Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District
Consumer Confidence Report 2009

The Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District (District) is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and sewer services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is well water; the District has three wells that draw groundwater from the Coyote Valley aquifer. The District is pleased to report that our water meets all Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns regarding your water utility, please contact Lead Water Operator Dennis White at (707) 987- 9201. The District has a 24-hour emergency standby; to reach this operator call (707) 987-9201. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled public meetings. Public meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the District's boardroom at 19400 Hartmann Road, Hidden Valley Lake. Agendas are posted on the District's website at www.hiddenvalleylakecsd.com

Proposed Solar Power for the Reclamation Plant scheduled for 2010-2011 fiscal year.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien (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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (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.

NA: not applicable

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)

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 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.

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

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.

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, agriculture 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, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The District 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1-December 31, 2009. 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli* (Total Coliform Rule)	(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 *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (*E. coli,* enterococci or coliphage) (Federal Ground Water Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	Treatment Technique	NA	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (CCR units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	3-18-09	.0	-	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	3-18-09	.0	-	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	3-6-07	.0767		20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 3 – CUSTOMER TAP SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) 7-14-09	20	5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 7-14-09	20	0.39	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 4 - 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)	4-7-09	6.1	-	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	4-7-09	250	-	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (ppm)	4-7-09	<0.05	-	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (ppb)	4-7-09	<0.006	-	6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	4-7-09	<0.002	-	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	4-7-09	<0.1	-	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4-7-09	<0.001	-	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	4-7-09	<0.001	-	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	4-7-09	19		50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm)	2-18-09 10-28-09	<0.001	<0.001	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	4-7-09	<0.001	-	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (ppb)	4-7-09	<10	-	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO_3) (ppm)	12-8-09	9.8	8-11	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as nitrogen) (ppm)	12-8-09	<.4	<.4	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2-18-09 11-3-09	<4	ND-<4	6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (ppb)	4-7-09	<5	-	50	(50)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (ppb)	4-7-09	<1	-	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

TABLE 6 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Contaminant (CCR units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
TTHMs - Total Trihalmethanes (ppb)	8-1-07	3.8	-	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 7 - 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**
Color	12-8-09	10	5-15	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Methyl-tert-butyl ether [MTBE] (ug/L)	4-7-09	ND	-	5	NA	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor---Threshold (units)	4-7-09	<1		3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (ug/L)	4-7-09	<10		100	NA	Industrial discharges
Turbidity	4-7-09	.15		5	NA	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	4-7-09	<0.05	-	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids mg/L)	4-7-09	270	-	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance µS/cm	4-7-09	510	-	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	4-7-09	7.6	-	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L	4-7-09	<100	-	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	4-7-09	<20		50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	4-7-09	7.9	-	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 8 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Chromium VI (ppb) (Hexavalent chromium)	10-8-08	20.5	NA	NA

Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

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).

Requirements are prescribed by sections 64450 and 64449 (c) (2) and (i).

Please call our office if you have questions at (707) 987-9201