NA	Industrial discharges
Turbidity	4-18-12	0.30	-	5	NA	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	4-18-12	<0.05	-	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	4-18-12	270	-	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	12-11-12	550	-	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	4-18-12	7.9	-	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Iron	4-18-12	<100	-	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	4-18-12	<20	-	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	4-18-12	7.5	-	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Chromium VI (ppb) (Hexavalent chromium)	12-3-13	24	11-24	NA	NA



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## 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. Hidden Valley Lake CSD 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>.

## How Can I Get Involved?

District Board meetings typically occur on the third Tuesday of the month at 7 p.m. in the District boardroom located at 19400 Hartmann Road, Hidden Valley Lake. Agendas, public hearing notices and agenda packets are published on our website under "Outreach/Publications 2014" tab <http://www.hiddenvalleylakecsd.com/index>