SNOWSHOE SPRINGS

2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), Snowshoe Springs Supplement

Snowshoe Springs Association (SSA) purchases treated water from the Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) for subsequent distribution to SSA property owners. CCWD conducts extensive testing of our water, the results of which are contained under the Ebbetts Pass heading in the CCWD CCR which accompanies this supplement. In addition to the testing by CCWD, SSA performs additional testing of the water to monitor the quality after it reaches our system and is exposed the tanks and distribution piping.

At the beginning of each month, SSA takes two water samples which are sent to Alpha Analytical Laboratories in Elk Grove. There, the samples are analyzed for the presence of Coliform bacteria (Total Coliform). If any is detected, the water is then tested for Fecal Coliform/E. Coli. For this year, as shown in Table 1, no Coliform has been detected. SSA also measures chlorine residual monthly. Chlorine disinfection is done by CCWD. A minimum residual of approximately .5 mg/L must be maintained in our system and the monthly average residual cannot exceed the Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) of 4.0 mg/L. Typically the state standard for minimum chlorine residual in a system is 0.2 mg/L. Due to the fact that SSA is a smaller system and does not have any type of continuous chlorine analyzers, the state has required us to maintain a higher residual chlorine concentration. This has never been a problem since CCWD provides adequate chlorine residual to the system. During 2021, the system maintained an adequate chlorine residual for each sample.

The SSA distribution system is all plastic (except for some fittings in control locations). Therefore, any lead in the water is usually introduced by certain types of household plumbing. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your house may be higher than at other houses in the sub-division as a result of materials used in your plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. SSA has informational pamphlets about lead in drinking water, available on request. After our 2019 annual inspection from the Department of Drinking Water, the SSA was allowed to resume triennial lead and copper sampling. Lead and copper samples were collected from single family residences during the summer of 2021. The results of those samples are shown in Table 2.

In addition to the aforementioned testing, routine water quality tests are performed on the water entering the system as well as the middle of the SSA distribution system. These tests, otherwise referred to as "Water Quality Parameters" are shown in Table 3. The parameters sampled for in these tests help identify the nature of the water in our system to leach lead into your drinking water. The Langlier Index value is derived from an equation that evaluates water quality data. A negative Langlier Index value indicates that the water is corrosive. The more negative the value, the more corrosive the water is determined to be.

Table 4 shows the results of testing for certain disinfection by-products (DBP's). The DBP's that

are required to be analyzed for are HaloAcetic Acids (HAA5) and Total Tri-HaloMethane (TTHM). Disinfection by-products are formed when organic material comes into contact with chlorine. Chlorine is added to drinking water to disinfect it and provide an additional residual chlorine concentration to act as a protectant if a minor contamination was to enter the system. Samples for the DBP measurements are purposely taken at the bottom of Lower Hangtree. The reason for this is that DBP's increase the longer the organics in the water are in contact with chlorine which means that the best way to measure DBP's in the system, is to analyze the water at the furthest point in the system.

Cross-Connection is any unprotected actual or potential or structural arrangement between a public or a consumer's potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into any part of the potable water system any used water, industrial fluid, gas, or substance other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. There are two types of Cross-Connections, direct and indirect. These conditions happen within a piping system by backflow. Backflow is the undesirable reversal of flow of water or mixtures of water and other liquids, gases, or other substances in the distribution pipes of the potable water supply from any source or sources. There are two types of backflow situations, backsiphonage and backpressure. Backsiphonage is pressure lower than distribution system pressure. Backflow is pressure higher than distribution pressure.

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Snowshoe Springs

Sample analysis data for 2024

Table 1
Monthly Chlorine Residual and Coliform Monitoring Results

Date Sampled	owshoe Thomp Cl2 mg/L	Indian Rock Cl2 mg/L	Monthly Cl2 mg/L (avg)	Total Number of Coliform Positives	Total Number of Fecal/E. Coli Positives
1/2/2024	0.78	0.73	0.76	0	0
2/11/2024	0.74	0.61	0.68	0	0
3/10/2024	0.70	0.62	0.66	0	0
4/16/2024	1.12	1.00	1.06	0	0
5/14/2024	0.52	0.50	0.51	0	0
6/9/2024	0.56	0.50	0.53	0	0
7/8/2024	0.70	0.84	0.77	0	0
8/12/2024	0.70	0.55	0.63	0	0
9/10/2024	0.61	0.60	0.61	0	0
10/14/2024	0.67	0.50	0.59	0	0
11/4/2024	0.63	0.73	0.68	0	0
12/10/2024	0.77	0.67	0.72	0	0

Min	0.52	0.50	**0.51**	*Must be greater than 0.50 mg/L*
Max	1.12	1.00	**1.06**	*Must be less than 4.0 mg/L*
Avg	0.71	0.65	**0.68**	

Table 2
Annual Lead and Copper Monitoring Results

Sample Location/Address	Lead ug/L	Copper ug/L
2847 Hangtree Trail	ND	150
2746 Hangtree Trail	6	130
2691 Indian Rock	ND	ND
3283 Black Bart	ND	ND
3656 Jug Handle	ND	190
2662 Hangtree Trail	ND	ND
2624 Indian Rock	ND	70
3673 Jug Handle	ND	110
3502 Murietta's Roost	ND	77
Hangtree Trail	ND	69
* 90th percentile values are to determine compliance	**6**	**150**

ND= non detectable level (<4.0 lead, <40 copper)

Copper and Lead, 22 CCR §64672.3

Values referred to as MCLs for lead and copper are not actually MCLs; instead, they are called "Action Levels" under the lead and copper rule

The following table includes:
CDPH's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) ug/L
CDPH's detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs) ug/L
Public health goals (PHGs) from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Copper	1,300	50	300	2008
Lead	15	5	0.2	2009

Snowshoe Springs

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Table 3
Annual Water Quality Parameter Results

Sample Location: Source

Date	Parameter	Test Name	Results	Units	% change from 2023
8/12/2024	Alk	Total Alkalinity	14	mg/L	17%
8/12/2024	Ca	Calcium, Titrimetric	2.5	mg/L	-11%
8/12/2024	Corr	Corrosivity, Langeli	-2.90	LSI	4%
8/12/2024	Pbl	Lead by ICP/MS	ND	ug/L	-
8/12/2024	TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	17	mg/L	-87%
8/12/2024	TPOL	Total Phosphorous	170	mg/L	-
8/12/2024	pH	pH, Lab	6.97		-4%

Sample Location: Indian Rock

Date	Parameter	Test Name	Results	Units	% change from 2023
8/12/2024	Alk	Total Alkalinity	15	mg/L	25%
8/12/2024	Ca	Calcium, Titrimetric	3.5	mg/L	30%
8/12/2024	Corr	Corrosivity, Langeli	-2.69	LSI	-5%
8/12/2024	Pbl	Lead by ICP/MS	ND	ug/L	-
8/12/2024	TDS	Total Dissolved Solids	18	mg/L	-78%
8/12/2024	TPOL	Total Phosphorous	150	mg/L	-
8/12/2024	pH	pH, Lab	6.97		-4%

Table 4
Annual Disinfection By-Products Results
Location/Address Lot 360

Parameter	MP 1	MP 2	MP 3	MP 4
	1/29/2024	5/9/2024	7/23/2024	11/13/2024
TTHM	39.42	52.61	52.53	32.95
HAA5	50.40	38.30	44.00	32.50

MP = monitoring period
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (allowed by the state of California)
The MCL for THM's is 80 ug/L or ppb
The MCL for HAA5's is 60 ug/L or ppb