SIERRA AT TAHOE

8/25/22

Main Lodge water system
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2021
Water Quality Report – May 2022

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, 2021.**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring and may include earlier monitoring data.

Sierra At Tahoe considers 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. Andrew is a certified Distribution and Treatment operator under the California State Water Resources Control Board with the California Environmental Protection Agency.

For more information, please contact:

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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. No contaminants were found in these samples that were above State MCL's (Maximum Contaminant Levels). We worked 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 achieved all required water quality goals during the 2020 year. 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.

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.

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, 6, and 8 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 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

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.

Variances 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)

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	ZERO	ZERO	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (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 *E. coli* positive	none	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (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 *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*.

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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	05/08/2019	5	.71	Zero	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
	11/20/2019	5	0	Zero				
Copper (ppm)	05/08/2019	5	0.81	Zero	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	11/20/2019	5	0.71	Zero				

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		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**
Nitrate (mg/L) (as Nitrogen, N)	10/7/2021	Well#1 0.12 Well#2 0.10	0.084 - 0.12	10 mg/l	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage;
Fluoride	10/7/2021	<0.050		2 mg/l		Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Aluminum	10/7/2021	68	<50-68.0	1000 mg/L		Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	10/7/2021	<2		6 mg/l		
Arsenic	10/7/2021	<2		10 mg/l		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	10/7/2021	29	24-29	1000 mg/l		Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	10/7/2021	<1		4 mg/l		
Cadmium	10/7/2021	<1		5 mg/l		
Chromium	10/7/2021	<10		50 mg/l		By-product of disinfection process

Mercury	10/7/2021	<0.20		2 mg/l		Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	10/7/2021	<10		100 mg/l		Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	10/7/2021	<2		50 mg/l		Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	10/7/2021	<1		2 mg/l		Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	10/7/2021	<5		150 mg/l		
Perchlorate	10/7/2021	<2		6 mg/l		Industrial discharge

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
Silver	10/7/2021	<10		6 mg/l		Erosion of natural deposits

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

Table 7 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

FOR WATER SYSTEMS PROVIDING GROUNDWATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Table 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING fecal indicator-positive groundwater source samples					
Microbiological Contaminants	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	None				Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	None				Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	None				Human and animal fecal waste