CALENDAR YEAR 2006
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Dear District Customer:

Our goal is and always has been to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report contains information on the water we provide to you, our customers. In reviewing the attached report, you will notice that the table shows the results of our monitoring for calendar year 2005. Due to the purity of our water, we are only required to sample for minerals, inorganic and other constituents every three years. The next round of full sampling will be in 2008. The results of those samples will be reported to you in 2009. Although not required, radon was tested in 1999 for our general knowledge and the results are listed. The lead and copper results shown were tested in 2006 and will be re-tested in 2009.

Testing Results

We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all State and Federal requirements. However, in order to meet these goals, some treatment of the water has become necessary. We experienced positive total coliform bacteria tests in random routine samples during 2003 (2) and early 2004 (2). Total coliform bacteria is naturally present in the environment; however, it is not usually present in ground water. Therefore, it is used as an indicator to determine if more serious bacteria could also be present and/or if surface water may be entering the system. To ensure that our water is safe, at the earliest detection of total coliform bacteria, we are required to work with the State Department of Health and follow a strict procedure to insure that the coliform bacteria does not enter our drinking water. To that end, and in compliance with the Department of Health requirements, we have been chlorinating the water since 2004.

To determine the source of the occasional positive samples, we implemented a bacteriological survey of our horizontal wells in 2004. During the 18 months of sampling, Well #2 had 17 positive (pre-chlorinated) samples. It appears that the well is influenced by heavy rains and spring runoff which causes the positive samples. At present, no fecal or E-coli bacteria have been detected from this well. The State of California has allowed us to continue the use of Well # 2 providing we chlorinate the system. This well supplies a large percentage of our water supply, and we cannot meet the demands of our customers without using this well, especially in summer months. At this time, we are considering alternatives to this problem.

Source Water Assessment

The District utilizes four horizontal wells and one vertical well for its water sources. All of the horizontal wells are located on the south side of Alpine Meadows in somewhat remote areas. The Alpine Meadows Estates Well (AMEW) is a vertical well which is located at the end of Beaver Dam Trail.

The State Health Department required all districts to perform a source water assessment prior to December 31, 2003. A source water assessment is a study to determine the vulnerability of our sources to any form of contamination. We hired Ecologic Engineering to perform this study for us. The results of the assessment show that our sources are most vulnerable to, but not necessarily affected by, sewer collection systems and utility stations/maintenance areas. A copy of the assessment is available for viewing at the District Office.

If you rent or lease your house in Alpine Meadows, we would appreciate your making this report available to your tenants. If you have any questions about this report or the District, please feel free to contact me at (530) 583-2342 or toll-free in California and Nevada at (800) 244-2342. I am also available by email at lew@alpinesprings.org. The Board of Directors also invites you to attend any of its meetings. The Board usually meets on the second Friday of every month, at 8:30 a.m. at the District office, located at 270 Alpine Meadows Road.

Sincerely,

Lew Tift
Operations Department
Alpine Springs County Water District

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, AL, or Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Iron MCL Violation – Iron was found in water from the Alpine Meadows Estates Well at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ppb. The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits and corrosion of the well plumbing.

Explanation of Violation - The well was not flushed to atmosphere adequately prior to sampling.

Duration of the violation – The well is a back-up source and is only used approximately two to four days a year. It was started (off-line) for sampling purposes only. It was immediately shut down.

There are no potential adverse health effects at this level.

Actions taken to address the violation - We intend to re-sample the well at start-up, mid-run, and end-of-run prior to using it for supply.

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NOTE: Only constituants that were detected are listed below, many more were tested.

		ASCWD CCR - 2006								
Primary										
Inorganic Contaminants		MCL	PHG-(MCLG)	Spring 1	Spring 2	Spring 3	Spring 4	AMEW	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (PPB)		2000	2000	23.8	26.9	36.4	27.2	63.1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	(PPB)	0.1	0.1	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.0019	NO	In nat.deposits & disch. from steel/pulp mi
Secondary Contaminants										
Color (UNITS)		15	N/A	3	3	N/D	N/D	4	NO	Natural occurring materials
Iron (PPB)		300	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	**438 ****	****YES**	Leaching from natural deposits,corroding
Odor-Threshold(units)		3	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	1	N/D	NO	Natural occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance										
(Micro ohms)		1600	N/A	90.4	92.9	140	101	222	NO	Substances that form Ions when in water;
Turbidity (Units)		5	N/A	N/D	0.14	0.19	N/D	4.8	NO	Runoff/ leaching from rice herbicide
Zinc (PPM)		5	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.123	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Ind
Total Disolved Solids-										

TDS (PPM)		1000	N/A	65	69	86	72	106	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (PPM)		500	N/A	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;sea
Sulfate (PPM)		500	N/A	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.9	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
PH		N/A	N/A	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.7	NO	
Total filterable residue		500-1000		65	69	86	72	106	NO	Suspended solids
Silver	(PPM)	0.1		0.011	0.011	0.012	0.013	N/D	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	(PPM)	0.05	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.017		Naturally occurring metal in rock
General Mineral										
Calcium		None	N/A	10.1	9.3	15.3	10.5	33.1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate		None	N/A	57.9	57.2	88.4	65.3	141	NO	
Total Alkalinity		None	N/A	47.4	46.9	72.5	53.5	115	NO	
Magnesium		None	N/A	3	3.4	4.8	3.8	2.2	NO	Naturally occurring
Sodium		None	N/A	2.8	2.8	4	2.7	7.5	NO	Generally found in ground & surface wate
Hardness		none	N/A	37	37	58	42	92	NO	Generally found in ground & surface wate
Organics										
Trihalomethanes (ppb)		80			Syste m	sampl e	= 0.63		NO	Formed from chlorine reacting with organi
Radionuclides										
Radon		N/A	N/A	302	675	437	688	307	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	(pCi/l)	2		N/D	0.2	0.06	0.04	N/D	NO	
Microbiological										
Contaminents										
Total Coliform Bacteria		>1 positive	1						NO	
		Monthly								
		Sample								
Lead & Copper		**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentil e level detected**	**No. Sites excee ding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**				
Lead (ppb)		11	7.2	0	15	2			NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems deposits.
Copper (ppm)		11	0.166	0	1.3	0.17			NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems deposits.

2006 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT** Report Date: June 28, 2007

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, 2006.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Springs & Wells

Name & location of source(s): SP-1, SP-2, SP-3, SP-4 - Alpine Meadows Estates Well

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed Dec. – 03'/ Copy at Office/ Summary of Vulnerability - attached

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: ASCWD Office – 2nd Friday of the Month, Posted

For more information, contact Lew Tift *Phone:* (530) 583-2342 x 16

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 Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

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)

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

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 (USEPA).

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 which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining , or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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: USEPA and the State Department of Health Services (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 must provide the same protection for public health. The spreadsheet attached lists 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water: All 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. Immunocompromised 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).

About Radon: Even though not required, for our general knowledge we tested all our sources for Radon and found it to be present in all, as indicated on the spread sheet under Radionuclides. There is no Federal regulation for Radon in drinking water (maximum contaminant level, testing requirements etc.), however if we decide to test for it and find it we must report the results of those tests in the CCR. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into the indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (*pCi/L*) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program or call *EPA's* Radon Hotline *(800-SOS-RADON).*

Spreadsheet results notes: 113 constituents and other items including color, corrosivity, foaming agents, odor, turbidity, filterable residue, specific conductance, Alkalinity, PH, and hardness were tested in our water system. Of those tested, 26 items were detected or had results which are listed below. **If an item is not listed, it was not detected**.