

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Squaw Valley Mutual Water Company

Water System ID# CA-3110019

May 31, 2023

Squaw Valley Mutual Water Company water comes from 3 Groundwater Sources, fed from the local snowpack. The West Horizontal Well is located on the north/west side of the valley above the water storage tanks and is gravity fed to the tanks. Well 1 and Well 2 are vertical wells on the valley floor south of Washeshu Creek and west of the golf course.

Water from the West Horizontal Well does not require treatment for pH or disinfection.

Water from Wells 1 and 2 is treated for low pH with Caustic Soda to meet Federal and State regulatory requirements that prevent lead and copper from leaching into tap water through the internal corrosion of older plumbing located inside customer houses.

Water from Wells 1 and 2 has Sodium Hypochlorite injected into the effluent of the well to prevent microbial contamination in the distribution system.

Starting in 2012 to the present, approximately 85% of the Distribution System has been replaced.

Board Meetings for Public Participation are held bi-monthly. Dates and information for the meeting can be found at <https://squawvalleymutualwater.com/board-meetings/>

For More Information, Contact: John O'Neal at 775-225-5784

About This Report

As Federal and State regulations require, drinking water quality is tested for many constituents. This report illustrates water quality monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2022, and may include monitoring data from previous years.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of 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 established to protect drinking water's odor, taste, and appearance.

Term	Definition
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).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that adding a disinfectant is necessary to control 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, monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect drinking water's taste, odor, or appearance. 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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permission from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at the 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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 land's surface 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can naturally occur or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations limiting specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 lists the total sum of all drinking water contaminants 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 specific contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants stay the same. Though representative of the water quality, some data are over one year old. Any AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT violation is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2021	5	1.71	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2021	5	0.4092	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. 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 (MG/L)	2018	6.30	5.20-7.00			The presents of salt in the water are generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (MG/L)	2018	78.33	69.00-86.00			Polyvalent cations in the water are generally magnesium and calcium, which are usually naturally occurring.

Table 3. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (Reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ug/L)	2018	40.33	30.00-57.00	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ug/L)	2022	0.57	ND-1.70	6.00	1.00	Fireworks, matches, flares, ordnance, and explosives).
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	2010-2020	0.34	ND-1.01 +/- 0.480	1	0.019	Naturally occurring decay of uranium and thorium.

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (mg/L)	2018	27.33	ND-82.00			Leaches from natural deposits
Alkalinity, Carbonate (mg/L)	2018	0.67	ND-2.00			Leaches from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	2018	26.33	23.00-30.00			Leaches from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	2018	3.27	ND-6.40	500		Leaches from natural deposits and runoff.
Color (Units)	2018	3.33	ND-10.00	15		Naturally occurring organic materials.
Conductivity @ 25 C (umho/CM)	2022	186.67	180.00-190.00	1600		Leaches from natural deposits
Copper, Free (ug/L)	2018	1.33	ND-3.00	1000		Leaches from natural deposits and wood preservatives

Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	2018	78.33	69.00-86.00			Leaches from natural deposits
Hydroxide as Calcium-Carbonate (mg/L)	2018	0.67	ND-2.00			Leaches from natural deposits
Iron (ug/L)	2018-2022	140.00	ND-420.00	300		Leaches from natural deposits and industrial waste.
Magnesium (mg/L)	2018	3.10	2.70-3.80			Leaches from natural deposits
Manganese (ug/L)	2018	3.67	ND-11.00	50	N/A	Leaches from natural deposits
pH	2018	6.90	6.42-7.66			
Sodium (mg/L)	2018	6.30	5.20-7.00			Leaches from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	2018	15.00	12.00-17.00	500		Leaches from natural deposits and industrial waste.
TDS, Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2018	82.00	58.00-95.00	1000		Leaches from natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	2018	1.63	0.20-3.70	5		Leaches from natural deposits

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may 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 U.S. EPA'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 those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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 healthcare providers. U.S. EPA/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: If present, elevated lead levels 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [Optional: 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, you may want 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/rtrcr.html