CALENDAR YEAR 2017
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. We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all State and Federal requirements. This 2017 report contains information on the water we provide to you and represents the most recent testing done. Some data are more than a year old. The State Water Quality Control Board Division of Drinking Water determines which chemicals we are required to sample as well as the time frame for sampling based on the sampling history and quality of our water. The complete list of Inorganic Contaminants, General Minerals, and Organics was last sampled in 2014, the results of which are shown on the spread sheet on the back page. Only detected results are shown. We will re-test for these constituents summer of 2023. We test for Nitrates yearly and for Microbiological contaminants semimonthly. Although not required, we tested for Radon in 1999 for our general knowledge and the results are listed. The lead and copper results shown were tested in 2015.

Source Water Assessment

The District utilizes four horizontal wells and two vertical wells 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 in the central part of the valley, and R-1 well is located near the District Office.

The State Water Quality Control Board Division of Drinking Water 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 buz@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 9:00 a.m. at the District Office, located at 270 Alpine Meadows Road.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sincerely,
Buz Bancroft
Operations Department
Alpine Springs County Water District

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. Alpine Springs County Water 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.*

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Alpine Springs County Water District** Report Date: 05/22/2017

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, 2017 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: Springs and Wells; Ground Water

Name & general location of source(s): Alpine Meadows Estates well (AMEW) and R-1 well,springs1,2 , 3, and 4 AMEW is located on Beaver Damn Trail, R-1well is located at 270 Alpine Meadows Road, and the springs are located on the south side of the valley at different locations

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed December 2003, A copy is located at the office

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Second Friday of the month at the District offices 270 Alpine Meadows Road @ 9:00 AM

For more information, contact: John Collins, General Manager Phone: (530)583 2342 x 1

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 (U.S. EPA).

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

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.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.	**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 byproducts 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 U.S. EPA 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.

Alpine Springs County Water District
2017 Annual Water Quality Report

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

		ASCWD	CALENDAR Y	2017						
							*AMEW not used under construction			
	Sample Date	MCL	PHG-(MCLG)	Spring 1	Spring 2	Spring 3	Spring 4	AMEW*	R-1	Typical Source of Contaminant
				level detect.	level detect.	level detect.	level detect.	level detect.	level detect.	
Sample Date				2014	2014	2014	2014	2016	2014	
Secondary Contaminants										
Specific Conductance -										
(Micro ohms)	2014	1600	N/A	100	110	150	120	210	410	Substances that form Ions when in water; Sea water influence
Turbidity (Units)	2014		N/A	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.5	Runoff/ leaching from rice herbicide
Zinc (MGL)	2014	5	N/A	0.04	N/D	0.01	0.01	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Disolved Solids										
TDS (MGL)	2014	1	N/A	80	80	100	86	100	260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (MGL)	2014	1	N/A	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	1.1	2.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;sea water influence
Sulfate (MGL)	2014	1	N/A	0.2	0.3	<0.2	0.4	4.2	60	Erosion of natural deposits
PH	2014	N/A	N/A	7.67	7.7	7.76	7.77	8.26	7.96	
Manganese (MGL)	2014	0.05/0.10	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.004	0.018	Leaching from natural deposits
General Mineral										
Calcium (MGL)	2014	None	N/A	10	9.3	15.3	10	28	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate (MGL)	2014	None	N/A	49	50	71	52	ND	120	

Total Alkalinity	(MGL)	2014	None	N/A	49	50	71	52	99	120	
Magnesium	(MGL)	2014	None	N/A	3.1	3.7	5	4	2.1	13	Naturally occurring
Sodium	(MGL)	2014	None	N/A	2.6	2.7	4.1	2.7	12	41	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness	(MGL)	2014	none	N/A	38	40	58	41	78	91	Generally found in ground & surface water
Radionuclides											
Radon	pCi/L	1999	N/A	N/A	302	675	437	688	N/A	372	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper		**Date**	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCL**				
Lead (ppm)		2015	10	0.003	0	15	0.015				Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)		2015	10	0.13	0	1.3	0.3				Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.