



SIERRA AT TAHOE

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2018

Water Quality Report – June 2019

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a summary of results of tests conducted to detect contaminants in your drinking water. It has been provided to educate you, our customer, about the quality of your drinking water for the monitoring period of **January 1 – December 31, 2018**. Many tests were conducted and only those constituents detected are listed in this report.

Sierra At Tahoe has considered water quality of major significance. This Consumer Confidence Report is presented to enhance your understanding of where your water comes from and what it contains to confirm that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards.

The resort is committed to providing high quality, reliable, and environmentally sensitive water services to employees and guests. In doing so, we work to conserve and preserve our water sources.

The system is operated by Andrew Bray and Tom Walker. Andrew and Tom are both certified Distribution and Treatment operators under the California State Water Resources Control Board with the California Environmental Protection Agency.

For more information, please contact:

Andrew Bray at 530.543.3129 or via email at abray@sierraattahoe.com

IS THE WATER SAFE? Last year, as in years past, Sierra At Tahoe tap water met USEPA and State drinking water health standards. Sierra At Tahoe safeguards its water supplies and last year, we conducted more than one hundred tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected two of these contaminants and found only one at a level higher than the State allows. We are currently working with El Dorado County Environmental Health Department and the State Water Resources Control Board to implement a water treatment system to reduce the amount of copper the water picks up from indoor plumbing. Results have been improving over the 2018 year as you can see further in the document. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included

are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information regarding the quality of the drinking water here at the resort.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

There are 2 active drinking water wells that provide drinking water to the Main Lodge water system. We have one water tank with 95,000 gal capacity. All our water is pumped from underground aquifers. No water is taken from surface water sources at this time.

NAME AND LOCATION OF WATER SOURCES.

The two wells that supply the Main Lodge water system are at the base of the Lower Main ski run. They are about 150ft apart. Well #1 is 65ft deep and produces 60gpm, Well #2 is 200ft deep and produces 22gpm.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR 2018



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).

CALIFORNIA SOURCE WATER QUALITY

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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p>	<p>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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.</p>
	<p>ND: not detectable at testing limit</p>
	<p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p>
	<p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p>
	<p>ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p>
	<p>ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</p>
	<p>pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p>

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA								
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria			
Total Coliform Bacteria	3	One (February)	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment			
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	ZERO	ZERO	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		Human and animal fecal waste			
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	ZERO	ZERO	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste			
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .								
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 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12/21/18	5	.3	zero	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	12/21/18	5	1.3	1	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)	N/A	N/A	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/1/10	22.4		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
Barium	11/27/2018	0.03		1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	1/24/2018	0.2		20	0.43	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
none	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language	
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		



**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
Title 22 CCR Section 64426.1(b)(2) the total coliform MCL was exceeded. The MCL is one positive monthly sample.	Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform during February 2018 due to an abandoned water line. The line was removed and the system was cleaned and chlorinated. 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	Two samples tested positive for coliforms during February 2018.	The water system conducted an investigation, found the problem, and then chlorinated and flushed the water system on 2/2/2018. Additional repeat samples were collected on 2/15/2018. All previously positive samples taken in February subsequently tested negative. Four routine samples in March tested negative	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.

1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)	4 quarterly samples, 3rd quarter sample was due between July 1 to September 30th from the 2 wells that serve the Main Lodge areas. This sample was missed.	During 3rd Quarter 2018.	We were directed to make up this missed sample in the 1st Quarter of 2019.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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
E. coli	None	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	None	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	None	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule

Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution during testing in 2018. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. The required Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed that corrective action.