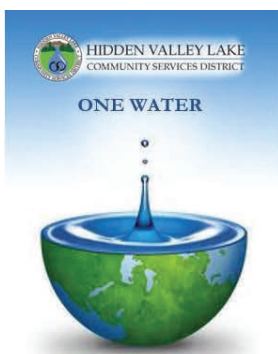




Newsletter and Consumer Confidence Report

In addition to the District’s annual Consumer Confidence Report, this newsletter includes important information regarding recent District activities.



Inside this issue:

Drought Update	1
New sewer/water rates	1-2
2016 Water Quality Report	2-4

Drought update

On April 7, 2017, Governor Brown ended the drought state of emergency in most of California by Executive Order B-40-17. Consequently, the District’s Board of Directors voted to rescind the drought stage II rate on your water bill. For the remainder of the fiscal year, volumetric water charges dropped from \$2.90 per hundred cubic ft to \$2.07 per hundred cubic feet.

The Governor’s office was careful to note that Executive Order B-36-17, “Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life”, does still remain in full force. The District is dedicated to working together with the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), Department of Water Resources (DWR), and the Governor’s Office as the ratification of this plan makes its way through State Legislature. The One Water policy perspective has been adopted by multiple California agencies, and is currently experiencing a groundswell of support across the state. The District endorses this perspective as conservation bills move towards becoming law.

For more information regarding these topics:

https://www.gov.ca.gov/docs/4.7.17_Exec_Order_B-40-17.pdf

https://www.gov.ca.gov/docs/5.9.16_Executive_Order.pdf

http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/conservation/docs/20170407_EO_B-37-16_Final_Report.pdf

http://www.acwa.com/sites/default/files/page/2016/11/water-suppliers-and-associations_final-comment-letter-12-19-16.pdf

http://www.cuwa.org/pubs/CUWA_OneWaterPolicyPrinciples_11-03-16.pdf

<http://www.waterrf.org/PublicReportLibrary/4660.pdf>

New sewer/water rates take effect July 1, 2017

In accordance with the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District sewer/water rate structure adopted in 2015, you will be seeing a change to your rates starting with the July billing period. This will appear on your bill that will be mailed to you in early August.

Your monthly **sewer** rate will be re-calculated based on your most recent indoor water use (Jan - Apr 2017). The actual sewer rate has changed to the rate listed in the FY 2017/2018 column of “Monthly Sewer Rates”.

**Hidden Valley Lake CSD
Board of Directors**

Jim Lieberman–President
Carolyn Graham-Vice President
Jim Freeman-Director
Linda Herndon -Director
Judy Mirbegian-Director

MONTHLY SEWER RATES

"Fixed" Charge by Meter Size	FY 2015/2016	FY 2016/2017	FY 2017/2018	FY 2018/2019	FY 2019/2020
Residential*	\$38.92	\$42.03	\$45.39	\$49.02	\$51.96
Commercial & Government (per HEU)	\$38.92	\$42.03	\$45.39	\$49.02	\$51.96
"Volumetric" Charge per 100 cubic feet of monthly water use					
Residential*	\$2.07	\$2.23	\$2.41	\$2.60	\$2.76
Commercial & Government	\$2.25	\$2.43	\$2.62	\$2.83	\$3.00

*Includes single and multifamily; multifamily assessed per HEU

The monthly **water** rate has changed to the rate listed in the FY2017/2018 column of "Monthly Water Rates"

MONTHLY WATER RATES

"Fixed" Charge by Meter Size	FY 2015/2016	FY 2016/2017	FY 2017/2018	FY 2018/2019	FY 2019/2020
5/8 & 3/4 - inch *	\$27.54	\$30.57	\$33.93	\$36.65	\$39.58
1 - inch	\$66.04	\$73.30	\$81.37	\$87.88	\$94.91
1 1/2 - inch	\$130.20	\$144.52	\$160.42	\$173.25	\$187.11
2 - inch	\$207.19	\$229.99	\$255.28	\$275.71	\$297.75
Volumetric Charges - \$/100 cubic feet					
Uniform Rate	\$1.86	\$2.07	\$2.30	\$2.48	\$2.68
Drought Stage 1 (10% use reduction)	\$2.33	\$2.59	\$2.87	\$3.10	\$3.35
Drought Stage 2 (20% use reduction)	\$2.61	\$2.90	\$3.22	\$3.47	\$3.75
Drought Stage 3 (30% use reduction)	\$2.80	\$3.10	\$3.45	\$3.72	\$4.02
Drought Stage 4 (40% use reduction)	\$3.11	\$3.45	\$3.83	\$4.14	\$4.47

*Most common single family residential meter size

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(from 4/1/16-12/31/16)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	8/12/15-12/23/15	20	ND	0	.015	0.002	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/12/15-12/23/15	20	.29	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)	1/29/15; 4/15/15	6.9	6.4-7.4	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/29/15; 4/15/15	205	200-210	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
Chromium (ppb)	1/20/16- 9/7/16	15.5	10-22	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2/24/16- 12/14/16	13.3	3.5-22	10	.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	4/15/15	.3	.3	5		Soil runoff
Barium (ppm)	1/29/15	.12	.12	1		Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	8/17/16	1.8	1.8	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	3/30/16	.887	.887	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	3/30/16; 4/29/16	ND	ND	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	11/9/16	1.05	.53-1.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N	11/9/16	<.4	<.4	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	3/30/16	<4	<4	6	1	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.
Endothall	3/30/16	<45	<45	100	94	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Haloacetic Acid	8/17/16	<1	<1	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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.

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.

For more detailed Water Quality Data, including a full glossary of terms, please refer to the full Consumer Confidence Report at www.hvllcsd.org/public-record-documents

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)	4/15/15	5.4	5.4	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	3/30/16	450	450	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	1/29/15; 4/15/15	14	13-15	500	.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/29/15; 4/15/15	225	220-230	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	1/29/15; 4/15/15	220	220	none	NA
Calcium	1/29/15; 4/15/15	13	5-21	none	NA
Magnesium	1/29/15; 4/15/15	39	36-42	none	NA
pH	1/29/15; 4/15/15	7.75	7.71-7.78	none	NA

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 Community Services 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. [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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

The state of California changed the Maximum Compliance Level (MCL) for Hexavalent Chromium in July 2014, and Senate Bill 385 was enacted in September 2015. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has accepted Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District (HVLCSD)'s compliance plan to meet this new MCL. For more information on this plan, and the health effects of Hexavalent Chromium, please refer to our website; www.hvllcsd.org/notices