
ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Directors: Tom Bass, Barbara Danz, Janet S. Grant, Jon Northrop, Tony Stefani
General Manager: John Shaw, P.E.

2003 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Dear District Customer:

A Source water assessment has been completed for the wells and springs serving the Alpine Meadows area. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants. Sewer collection systems, utility stations – maintenance areas.

Each year we at Alpine Springs County Water District look forward to reporting to you on the quality of your drinking water. Although this water quality report is required by federal and state law, we view this task as an opportunity to confirm with you what you probably already know, your drinking water is some of the finest in all of the Sierras. We would like to take credit for its purity, freshness and great taste, but the truth is nature is responsible for this gift.

Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The water we deliver is groundwater so it comes to you naturally and is treated occasionally. In reviewing the attached report you will notice that the table shows the results of our monitoring conducted in October – December 2002. Due to the purity of the water we are only required to sample for minerals, inorganics and other constituents every three years. The next round of full sampling will be completed in 2005. The results of those samples will be reported to you the following year (2006). Lead and copper results are for the year 2003 and will be resampled in 2006.

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

As in years past we are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you rent or lease you 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 in general, please feel free to contact me at (530) 583-2342 or in California & Nevada (800) 244-2342 or email John@alpinesprings.org. The Board of Directors also invites you to attend any of their meetings. The Board meets on the second Friday of every month, at 8:30 a.m. at the District's office (270 Alpine Meadows Road).

Sincerely,

John Shaw, P.E.
of John Shaw Consulting, LLC
District General Manager

E:\WORDdocs\ASCWD\ICCR's\2004\2003 CCR - Web ready.doc

ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Directors: Tom Bass, Barbara Danz, Janet S. Grant, Jon Northrop, Tony Stefani
General Manager: John Shaw, P.E.

2003 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT Report Date: June 30, 2004

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, 2002.

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. - 02' 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 John Shaw, PE (530) 583-2342 x 12
Phone:

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.

Variations 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.

E:\WORDdocs\ASCWD\CCR's\2004\2003 CCR - Web ready.doc

ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Directors: Tom Bass, Barbara Danz, Janet S. Grant, Jon Northrop, Tony Stefani
General Manager: John Shaw, P.E.

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).

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR CONTAMINANTS EXCEEDING A MCL TOTAL COLIFORM:

In December 2003, ASCWD had 2 routine total coliform positive samples. The MCL is one routine coliform positive sample for a month, therefore we exceeded the MCL. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Re-sampling was done in compliance with State Health regulations, and those samples were negative. Disinfection was also implemented to ensure safe drinking water.

ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Directors: Tom Bass, Barbara Danz, Janet S. Grant, Jon Northrop, Tony Stefani
General Manager: John Shaw, P.E.

ASCWD CCR - 2002											
Primary											
Inorganic contaminants	MCL	PHG-(MCLG)	Spring 1	Spring 2	Spring 3	Spring 4	AMEW	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Aluminum (PPM)	1	N/A	ND	ND	.057	.065	0.113	NO	Erosion of natural deposits		
Barium (PPM)	1	2	0.0254	0.0298	0.0392	0.0294	0.0756	NO	Erosion of natural deposits		
Flouride (PPM)	2	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits		
Nickle (PPB)	100	12	ND	11	ND	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead (PPB)	.015-AL	2	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	2.6	NO	Erosion of natural deposits		
Secondary Contaminants											
Color (UNITS)	15	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	4	NO	Natural occurring materials		
Iron (PPB)	300	N/A	31	40	36	N/D	188	NO	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		
Odor-Threshold(units)	3	N/A	1	N/D	<3	1	N/D	NO	Natural occurring organic materials		
Specific Conductance											
Micromhos)	1600	N/A	90.1	93.4	138	102	233	NO	Substances that form Ions when in water; Sea water influence		
Turbidity (Units)	5	N/A	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.85	NO	Runoff/ leaching from rice herbicide		
Zink (PPM)	5	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.132	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		
Total Disolved Solids-TDS (PPM)	1000	N/A	74	84	95	80	144	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Chloride (PPM)	500	N/A	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;sea water influence		
Sulfate (PPM)	500	N/A	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	3.1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits		
PH	N/A	N/A	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	NO			
Total filterable residue	500-1000		74	84	95	80	144	NO	Suspended solids		
Radionuclides											
Radon	N/A	N/A	302	675	437	688	307	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits		
Microbiological Contaminants											
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive Monthly Sample	0	We had 1 positive Monthly sample in 2002						NO	Naturally present in the enviornment	
Sodium and Hardness											
Sodium (PPM)	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.8	4.5	2.9	8.3	NO	Generally found in ground and surface water		
Hardness (PPM)	N/A	N/A	44	46	69	51	97	NO	Generally found in ground & surface water		
Lead & Copper	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG					Typical source of Contaminant	
Lead (ppb)	11	6.5	0	15	2					Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems;discharges from industrial manufacturers;erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper (ppm)	11	0.249	0	1.3	0.17					Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;leaching from wood preservatives.	

E:\WORDdocs\ASCWD\CCR's\2004\2003 CCR - Web ready.doc