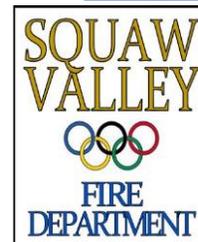




SQUAW VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



ADMINISTRATION & OFFICE REPORT

DATE: July 30, 2019
TO: District Board Members
FROM: Jessica Asher, Board Secretary
SUBJECT: Administration & Office Report –Information Only

BACKGROUND: The following is a discussion of office activities and brief status reports regarding administration that are not the subject of a separate report. This report is formatted to provide new information and recent progress only.

DISCUSSION: Summer Newsletter and Water Quality Report

The summer newsletter was sent with annual invoices. The annual water quality report is available on-line and hard copies of the report are available upon request.

Mitel Phone System Update

The installation process of the new Mitel phone system is almost complete. AT&T completed their portion of the work this month. Staff from Maverick Networks will be on site in early August to complete their setup and train District staff on the new software. Staff expects the project to be completed in August.

Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) East Slope Meeting

PCWA plans to conduct its East Slope meeting on Thursday, September 19th beginning at 11:00 a.m. at the North Tahoe Public Utilities District. In anticipation of Board members attending this meeting, a notice of a possible quorum will be posted.

FY 2018-2019 Year-End Financial Closing Tasks and Audit Preparation

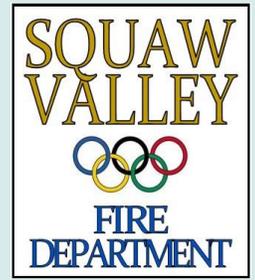
Accounting staff are gathering the necessary information to prepare the year-end financial report and are working to complete fiscal year-end reconciliation tasks. McClintock Accountancy staff will begin their audit fieldwork in mid-September and are scheduled to present the final audit report to the Board in November.

ATTACHMENTS: Summer Newsletter. Water Quality Report.

DATE PREPARED: July 24, 2019



SUMMER NEWSLETTER 2019



Additional Information About Open Space in the Olympic Meadow

In Olympic Valley, chances to preserve large amounts of open space for our community come once in a generation. In the last few months, the Squaw Valley Public Service District (SVPSD) has explored an open space preservation opportunity in the heart of the valley. The SVPSD has been working in collaboration with our community and the Truckee Donner Land Trust to acquire the 30-acre Poulsen Property in the east end of the meadow, now referred to as the Olympic Meadow Preserve.

The community feedback we received over the course of a series of public meetings and a thorough outreach process helped formulate a detailed plan for acquiring the Olympic Meadow Preserve. If acquired, this open space would be made available for community use and could never be developed into condominiums.

In order to protect the Olympic Meadow Preserve, the elected SVPSD Board of Directors voted to place a special tax of \$284 per year for residential parcels on the November 5, 2019 ballot. This rate would be in place for 30 years, include a two percent annual escalator and authorize bonds payable from the tax for acquisition and improvement of the Olympic Meadow Preserve. Once acquisition bonds are paid off, the rate would be reduced to only fund ongoing operational costs and maintenance.

All registered voters in Olympic Valley are eligible to participate in this election. Additional information will be available from the Placer County Elections Office in the coming months. Their website can be accessed at www.placerelections.com.



Photo by Peter Tye

Funding the acquisition, restoration and readying for property for public access will require funding from a special tax assessment, grants and private fundraising.

- Special Tax Assessment: If approved by two-thirds of those voting, this measure would be paid for by property owners in Olympic Valley, including commercial properties and the ski resort.
- Grant monies: Placer County is considering award of \$1,000,000 in Transient Occupancy Tax funds to the acquisition of the project. TDLT and SVPSD have also applied for other grant monies, however the likelihood of success of the grants is unknown at this time.
- Fundraising: The Land Trust has committed to raising \$1,000,000 to complete this project. Any fundraising which is over-and-above this target would reduce costs for property owners, which would increase probability of voter approval of the special tax measure.

Based on community feedback, the SVPSD plan for acquiring the Olympic Meadow Preserve is focused on the following priorities. First, the Olympic Meadow preserve must be permanently protected from private development. We also need to protect Squaw Creek, the surrounding watershed and sensitive ecological areas within the preserve. To make sure our community can enjoy this open space, our plan includes creating trails for walking and hiking, as well as providing amenities for low-impact community access, like picnic tables and restrooms. If the Olympic Meadow Preserve is acquired, the SVPSD will undertake a comprehensive master planning process with the community in 2020 to determine specific programming and design of the open space, including potential programs and facilities for community and public benefit.

None of the funding from the open space funding measure could ever be taken by the State or Placer County. Funds could only be used for expenses related to the Olympic Meadow Preserve as designated in the voter-approved resolution.

To learn more about the Olympic Meadow Preserve and the measure that was placed on the November 5, 2019 ballot, please visit www.svpsd.org/olympic-meadow-property-acquisition. To request more information, please contact OMPinfo@svpsd.org or (530) 583-4692.

Thank you for being a cherished member of our Olympic Valley community.

Fire and Safety Notes

Summer 2019

FIRE DEPARTMENT STAFF NEWS

Congratulations to Firefighter-Paramedics Mike Wright, Keith Erickson and Scott Halterman on completing their first year as full time Firefighter-Paramedics with SVFD this summer! They are a great addition to our strong crew.

PANCAKES!

The **Squaw Valley Firefighters Association** was proud to host another Pancake Breakfast for the Squaw Valley Property Owners Association, Memorial Day Weekend community clean-up day. The SVPOA clean-up day has been a Squaw Valley tradition since the 1960's. Despite the long, wet spring, the weather broke for the pancake breakfast and mostly sunny morning skies delighted both those who spent their day picking up trash and some who spent the morning taking a few last runs on the mountain. If you've never participated in the clean-up day or eaten breakfast at the fire station, we recommend both activities. The hearty breakfast can be rationalized with community service and roadside exertion, and you'll have a chance to see old friends and make new ones. It's always the same day - the Saturday of Memorial Day Weekend at 8:00am. It is FREE, and is hosted by the SVFD Firefighters' Association!

HOMEOWNER RESOURCES

Many homeowners in Squaw Valley have been having a hard time getting or holding on to homeowners insurance. We are not alone in this challenge! We encourage you to do your defensible space, and to use a local broker.

Remind your State Legislatures and State Insurance Commissioner that this continues to be a problem. California has a program that guarantees property insurance. It's called the **California FAIR Program**: <https://www.cfnet.com/>

Having trouble with Homeowners Insurance? See our website (<https://www.svpsd.org/svfd/fire>) for information on "Your SVFD"! Also click for a form letter addressed to your insurance agent.

Lastly, see our updated **Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Guide**.

Preparing for Wildland Season

After a bountiful winter and wet spring, California is bracing for fire season. Fuel conditions on the western slope of the Sierra are already dry - the grasses are turning brown in the foothills and the coastal hills are approaching that characteristic golden color as of the first week of June. The beautiful lush spring growth will not last through the long hot summer months.

Here in Squaw Valley, we're gearing up for the summer routine of defensible space inspections. We have had a very ambitious and successful program for over two decades, thanks to a very knowledgeable, concerned and conscientious community. Please be particularly careful this summer - get that vegetation cut early and make sure to maintain those neatly cut grasses as summer progresses. Remember that we're happy to come out to do an on-site consultation so that you cut everything that needs to be cut and not much more.

Defensible space is about helping homes to 'stand alone' during a fire situation when resources are limited. We've seen again and again where homes with adequate defensible space survive a fire moving through a residential area where homes with less preparation are lost. Often the difference comes down to a few simple things: fire resistant construction, the absence of a continuous source of flammable vegetation between wildland and the home, closed attic and subfloor vents, and a roof free of leaves and pine needles. Firefighters - given enough time and a home that stands a reasonable chance of surviving - will take the opportunity to do more preparation in advance of an approaching fire front, but that time and opportunity is not always available.

Our annual push for defensible space is an opportunity to remind our neighbors and friends of the factors that can make a difference in helping their home survive when others will not. Please let us know what we can do to help you prepare your home for the upcoming fire season.

Emergency Notification

We continue to encourage everyone to sign up for **Nixle** and **Placer Alert** to get up to date emergency notifications for our area.

The **Nixle Community Information Service** allows us to deliver emergency messages to subscribed residents instantly via cell phone text message and/or email. Text 96146 to 888777 to sign up or visit www.nixle.com for more information or to register for the service. **PLACER ALERT** notification system alerts residents about emergency events and other important public safety information. This system enables us to provide you with critical information quickly in a variety of situations, such as severe weather, unexpected road closures, missing persons and evacuations of buildings or neighborhoods. To sign up visit www.placeralert.org

Talking to a 911 Operator

It's pretty likely that at some point, all of us will need to call 911, either to report an emergency that we're involved in or one that we've observed happening to someone else. The people who work in 911 dispatch centers are very skilled at drawing out the information they need to be able to dispatch resources to the location at which they're needed, but there are a couple of things to keep in mind when calling 911. If you call on a landline phone, the dispatcher can see the location where the call originates on an "enhanced 911" system, which we have in this area. Even if you are unable to speak, they can send someone to your address to investigate. Calling on a cell phone provides the dispatcher with less information, but a location can eventually be determined. So, given a choice, *call on a landline phone* when possible. Give the dispatch center the nature of the emergency right away, because this determines how they route the call: "I need the police", "I need an ambulance", "There's a fire" all would be helpful opening statements. The more information you can provide about where you are, the better. Then allow them to ask their scripted questions and answer as accurately and completely as you can. Be calm and be patient; help is coming!

PurpleAir Quality Monitoring

The District was approached by the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) to be a monitoring location for their PurpleAir air monitoring program. PurpleAir is a low-cost air quality monitor that provides real time air quality reporting. The sensor is about the size of a coffee cup, the device itself is situated in an outdoor housing, which has two laser particle counters, a small computer and a Wi-Fi chip that picks up the Wi-Fi signal from a router.

Olympic Valley was chosen as a location for two of these devices because of the mountainous topography and the lack of PurpleAir devices in the surrounding region. A second PurpleAir device was also installed at Creekside Charter School. While the device will be installed at the District, PCAPCD will run the program, and handle all reporting.

The website <https://www.purpleair.com> will show the current air quality rating, as well as the reads from the prior week.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) started dispersing PurpleAir devices in northern California after the Mendocino Complex and Carr Fires took place. Monitoring locations were determined by reviewing PCAPCD's historical pollution patterns and probabilities for exposure to wildfire smoke.

Newly Appointed Board Member: Victoria Mercer



Dr. Victoria Mercer was appointed to the District's Board of Directors in March 2019 to fill a seat vacated by the passing of Director Carl Gustafson. She is a home-owner, full-time valley resident, and small business owner. She and her husband David Mercer raise their two children, McKinley and Stella, beloved dog Sully, and two cats in the Valley.

As a child raised in a remote area of British Columbia, Canada, Mercer quickly learned the essential value of collaboration and connection in maintaining a strong community in a geographically remote area. Later her family moved to Victoria, BC where she went on to earn an undergraduate degree in psychology from the University of Victoria.

Mercer left life at sea level when she married her husband, David, a life-long Tahoe local, in 2000. After moving to Squaw Valley in 2003, she went on to complete a master's and doctoral degree in Clinical Psychology from the University of Nevada, Reno. Since then she has developed her private practice as a licensed clinical psychologist, working hard to provide quality empirically supported mental health services to our community. As her children grew she began to engage more in volunteer work serving as a Board Member on the Excellence in Education Foundation.

What Mercer loves most about Tahoe is her ability to spend so much time outdoors- with her family, friends, by herself, in summer, winter, and everything in-between! She believes time spent in nature allows her to feel grounded and healthy. She also enjoys cooking, traveling, and spending time with the good friends who have become her extended family.

Dr. Mercer hopes to continue Carl's legacy at the District. She is committed to working hard to protect our valley resources, while helping to identify and serve the needs of her community.

Remembering Carl Gustafson



Longtime Squaw Valley Resident and SVPSD Board Member Carl Gustafson passed away on February 22, 2019. Carl lived in the Valley since 1963, and was an avid skier, hiker and climber. He was a strong advocate for the environment, and he especially loved and fought for the Squaw Valley Creek and Meadow. Carl was an integral part of this valley's culture, and he will be greatly missed.

SVPSD Welcomes new Board Secretary

Kathy Obayashi-Bartsch



Kathy worked at the District for just under 7 years as the Board Secretary. Kathy came to the District with a wealth of prior government experience and knowledge. With her hard work and dedication to her position, Kathy was instrumental in keeping meetings organized and efficient, and was diligent in recording the meeting minutes. Because of Kathy's hard work, the District was twice awarded the

"Transparency Certificate of Excellence" by the Special District Leadership Foundation. When Kathy wasn't at work, she could be found running the trails in Squaw Valley and around Donner Lake. Kathy and her husband, Bill, moved to Colorado, where they plan on skiing as much as possible, and now that she has all the free time in the world, we know she will continue to get her daily runs in. Thank you, Kathy, for all you did for the District and the community!

Jessica Asher



Jessica Asher joined the SVPSD team in late November and has been a great addition! She graduated from the University of Vermont, and moved out to the Tahoe region shortly after. Her background is in civil engineering, and in her previous career, Jessica designed green infrastructure focusing on stormwater and water resource management.

She has been an integral part of organizing meetings and outreach regarding the Olympic Meadows Property acquisition (see pg. 1 for more info), and we are very lucky to have her! If you see Jessica at any of the upcoming meetings, please help us in welcoming her to the District.

Jessica lives in Tahoe City with her husband, Tyler, and their goldendoodle, Sandy. When she isn't working, she enjoys skiing, sailing, cooking and practicing yoga.

IS YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION CURRENT?

It is very important for the District to have your current mailing address, phone number and email address on file in order for us to contact you if we become aware of an emergency at your residence. This information is confidential and will not leave our office.

If you would like to provide us with your updated information, please visit our website at www.svpsd.org and select the "CONTACT US" tab at the top of the homepage!



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.

Risk-Based Approach to Sewer Master Planning

The Squaw Valley Public Service District (District) provides sewer collection services to more than 1,000 customers in Olympic Valley. Staff is in the process of updating the Sewer Master Plan (SMP) to ensure continued regulatory compliance throughout its 19.5 miles of sewer mains, 8.5 miles of sewer laterals, and 435 sewer manholes. The SMP is a comprehensive study of the District's collection system and will guide future sewer utility decisions. Completion of the SMP, expected in late 2019, will represent a major milestone for the District. The plan will:

- Update the 1994 Sewer Master Plan, including general planning information and growth projections;
- Incorporate recent sewer system analyses such as the comprehensive condition assessment of pipes and manholes;
- Assemble all previously separate studies prepared for the collection system over the past 20 years;
- Develop a comprehensive Capital Improvement Plan and Capital Replacement Plan through a risk-based approach to project prioritization.

The District, like many utilities throughout the United States, is faced with the threat of aging infrastructure and increased sanitary sewer overflows (SSO). To be proactive in addressing these issues, the SMP update will include a well-established risk-based approach to prioritize and

schedule capacity improvement and asset replacement projects. Using this approach, the SMP update is designed to:

- Maintain regulatory compliance by reducing the risk of SSOs;
- Reduce the amount of inflow and infiltration to the collection system;
- Ensure collection system capacity and maintain a high level of service; and
- Meet the need for sustainable renewal of collection system assets.

The basis of risk-based prioritization for asset renewal is categorization of the likelihood, and the potential consequence, of asset failure. Likelihood of failure is determined by evaluating the condition, age, capacity, and work history of each asset. Failure of the sewage collection system would result in un-treated sewage discharge, and thus the environmental and public health impacts of any failure will be evaluated.

The overall risk rating will be determined by combining both the consequence of failure with the probability of failure. Based on this risk rating, the District will be able to identify the most pressing capital replacement projects and prioritize the expenditure of capital funds.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE

The Squaw Valley Public Service District is proud to supply safe, reliable and healthy water that meets or exceeds State and Federal public health standards for drinking water. Annually, the District publishes a water quality report titled "Consumer Confidence Report" (CCR) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The purpose of the CCR is to raise customers' awareness of the quality of their drinking water, where it comes from, what it takes to deliver water to their homes, and the importance of protecting drinking water sources.

In recent years the District has mailed its customers a printed copy of the CCR to comply with the SDWA. The California Department of Public Health has expanded its interpretation of the SDWA to allow for electronic delivery of the CCR. To view our 2018 Consumer Confidence Report and learn more about your drinking water, please visit the following URL: <https://www.svpsd.org/sites/default/files/2018CCR.pdf>

If you would like a paper copy of the 2018 CCR mailed to your mailing address or would like to speak with someone about the report, please call (530) 583-4692 x207.



2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Squaw Valley Public Service District Report Date: June 18, 2019

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Wells 1R, 2R, 3, and 5R West end parking area, HZ Wells 1 and 2 Southside of Valley above Resort.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: 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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water, or the District Office.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Last Tuesday of every month at 0830am

For more information, contact: Brandon Burks Phone: (530) 583-4692 EXT. 109

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.

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).

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs 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.

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 that a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at 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)

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*, that 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, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that 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 U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) <u>2</u>	1	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2018	10	2.48	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2018	10	.168	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household 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)	2014-2017	5.62	4.8-7.0	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2014-2017	66	42-98	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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 [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	2014-2017	0.77	0-1.18	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2017	0.04	0.028-0.0491	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2017	0.0006	0-0.0022	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate as NO ₃	2016-2018	0.13	0-0.24	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N	2014-2017	0.012	0-0.06	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; 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 Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron	2014-2017	32.16	0-105.6	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2014-2017	32	0-160	500	NA	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese	2014-2018	9.43	0-37.05	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	2014-2017	0.38	0.13-0.71	5	NA	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2014-2017	97.4	64-160	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	2014-2017	178.6	116-238	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	2014-2017	5.24	0.8-8.2	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2014-2017	15.08	2.9-35.5	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 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 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. 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 for Community Water Systems: 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. [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 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform during November 2018 due to improper flushing of sample port and a sample port leaking out of the valve stem.	1 Month	We have adopted new procedures for longer flushing and inspections of sample ports to ensure that this will not occur again.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste