2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Tahoe Keys Water Company (CA0910015)

Report Date: June 28, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Three (3) groundwater wells, one intertie with South Tahoe PUD and one intertie with Lukins Brothers Water Company, Inc.

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 1, Well 2, Well 3- Tahoe Keys, City of South Lake Tahoe, CA.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: State Water Resources Control Board- Division of Drinking Water (916) 445-2684.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 3rd Wednesday of the Month at the TKPOA Pavilion (356 Ala Wai Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150).

For More Information, Contact: TKPOA, tkwc@tahoekeyspoa.org or (530) 542-6451.

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Tahoe Keys Water Company a 356 Ala Wai Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Tahoe Keys Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 356 Ala Wai Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Tahoe Keys Water Company, 356 Ala Wai Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng Tahoe Keys Water Company tại 356 Ala Wai Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Tahoe Keys Water Company ntawm 356 Ala Wai Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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).

Term	Definition
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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.

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
E. coli	(In the year) 0	[Enter No.] 0	(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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	(in the year) 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	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)	2021	21	3.3	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	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
Copper (ppm)	2021	21	0.047	0	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)	2020	14.6	13-17	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2020	38	33-44	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

Tahoe Keys Water Company currently operates two different types of treatment. Granulated Activated Carbon (GAC) is used at the Well 2 site to treat Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and Ion Exchange is being utilized at Well 2 and Well 3 sites to address Uranium contamination. By utilizing these treatments, we are able to achieve Non-Detect levels of contamination in the drinking water served to customers, and assure you that the drinking water meets drinking water standards, and is safe and reliable.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Number of Samples	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Uranium (pCi/L)	2021	19	*19.5	0-36	20	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2021	10	9	3-13	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Arsenic (ppb)	2021	4	3	0-3	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronic waste facilities
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2021	42	2.41	ND-2.9	5	0	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops, metal degreasers.

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2020	7	1.4-15	500	500	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2021	4	ND-4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	84.6	83-87	1,000	1,000	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	State MCL	Violation	Typical Source
Alkalinity – Total (ppm)	2020	60.6	50-71	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (ppm as CaCO3)	2020	38	33-44	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2020	1.6	1.1-2	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	2020	7.6	7.45-7.85	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Tahoe Keys 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. Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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.

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Tahoe Keys Water Company currently operates two different types of treatment. Granulated Activated Carbon (GAC) is used at one well site to treat Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and Ion Exchange is being utilized at two of our well sites to address Uranium contamination. By utilizing these treatments, we are able to achieve Non-Detect levels of contamination in the water and assure that the drinking water meets drinking water standards, and is safe and reliable.

Violation	Explanation	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Radionuclide Maximum Contaminant Level Violation (Citation No. 01-09-21C-001	Gross Alpha particles at Well 2 were detected at 27.4 pCi/L on 5/26/2020. Uranium concentration in the same sample was reported at 6.11 pCi/L. The MCL for gross alpha is 15 pCi/L and the MCL for Uranium is 20 pCi/L. This sample result prompted quarterly monitoring of Uranium. Two samples were collected on July 7th, 2020, one sample reported 6.31 pCi/L and the second reported 19pCi/L. On November 17th two samples were collected after the GAC filter media had been replaced. The sample from before the GAC media reported 27 pCi/L, the sample after the GAC reported 114 pCi/L. The running annual average for the finished water at Well 2 exceeded the Uranium MCL during the fourth quarter of 2020.	TKWC has constructed two treatment plants to address Uranium contamination and has received approval from the Division of Drinking Water to operate these plants. Drinking water meets all drinking water standards.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

Table 8. 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	(In the year) 0	2021	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	2021	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	2021	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste