We're proud to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. However, 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 disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek medical advice from their care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Health Related Information

Radon: 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 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 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 consider having the home tested. Testing is easy and inexpensive. For more information call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800-SOS-RADON).

Lead: 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. Squaw Valley Public Service District 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. 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 (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Manganese: Manganese is a mineral similar to Iron that occurs naturally and is common in ground water. Manganese in high concentration causes objectionable staining and discoloration of linens.

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, 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*, 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, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, 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, 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Squaw Valley Public Service District

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Olympic Valley, CA 96146

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2013 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

A report to our customers on the quality of your drinking water for the 2013 calendar year

Squaw Valley Public Service District
305 Squaw Valley Road
Post Office Box 2026
Olympic Valley CA 96146-2026

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Squaw Valley Public Service District

The Squaw Valley Public Service District (District) is dedicated to serving our customers safe, high-quality drinking water you can rely on. This report contains information on the water we serve as tested over the past calendar year. **We are proud to announce our water meets or exceeds all drinking water standards at the customer's tap**. However, in order to meet our goals some treatment of the water is required. The following report is prepared to better inform our customers about the water we serve and to provide information regarding results of the many tests performed on the water each year. For additional information please call the Operations Manager, Jesse McGraw at (530) 583-4692 or the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings. Regularly scheduled meetings are held the last Tuesday of each month at 8:30 a.m. at 305 Squaw Valley Road, Olympic Valley, California.

The District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table on the right shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, **2013.** All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. For additional information please contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The District has completed its source water assessment. This assessment provides additional information on District water sources and lists potential contaminating activities near each well. The assessment is available from the California State Department of Public Health , or the District Office.

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

SVPSD Water Quality Test Results 2013

Microbiological Containments

Bac T Per Sample Plan	1810 Squaw Valley Rd	410 Forest Glen	Zone 3 Booster Station	Resort at Squaw Creek	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli Bacteria	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT	ABSENT	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	10	.002	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	.126	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Substance	Units	MCL	PHG/MCLG	Violation Y/N	Level detected	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium and Hardness							
Sodium	ppm	No standard		N	6.2	4.8-7.7	Natural deposits
Hardness	ppm	No standard		N	44	44	Natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	ppm	1	2	N	.28	.28	Natural deposits
Nitrate(as NO3)	ppm	45	45	N	.06	ND-.22	Natural; leaching septic tanks; fertilizer
Secondary Standards							
Magnesium	ppb	50	N/A	N	1.5	1.5	Naturally –occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	N	0.103	0.103	Natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	N	1.5	ND	Natural deposits
Calcium	Units	N/A	N/A	N	15.1	15.1	Naturally –occurring organic materials
pH	Units	N/A	Ideal is 7.0	N	6.3	6.3	System average is 7.4 after treatment
Turbidity	Units	5	N/A	N	0.71	.71	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	N/A	N	75	75	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	N	167	167	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	N	8.1	8.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influences
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	N	10.5	10.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

If a substance or contaminant is not listed, it has not been detected in District wells, or is below reportable levels.

Location of Water Sources: The water in Squaw Valley comes primarily from a single source aquifer located under the valley floor in the east end of the ski area parking lot. Wells 1R, 2R, 3 and 5R are located in the ski area parking lot. The Horizontal Wells are located on the mountain above the Resort at Squaw Creek. The distribution system, or system of piping used to convey the water, is divided into three pressure zones. Zone 2 and 3 consist of the subdivision and the hotel at the Resort at Squaw Creek, and that water is a blend from Zone 1 and the Horizontal Wells. All other customers are in Zone 1. Zone 1 water is a mix of Wells 1R, 2R, 3, and 5R. Most of the tests performed on the water are taken at the wells. Tests for Microbiological, and Lead/Copper are also taken at representative points in the distribution system, or at customer kitchen taps.

Terms Used In This Report

In the enclosed tables you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (pg/l)
Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)
Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Regulatory Action Level (*AL*)- the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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*) - is 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level (*MCL*) - is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or *MCLGs*) as 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.