

## Definitions

**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 (USEPA).

**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.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amounts 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.

**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* can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Tables 1 - 7 list all 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 LAWC 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.

## Lake Alpine Water Company

### 2025 Water Quality Report



Since 1964

*This report shows the results of water monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2025.*

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### Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Lake Alpine Water Company, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in your 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

### Completed Projects at LAWC

- Water conservation Repaired 3 major leaks saving over 400 gallons per hour
- Tanks Tightened bands on both wooden tanks and plugged multiple woodpecker holes
- Meters Replaced 78 meter transmitters that had dead batteries and rebuilt 4 meter boxes.
- Water treatment Trenched and replaced the oxygenation line and the chlorine dosing line to increase consistency and efficiency
- Distribution lines Combined projects for leak repair and a new customer connection to replace an aging service lateral

### How are your payments distributed?

The service fees and metered water charges are used to pay for all operations and capital improvements to the treatment and distribution system.

California Public Utilities Commission surcharge is based on 0.68% of the service and metered water fees. This surcharge was established by the California State Legislature in 1982 to fund the regulation of public utilities by the CPUC. 100% of this surcharge collected by LAWC is paid to the CPUC.

The SDWSRF surcharge is collected to retire the Safe Drinking Water State Loan. This low interest loan was issued to LAWC in 2004 to pay for the membrane treatment plant and building. 100% of this surcharge collected by LAWC is paid to the fiscal agent for the State Water Resources Control Board.

The service fees and metered water charges are used to pay for all operations and capital improvements to the treatment and distribution system. Here is a breakdown of how the fees are used:

32%	Capital improvements
21%	Plant operators
12%	Customer service & office management
9%	Government Fees and Taxes
7%	Electricity, fuel and vehicles
7%	Treatment chemicals and lab testing
6%	Insurance, Dues, Interest
6%	Contractors, Accountant & Attorney

### Importance of this Report

- Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Lake Alpine Water Company a 209-753-2409 para asistirlo en español.

#### 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)

An assessment of the drinking water source for LAWC, Bear Lake, was completed in June 2021. It is considered most vulnerable to erosion from wildfire or development. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the LAWC office in Bear Valley.

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA - NONE**

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	Aug-Sep	20	0	2	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	Aug-Sep	20	0.160	0	1.3	0.3	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)	07/25	1.6	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	07/25	12	NA	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations 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
Turbidity (NTU)	Every 4 hrs	0.10	.01-.10	.10	NA	Soil runoff
Aluminum (ppb)	07/25	120	NA	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	7/2/25	64.45	11.45-64.45	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	7/2/25	60.60	15.9-60.6	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	Daily	0.57	0.40-0.76	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	Monthly	5	0-5	15	MA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ug/L)	Monthly	49	0-49	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (units)	Monthly	8	0-8	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	07/25	22	NA	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	07/25	32	NA	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - NONE**

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement – NONE**

**TABLE 10 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES**

Treatment Technique	Membrane ultrafiltration
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(a)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.10 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for two consecutive 15 – minute discrete readings.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.10 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are in compliance with filtration requirements.