

2003 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Squaw Valley Mutual Water Co. Report Date: June 25, 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, 2003.*

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

Type of water sources in use: Groundwater from three on-site wells.

Names & locations of sources:

SVMWC's primary water source is groundwater withdrawn from two vertical supply wells located in Squaw Valley (Wells No. 1 and 2). SVMWC's two vertical water supply wells are completed in water bearing formations (aquifers) found in the Valley alluvium. Additionally, SVMWC operates one horizontal groundwater supply well (West Horizontal Well). This horizontal well is completed in fractured rock of the basement formation. Historically, SVMWC has also operated a second horizontal water supply well (East Horizontal Well), though this well has been removed from service. The subsurface formations supplying SVMWC's wells are primarily recharged by rainfall, snowmelt and surface water percolating downward through the ground.

Groundwater from SVMWC's three water supply wells is conveyed directly to SVMWC customers and water storage tanks through water mains ranging from 2 inches to 10 inches in diameter. Water treatment consists of a pH adjustment by adding caustic soda. This is done to neutralize the "aggressiveness" (tendency towards corrosion) of the water, which can affect the distribution system and customer plumbing. Disinfection of the water is not necessary (or performed) under normal conditions.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

A source water assessment report was completed in June 2001. The report provides more information on the Community's water sources and potential sources of contamination. The source water assessment indicates that the Community's water sources are considered most vulnerable to the impacts of past and current practices and facilities in and near the Valley including recreation, leaking storage tanks, gasoline stations, high-density housing and motor pool operations. A copy of the source water assessment is available for review at the Squaw Valley Public Service District (1810 Squaw Valley Road, Olympic Valley, CA 96146), or at the California Department of Health Services (8455 Jackson Road, Suite 120, Sacramento, CA 95826).

Since the 2001 source water assessment, further water sampling and analysis in 2002 and 2003 have confirmed trace amounts of petroleum hydrocarbons (diesel and motor oil) present in both Well 1 and Well 2. Trace amounts of propane from a local leaking propane pipe were also found in Well 2 in 2003. The presence of these contaminants has not exceeded any MCL and is not known to pose a human health risk. They do indicate that Squaw Valley's water, currently within acceptable drinking water standards, is being affected by increased human activity and development in the Valley. Future testing is planned to monitor both Well 1 and Well 2. Results will be reported for your information.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

Annual Members Meeting; First Saturday of September; Squaw Valley Fire Station Conference Room, Olympic Valley, CA 96146, September 4, 2004

For more information, contact Shawna Mc Laughlin

Phone: (530) 583-1253

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.

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*, which 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-product of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 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 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	1.6	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	15	0.540	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	Mar. 18, 2003	5.7	4.6-6.5	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	Mar. 18, 2003	58.3	49-71	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the page 5.

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as NO ₃) (ppm)	Feb. 4, 2003	0.33	0-0.54	45	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks.
Nitrite (as N) (ppb)	Feb. 4, 2003	ND	ND	1000	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks.

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
Color (Color Units)	Mar. 18, 2003	3.33	3-4	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Odor (Odor Units)	Mar. 18, 2003	0	0	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Turbidity (NTU)	Mar. 18, 2003	1.57	0.11-3.5	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	Mar. 18, 2003	170	142-190	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	Mar. 18, 2003	257.3	0-602*	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese (ppb)	Mar. 18, 2003	4.67	0-14	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	Mar. 18, 2003	.0163	.015-.018	1.0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives
Chloride (ppm)	Mar. 18, 2003	4.3	0-7	500	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	Mar. 18, 2003	16.7	13-20	500	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Mar. 18, 2003	107.7	80-133	1000	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

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. 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).

We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in 3 out of 3 samples tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposures over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects. For more information, call the National Radon Hotline at 1 (800) 767-7236 or visit <http://epa.gov/iaq.radon> and <http://www.dhs.ca.gov>.

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

Squaw Valley's raw water contained elevated manganese levels during the year 2000. This constituent is governed by secondary standards, which are employed to measure and regulate basic aesthetic properties of water. Planned monitoring in 2003 found manganese levels at well below the Secondary Drinking Water Standards MCL. Future monitoring of this constituent is planned for the year 2006. These results will be reported for your information.

Results from tests of raw water indicated unusually high levels of Iron in Well 2 in one out of one test in 2003. This constituent is governed by secondary standards, which are employed to measure and regulate basic aesthetic properties of water. This elevated level of Iron is an unusual result for Well 2 and further testing will be done during the course of 2004 with the results being reported for your information.