2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Public Water System No. 2910016

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Donner Summit PUD a 1-530-426-3456 para asistirlo en español.

About the Consumer Confidence Report
Donner Summit Public Utility District (District) provides a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers annually. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division Office of Drinking Water (SWRCB/DDW) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in potable (drinking) water provided by public water systems to ensure the water is safe to consume. The District monitors its water supply according to the EPA and SWRCB regulations. The same regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health. The CCR is provided to customers to demonstrate that the water received from the District meets or exceeds the regulated standards and quality.

Details About the District's Water System
Source: The District owns and operates its sole water source, Lake Angela, and all related facilities including the Lake Angela dam, surface storage facility and water delivery infrastructure. Lake Angela is located near the peak of Donner Summit at an elevation of 7,172 feet. The lake is fed through snow melt and natural spring sources. The District's last water shed survey was completed in 2019.

Water Pressure: The water distribution system contains several elevation changes, which can cause the system to have significant pressure fluctuations. The District has one Pressure Reducing Station (PRS) within the system to reduce water pressure to between 35-40 Pounds Per Square Inch (PSI). Due to elevation changes, the pressure can increase to between 60-120 PSI farther down the line from the PRS. Pressure changes can also occur due to high water use, line breaks and fire hydrant use. The District recommends installation of a Pressure Reducing Valve on the service line connection on residential and commercial dwellings to help protect fixtures and appliances from potential damage that may be caused by excessive water pressure.

Treatment: Disinfection standards require a specified amount of time for water to be in contact with chlorine, or a similar disinfectant, during the water treatment process. The District has two clarification/filtration basins that use chlorine to continually disinfect the water supply.

Health Sensitive Populations
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 or have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, elderly considered a high-health risk, and infants, may be particularly at risk from infections. People should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Crypto-sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

About Monitored Contaminants
Drinking water, including bottled water, is reasonably expected to contain small amounts of certain contaminants, many which are naturally occurring. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate a potential health risk. Information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

The sources of drinking water (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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Types of contaminants that may be present in natural water sources 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**, which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The table lists all the drinking water contaminants detected during the 2021-2023 calendar years. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water posses a health risk. SWRCB/DDW requires monitoring on some contaminants annually and others less frequently. For those monitored less than once a year, the most current results are reported, therefore some of the data is more than one year old. The data is still an accurate representative of the water quality.

Terms & abbreviations:

- **AL = Regulatory Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHG (or MCLGs)) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.
- **ND = Not-Detect**
- **NS = No Standard**
- **PDWS = Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **PHG = Public Health Goal:** 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.
- **Ppm =** parts per million
- **Ppb =** parts per billion

CONSTITUENT	MCL	MCLG/PHG	DSPUD WATER	SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Primary Standards - Health Related					
TREATED WATER REGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS					
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10		ND	2023	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)(ppb)	80		11	2023	Chlorine for Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ppb)	60		9.4	2023	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS					
Aluminum (ppb)	1000		156	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Total recoverable Antimony			ND	2023	Residue from the surface water
Total recoverable Beryllium			ND	2023	Treatment process
Total recoverable Nickel			ND	2023	
Fluoride (ppb)	1,400-2,400		ND	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Total recoverable Thallium			ND	2023	
SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC					
Chlorides (ppm)	500	250	ND	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Manganese (ppb)	50		30	2023	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500	250	1.0	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
TDS (ppm)	1000		223	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1600		240	2023	Substances that form ions when in water
Iron (ppm)	0.3		.05	2023	Leaching from natural deposits
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED					
Alkalinity (Totals) (ppm)	NS	None	26	2023	
Bicarbonate (HCO3) (ppm)	NS	None	26	2023	
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	None	5	2022	
Carbonate as CO3 (ppm)	NS	None	ND	2022	
Hydroxide (ppm)	NS	None	ND	2022	
Total Recoverable Calcium (ppm)	NS	None	8	2022	
Total Recoverable Magnesium (ppm)	NS	None	5	2022	
Total recoverable Potassium (ppm)	NS	None	1.2	2022	
pH (units)	NS	None	7.2	2023	
Sodium (ppm)	NS	None	4.1	2022	
Gross Alpha Radioactivity	NS	None	ND	2021	
Radium 228	NS	None	<1.0	2021	
LEAD* & COPPER - 10 SITES TESTED – SAMPLE 1	AL	MCLG	DSPUD WATER	# FOUND ABOVE THE AL	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Lead (ppb)	15		ND	2023	Corrosion of household
copper {ppb}	1,300		ND	2023	Plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15		ND	2023	Corrosion of household
copper {ppb}	1,300		ND	2023	Plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15		ND	2023	Corrosion of household
copper {ppb}	1,300		ND	2023	Plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15		0.5	2023	Corrosion of household
copper {ppb}	1,300		ND	2023	Plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15		0.5	2023	Corrosion of household
copper {ppb}	1,300		ND	2023	Plumbing systems
LEAD* & COPPER - 10 SITES TESTED – SAMPLE 2	AL	MCLG	DSPUD WATER	# FOUND ABOVE THE AL	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Lead (ppb)	15		ND	2023	Corrosion of household
copper {ppb}	1,300		ND	2023	Plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15		ND	2023	Corrosion of household
copper {ppb}	1,300		ND	2023	Plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15		4.7	2023	Corrosion of household
copper {ppb}	1,300		2200	2023	Plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15		10.0	2023	Corrosion of household
copper {ppb}	1,300		377	2023	Plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	15		2.7	2023	Corrosion of household
copper {ppb}	1,300		92	2023	Plumbing systems

***Important Information About Lead**: *Infants and young children may be more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, however cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If there are concerns about elevated lead levels in the home's water, it is recommended have the water tested and flush water through the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using it.*

Questions?

Please contact Jim King, District Plant Manager or Steven Palmer, District General Manager at (530) 426-3456. You may also send an e-mail to jking@dspud.com or spalmer@dspud.com. The District Board of Directors meets on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at the District Office located at 53823 Sherritt Lane in Soda Springs. Meeting agendas and board packets are posted at www.DSPUD.com. All meetings are open to the public. To report a water emergency, call the District's operations team at (530) 426-9144.