

color, iron, manganese;
turbidity.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Coarsegold

Report Date: May 19, 2016

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 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Hard rock wells which draw from underground fractures.

Name & general location of source(s): Coarsegold Wells #2 and #3.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was completed on January 23, 2002 for the active water supply wells of the Hillview Water Company, Inc. - Coarsegold. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Transportation corridors – Roads/Streets; Wells – Water supply. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Hillview Water Company, Inc. 40312 Greenwood Way, Oakhurst, CA 93644. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Ralph Fairfield 559.683.4322, P.O. Box 2269 Oakhurst, CA 93644.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Hillview Water Company, Inc., does not hold regularly scheduled meetings. The public is allowed to participate in all CPUC proceedings.

For more information, contact: Hillview Water Company, Inc.

Phone: 559.683.4322

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 (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 the 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 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.

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 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.

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

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an 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 (µg/L)

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

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

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

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, 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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 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 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	(In a mo.) 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 (Complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set.)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/10,11/ 2013	5	4.95	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	9/10,11/ 2013	5	0.095	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)	6/24/14	23	20 – 27	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	6/24/14	125	110 – 140	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally, magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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
Chlorine – ppm	January - December	1.47	1.36 – 1.47	[4.0]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Fluoride – ppm	6/24/14	0.1	ND – 0.1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) – ppb	7/23/2014	11		60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Toluene – ppb	3/2012	3.1	ND – 3.1	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) – ppb	7/23/14	1.5		80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
1,2 Dichlorobenzene – ppb	3/2012	5.3	3.9 – 5.3	600	600	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).

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	6/24/14	35	26 – 45	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Chlorine – ppm	January - December	1.44	0.96 – 2.11	[4]	[4]	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
*Color – Units	6/24/14	201	150 – 250	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
*Iron – ppb	2/9,5/19, 8/18/15	8,529	490 – 21,000	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
*Manganese – ppb	2/9,5/19, 8/18/15	286	210 – 360	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance – µS/cm	6/8/15	463	420 – 510	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate – ppm	6/24/14	32	20 – 44	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (CONTINUED)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) – ppm	6/24/14	245	210 – 280	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
*Turbidity – Units	6/24/14	119	78 – 160	5	NA	Soil runoff.
Zinc – ppm	6/24/14	0.1	0.07 – 0.14	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
tert-Butyl alcohol (TBA) – ppb	5/2012	3.8	ND – 3.8	12 ppb	Some people who use water containing tert-Butyl alcohol in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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. Hillview Water Company, Inc., 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

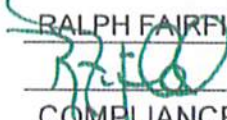
VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
*Color	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	None.	Proposition 50 grant from Waterboards which will provide filtration. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2017.	Color is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided.
*Iron – ppb	Leaching from natural deposits.	Until the Iron and Manganese removal plant from Forest Ridge in Oakhurst is moved to Coarsegold.	Proposition 50 grant from Waterboards which will provide filtration. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2017.	Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
*Manganese – ppb	Leaching from natural deposits.	Until the Iron and Manganese removal plant from Forest Ridge in Oakhurst is moved to Coarsegold.	Proposition 50 grant from Waterboards which will provide filtration. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2017.	The manganese MCL is a secondary drinking water standard and no Health Effects Language is provided for the MCL of 50 ppb, only for the notification level of 500 ppb.
*Turbidity	Soil runoff.	None. The well does not feed directly into distribution. Blending will continue.	Hillview has received a Proposition 50 grant from Waterboards which will provide treatment, additional source and blending. The project is in progress. Completion expected in 2017.	Turbidity has no health effects.

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: COARSEGOLD – HILLVIEW WATER COMPANY, INC.
Water System Number: 2010013

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on May 19, 2016 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: RALPH FAIRFIELD
Signature: 
Title: COMPLIANCE AND RESOURCE OFFICER
Phone Number: 559.683.4322 Date: MAY 19, 2016

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL: <http://h2oakhurst.com/downloads/2015CCRCoarsegold.pdf>
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used).
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release).
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published).
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations).
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools.
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations).
 - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice).
 - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized).
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used).
 - For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____
 - For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission.

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: <http://h2oakhurst.com/downloads/2015CCRCoarsegold.pdf>
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

The Hillview Water Company, Inc. maintains a website at www.h2oakurst.com and posts our Consumer Confidence Report on that website. The direct link for the Coarsegold CCR is:

<http://h2oakhurst.com/downloads/2015CCRCoarsegold.pdf>. Additionally, letters are sent to all our customers advising them that the report is available on line. The letter (sample attached) states that Hillview Water Company, Inc. will mail them a copy of the report if they call and request it. The letter is in both English and Spanish and advises our customers to contact us for a translation of the report if desired.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.