BLUE LAKE SPRINGS
MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT APRIL 2018

The following information is provided in compliance with those requirements established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water. It is the policy of Blue Lake Springs Mutual Water Company to inform our shareholders and water users of the water quality standards and typical concentrations of constituents found in their water. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water.

WATER SOURCE

Our primary source of water comes from our 3 wells; located in White Pines. As a backup for emergencies, generators are supplied and connections are maintained between Blue Lake Springs Mutual Water Company and Calaveras County Water District. As part of a mutual benefit agreement, CCWD water is purchased, and currently supplies 50% of the Blue Lake Springs subdivision's water demand. The CCWD Water Quality Report can be viewed on their website ccwd.org.

WATER TREATMENT

It is the goal of Blue Lake Springs Mutual Water Company to provide the highest quality water to the 1708 connections in the BLSMWC service area. Raw well water is treated for the removal of hydrogen sulfide, iron, and manganese using potassium permanganate and chlorine as an oxidizer and then filtered. The pH of the water is adjusted for corrosion control with caustic soda and then is disinfected with a free-chlorine residual and pumped to the storage tanks. No fluoridation is used.

WATER REGULATIONS

Two types of standards apply to the regulation of drinking water. Primary standards apply to the protection of public health against substances in the water that may be harmful to humans if consumed. Secondary standards refer to the aesthetic qualities of water, such as taste and odor.

MONITORING

Monitoring of the water is conducted 365 days a year by skilled, certified water treatment plant operators. Samples collected from supply sources, treatment facilities, and distribution systems throughout our service area are analyzed using state-of-the-art laboratory equipment. Analysis, other than for treatment, is done by Alpha Analytical Laboratories Inc., in Elk Grove, California. Samples are collected on an approved EPA & SWRCB monitoring schedule as required.

QUALITY

The quality of our water meets or exceeds all the current standards set by the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB.

IMPORTANT THINGS ABOUT YOUR 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

IS YOUR WATER SAFE FOR EVERYONE?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. For USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 materials 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 storm-water 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 storm-water runoff and

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, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring, or which can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Blue Lake Springs Mutual Water Company 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Blue Lake Springs Mutual Water Company was completed in October 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: septic systems and nearby recreational surface water.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 31 E. Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, CA 95202 or at Blue Lake Springs Mutual Water Company, P.O. Box 6015, Arnold, CA 95223. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Division of Drinking Water at 209-948-7696 or Dave Hicks, General Manager, Blue Lake Springs Mutual Water Company at 209-795-7025.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The table below lists drinking water standards and typical concentrations of constituents found in your water. If you would like additional information or have concerns about the quality of your water, please call the office at 209-795-7025 and contact Dave Hicks.

ry Drinking Water Standards Substance	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Source Range	Average	Distribution Range	Average	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Inorganic Compounds									
Copper (at-the-tap; 90th percentile) (ppm) (20 samples taken)	AL=1.3	0.3	-	-	0.08-0.58	90%=0.31	2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (at-the-tap; 90th percentile) (ppb) (20 samples taken)	AL=15	0.2	-	-	ND-9.7	90%=6.1	2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	≤0.10-0.12	0.12	-	-	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards									
Color (units)	15	NS	3-15	15	2-3	<3.0	2016	No	Natural-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (non-corrosive)	L.I.	TT	-0.48 - -0.51	-0.50	+0.10 - +0.26	+0.24	2016	No	Naturally-occurring
Iron (ppb)	300	TT	140-330	230	<50	<50	2016	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50	TT	250-330	255	<20	<20	2016	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor---Threshold (units)	3	NS	≤1.0-1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	2016	No	Natural-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (microumhos)	1600	NS	312-460	316	316	316	2016	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NS	0.97-2.4	.91	21	21	2016	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Additional Constituents Analyzed									
Hardness ($CaCO_2$) (ppm)	NS	NS	154-242	199	150	145	2016	No	
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	3.0-9.9	6.3	17	17	2016	No	

Abbreviations and Units

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 (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.

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

L.I.: Langelier Index
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
NS: no standard
ND: none detected
TT: treatment technique = pressure filter

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that effect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	Same as above.	0	Human and animal fecal waste

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
No violations in 2017				