



Tahoe City Public Utility District 2020 Kilner Park - Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

To Our Valued Kilner Park Patrons:

The enclosed information is a report of the quality and laboratory analysis of the drinking water that we delivered to Kilner Park over the calendar year of 2020. The Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD) wishes to provide you, the park user, with as much information about the water as we possibly can. On page two you will find a table containing all detected contaminants in the water as well as general information on water quality and different health effect language for various contaminants. Page two also has a general map showing sources and basic system locations as well as system identification information.

While Kilner Park water is groundwater which comes from a well drilled deep within the earth, it is important for you to understand all potential sources of 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 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).

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 and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that may be byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (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. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

For questions or additional information please call the Utilities Superintendent, Dan Lewis, at (530) 580-6330 or the U. S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or on their website <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>. For general district information, expressing your views, or participating in the decision making process of the TCPUD you are welcome to attend any or all of our Board of Directors meetings. The District Board of Directors meeting schedule and agendas are available on our website www.tcpud.org or contact the District Clerk's office at (530) 580-6052.

Detected Compounds

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. If a substance or contaminant is not listed, it is either not detected above the detection limit in our sources or not required to be sampled.

Contaminant (Units)	Sample Year	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Kilner Park Well	Violation	Major Origins in Drinking Water
Secondary Standards						
Manganese (ppb)	2003	50	N/A	22	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2003	N/A	N/A	46.3	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2003	N/A	N/A	33	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2003	N/A	N/A	3.2	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Microbiological Monitoring						
Total Coliform (<u>P</u> / <u>A</u>)	2020	1	(0)	6 <u>T</u> / 6 <u>A</u> / 0 <u>P</u>	NO	Naturally present in the environment
E-Coli (<u>P</u> / <u>A</u>)	2020	1	(0)	6 <u>T</u> / 6 <u>A</u> / 0 <u>P</u>	NO	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

Terms and Abbreviations Used in This Report

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG as feasible using best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
N/A	Not applicable
N/R	Not Regulated or Not Required
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.
ppb	Parts Per Billion: Parts contaminant for every 1 billion parts of water.
ppm	Parts Per Million: Parts contaminant for every 1 million parts of water.
<u>T</u>	Number of tests for bacteria (Laboratory analysis)
<u>A</u>	Number of tests absent of bacteria
<u>P</u>	Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria
Units	Number of units measured

Water Conservation Links:

- www.saveourwater.com/
- www.h2ouse.org/water-conservation/
- www.tcpud.org/utility-services/water/water-conservation
- www.epa.gov/watersense/
- www.wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve

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Where does your water come from?

All of the drinking water supplied to the Kilner Park Water System is classified as groundwater. The well source is drilled deep into the ground, providing clean, high quality water that consistently meets all standards without treatment. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to the activities located near the drinking water source. Well construction and security measures should provide protection from most contaminating activities.

