

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Mountain Meadows Mutual Water Report Date: April 2014

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, 2012.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater - 4 Wells

Name & location of source(s): Mountain Meadows Mutual Water Company.

Well 3 is located in the meadow behind Elderberry Drive. Wells 5 is located off of South Landing near Highway 395. Wells 1 and 4 located off of Meadowview Drive are only available in an emergency.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Mono County Health Department

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: October 2014

At the Crowley Lake Community Center on South Landing Drive

For more information, contact Blair Hafner Phone: (760) 935 - 4504

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)

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).

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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)

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.
- *2001 Consumer Confidence Report.doc 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, 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) 2010 results | 10 | <.005 | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) 2010 results | 10 | .75 | 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) | 2013 | 8.9 | | none | none | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2013 | 28 | | 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 next page.

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 |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fluoride (mg/L) | 2013 | <0.1 | | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (NO ₃) (mg/L) | 2013 | 3.3 | | 45 | 45 | Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| MTBE (ug/L) | 2013 | None detected | | 0.003 | | Industrial discharge; agriculture runoff |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--|----------|--|-----------------------------|
| Radioactivity - Gross Alpha Particle Activity | 2010 Average | 1.7 pCi/L | | 15 pCi/L | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | 2012 Average | 2.1 pCi/L | | 20 pCi/L | | Erosion of natural deposits |

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detection | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-----|------------|------------------------------------------|
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 2013 | 3.0 | | 250 | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 2013 | 1.8 | | 250 | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 2013 | 110 | | 500 | | Dissolved minerals from natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ug/L) | 2013 | <2 | | 10 | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Zinc (mg/L) | 2013 | <0.05 | | 5 | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Iron (mg/L) (two wells blended) | 2013 | .20 | | .30 | | Common in rocks and soil |

*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).

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

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).

Well 5 and Well 3 are being used as our source water. They are both functioning very well. There have been no problems with any contaminants during the year.

The conservation of water is greatly appreciated.

California is in the worst drought seen in 15 years and many locations in the state have overpumped their groundwater. We are keeping a close eye on the water levels in our wells and will respond with restriction on water usage as needed. Our only restriction at this time is:

NO WATERING BETWEEN 10AM and 4PM