

## Water Testing Results

### Alpine Meadows P.O.A. 2014 WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This report shows our water quality and what it means. For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Joel Lefohn at (530) 263-0553 or (530) 389-2965.

Water for the system comes from the Boardman Canal.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

#### Definitions of Terms

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are established by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal or 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. **Primary Drinking Water Standard** - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**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.

**Regulatory Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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 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. The term "contaminant," as used below refers to any substance in water, other than pure water itself that is regulated and monitored for health or aesthetic reasons.

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 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.

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 Meadows P.O.A. 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 the 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>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Department of Public Health

(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.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers and/or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

#### Detected Contaminants In Our Water

Alpine Meadows P.O.A. routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following paragraphs and tables show the results of our most recent testing. Please note that not all testing is required annually, so in some cases our results are more than one year old.

#### Microbiological Water Quality

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month for our water system is one. No coliform bacteria was detected at the site.

#### Violation Information

Alpine Meadows P.O.A. is pleased to report that there are no violations issued in 2014.

## AMPOA Water Quality Test Results for 2014

The following table gives a list of all regulated chemicals that were detected in our water during the most recent samplings.

Chemical Detected	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Origin
Aluminum*	2014	140 ug/l	1000 ug/l	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium*	2014	4.9 mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride*	2014	22 mg/l	250 mg/l	250 mg/l	Naturally occurring; seawater influenced
Halocetic Acids	2014	33.8 ug/l	60 ug/l	60 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Hardness*	2014	20 mg/l	N/A	N/A	Calcium + Magnesium in water
Iron*	2014	150 ug/l	300 ug/l	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium*	2014	1.9 mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium*	2014	12 mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductivity*	2014	74 umhos/cm	900 umhos/cm	N/A	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate*	2014	1.5 mg/l	250 mg/l	250 mg/l	Naturally occurring; industrial waste
Total Trihalomethanes	2014	57.60 ug/l	80 ug/l	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Dissolved Solids*	2014	86 mg/l	500 mg/l	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits

\*Indicates raw water sample, N/A not applicable, MCL is Maximum Contamination Level.

mg/l (milligrams per liter) is same as parts per million  
 ug/l (micrograms per liter) is same as parts per billion

Although there is no MCL for sodium in public drinking water, we are providing sodium test results for persons who might be on a low sodium diet. The American Heart Association recommends that persons on such a diet should use drinking water containing no more than 20 ppm of sodium. Likewise, hardness results (calcium + magnesium) are provided for informational purposes only, as there is no MCL.