

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Tahoe Main

Water System Number: 3110001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/21/19 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Michael D. Warren
Signature: MDW
Title: Lead Water Quality Control Tech
Phone Number: 530) 546-4212 Date: 6/5/19

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Post cards to all postal patrons & customers

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.ntpud.org/ccr

☒ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

☒ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

☒ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.

☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(e), California Code of Regulations.

POSTING OF 2018 CCR IN PUBLIC PLACES,
BUSSINESSES, APARTMENTS/CONDOS,
SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS.

N. Tahoe PUD

Tahoe Vista Post Office

Carnelian Bay Post Office

Kings Beach post office

Placer County Public Health & Services

Placer County Medical & Dental

Boys & Girls Club

N. Tahoe Community Event Center

Kings Beach Elementary School

N. Shore Hardware Store

Brockway Springs Condos

Chinquapin

Java Hut Coffee Shop



NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT ANNUAL WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2018

To Our Customers: This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Where does my water come from?

The North Tahoe Public Utility District services nearly 3,949 connections. These connections include single family dwellings and business establishments, as well as separate irrigation and fire systems. The District operates three separate and independent water systems: Dollar Cove, Carnelian Bay, and the Tahoe Main system, comprised of Tahoe Vista, Kings Beach, and Brockway to the Nevada State Line. Dollar Cove is currently being supplied through the Tahoe City Public Utility District's Tahoe City system, by agreement of a joint well drilling project of the two Districts that is comprised of five separate wells (groundwater sources). Carnelian Bay draws its water from a single well (groundwater source). The Tahoe main water system draws water from Lake Tahoe (surface water source) through an intake at the end of National Avenue in Tahoe Vista, as well as a single well (groundwater source) located in the North Tahoe Regional Park at the top of Donner Road. These combined sources supplied just under 379 million gallons of water to our customers in 2018.

How can I keep our drinking water safe and clean?

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 **USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 in the environment it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, pick up substances from the presence of animals or human activity, and even radioactive material, in some cases. **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 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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and **Volatile Organic chemicals**, that are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, 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 ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the Calif. Dept. of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management (Department), prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to their regulations. Food and Drug Administration

(FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

The drinking water that the District treats and provides for its customers comes from wells as well as the open water of Lake Tahoe. Many people don't see the link between the water you drink and the items that are put into the sewer system, but when people dispose of their waste incorrectly it threatens the safety of our drinking water as well.

In the Tahoe basin, our storm drain system does not put runoff into the sewer system like so many other communities in this country. Most of the storm drains actually drain directly into the Lake! In addition to protecting our sewers, it is also extremely important that under no circumstances may substances be put directly into the storm drain.

Most liquid and automotive waste (oil, old gasoline) can be disposed of during one of the hazardous waste disposal days provided by Placer County and Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal at the Eastern Regional Landfill on Cabin Creek Road off Highway 89.

For Your Information

Our Board of Directors meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the North Tahoe Event Center. We encourage participation in these meetings. For meeting times and agendas please contact the District's main office, (530) 546-4212, or visit our website <http://ntpud.org/>

To obtain specific water quality or watershed data contact Michael Warren, Water Quality Control Technician at (530) 546-4212 ext. 5452, or mwarren@ntpud.org. Visit www.ntpud.org to find more information.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our most recent watershed sanitary survey (Lake Tahoe) update is 2018.

Although the North Tahoe Basin sewage flows to Truckee and is treated, domestic sewage and wastewater disposal and collection are potentially contaminating activities (PCA) of key concern. Summer recreation on the lake is another PCA of key concern. The District does not have direct regulatory control or enforcement over the Lake Tahoe watershed. We rely on the regulatory powers of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Water Quality Data

These system tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were tested for during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1—December 31, 2018. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. See the last page for Terms and Abbreviations used in the report. This full report is available on our website at ntpud.org/ccr

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. 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 (800-426-4791)**.

Lead

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. The North Tahoe Public Utility District 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 running your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Capture and use this water for household or garden 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water on most cases would be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can cause cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council on Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

Conservation – A California Way of Life

In April 2017 the State of California placed permanent restrictions on wasteful water practices. The following wasteful water practices are now permanently prohibited:

- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways and other hardscapes

- Washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle
- Using non-recirculated water in a fountain or other decorative water feature
- Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff
- Watering within 48 hours after measurable precipitation
- Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians

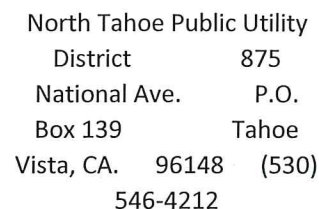
20% by 2020

The 20% by 2020 state mandate is that all water purveyors reduce their per capita water use by 20% from the average usage of our customers over 10 years in the early 2000's. The way this baseline is calculated is complicated and water leaks within our system also are included in this per capita water usage number. The waterline replacement projects and water leak detection and repair as part of our ongoing maintenance plan will also help to bring the District into compliance. If the District (or any water purveyor) fails to meet this 20% by 2020 mandate, the State has indicated that they will no longer be eligible for state grants.

The amount of water used for irrigation of outdoor landscaping is putting the District out of compliance and not on track to meet this mandate. The District is asking our customers to be vigilant on their outdoor watering and consider these useful tips.

- Don't water every day (it's not necessary!)
- Adjust your irrigation system to accommodate the cooler shoulder season
- Install weather-based smart irrigation controllers or sensors that automatically turn off your system during and after precipitation.

Visit <http://ntpud.org/conservation> for other helpful tips and information on rebates for water saving appliances and irrigation supplies and free conservation supplies!



PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT										
Detected Compounds				The State allows us to monitor comtaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these comtaminates 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 limit or not required to sampled.						
Identify your system >				Tahoe Main System #33110001		Carnelian Woods System #3110023	Dollar Cove System #3110036	Tahoe City PUD water supply to NTPUD constists of Highlands Well #1 #2, T.C. Well #2 #3, Tahoe Tavern Well		
Contaminant (UNITS)	Sample Year	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Lake Tahoe Ave	Nat'l Groundwater Park Well	Groundwater Park Well	Groundwater Tahoe City PUD	Violation	Major Source in Drinking Water	
Primary Standards										
Aresenic (ppb)	2016	10	0.004	ND	NR	NR	(2014/17)3.7/2.3/ND/3.1/ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nickel (ppb)	2016	100	10	ND	ND	ND	(2014)20/20/20/21/20	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Microbiological Monitoring										
Total Coliforms (I / A / P)	2018	1	(0)	156T / 156A / OP		20T / 17A / 3P*	156T / 156A / OP	YES	Naturally Present in the enviroment	
E-Coli (I / A / P)	2018	1	(0)	156T / 156A / OP		20T / 20A / OP	156T / 156A / OP	NO	Human and Animal Fecal Waste	
Radioactive										
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	2003	N/A	N/A	NR	NR	NR	547/1190/NS/1230/1120	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2012	5	0.019	ND/0.000	NR	NR	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2017	15	(0)	2.32	NR	NR	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic										
Nitrate - As N (ppm)	2018	1(AS-N)	1(AS-N)	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Runoff & leaching from fertilizers, sepit tanks, sewage	
Nitrite _ As NO3 (ppm)	2016	45 (NO3)	45 (NO3)	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Runoff & leaching from fertilizers, sepit tanks, sewage	
Perchlorate (ppb)	2016	0.006	6	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Production of matches, flares, explosives, pyrotechnics	
Aluminum (ug/L)	2016	1000	600	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Antimony	2016	6	1					NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants	
Barium (ug/L)	2016	1000	(2) mg/L	17.6	44.2	22.6	NR	NO	Oil drilling wastes, Erosion of natural deposits	
Berylilum	2016	4	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories	
Cadmium	2016	5	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Interanal corrosion of galvanized pipes, runoff	
Chromium (ug/L)	2016	50	(100)	ND	NR	ND	NR	NO	Discharge from steel & pulp mills, chrome plating	
Fluoride (F) Natural Source	2016	2	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Mercury	2016	2	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries	
Selenium	2016	50	5	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Discharge from petroleum, glass & metal refineries	
Thallium	2016	2	1	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Leaching from ore processing, discharge from glass	
Disinfection By-Products										
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	[MRDL=4.0(as Cl2)]		0.64-0.90 Annual RAA = 0.78		NR	Range 0.25 - 0.63 RAA = 0.41	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Disinfection By-Products				Tahoe Main System #311001		Site #1 / #2 Annual	Site #3 Every Three Years			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	2018	0.080	1000	18/31		NR	(2017) ND	NO	By products of drinking water disnefection	
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	2018	0.060	1000	5.5/6.7		NR	(2017) ND	NO	By products of drinking water disnefection	
Secondary Standards Asethetic Standards Established by the State of California,Department of Health Services										
Clarity & Taste							2017			
Turbidity (NTU) - Treated Water	2018	<0.5 NTU	NS	AVG. .105 - .347		NR	0.25/0.45/0.17/0.23/0.19	NO	Soil runoff (erosion)	
Turbidity (NTU) - Raw Source	2018	TT/5 95%	NS	AVG. .126 - .318		NR	NR	NO	Soil runoff (erosion)	
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	2016	None/ppm	N/A	50.3		124	126	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Calcium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	1.8		16.1	17.1	(2014) 7.6/7.5/12.3/10.2/16.7	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbonates CO3 (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	ND		ND	ND	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	N/A	1.8		0.6	0.4	(2014)0.5/0.6/0.5/0.3/ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	2016	15 Units	N/A	NR		ND	3	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Ordor (TON)	2016	1	3	N/A		ND	ND	(2014) ND/ND/ND/2/ND	NO	Naturally-occurring organic materials

Copper (ug/L)	2016	1000	160	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2016	0.5	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Hydroxide as OH	2016	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2016	300	N/A	ND	ND	ND	(2005)ND(1)/ND(125)/ND(1)/ND(1)/ND(1)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	2.6	6.0	8.6	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	2016	50	N/A	ND	ND	ND	(2005) ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (ppm)	2007	0.0005	5ug/L	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Leaking underground fuel tanks
PH - Disired range:	2016	6.5-8.5	N/A	8.2	8.2	7.7	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, Some water treatment
Silver	2016	100	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	6.3	11.9	5.9	(2014)14.6/11.6/5.0/5.2/5.3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
SpecificConductance [E.C.] (uS)	2016	1600	N/A	101	192	185	(2014)215/189/164/160/217	NO	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	N/A	1.7	0.3	0.3	(2014)1.3/0.9/1.7/3.6/0.8	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	41.2	102	103	(2014)93.5/87.3/69.3/66.7/93.7	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016	1000	N/A	20	112	97	(2014)72/80/83/98/125	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	32	65	78	(2014)44/41/59/51/74	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2016	5	N/A	ND	ND	ND	(2014) ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Action Level				20 Samples	90th	10 Samples 90th	10 Samples 90th Percentile	Internal corrosion-plumbing; erosion nat'rl deposits.	
LEAD AND COPPER				Percentile		Percentile			
LEAD (ug/L)				ND		2.6			
Copper (ug/L)				110		289	20 Samples 0.11	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	

Terms and Abbreviations Used in this Report

MCL	Maximim Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water . Primary MLCs are set as close to the PHGs(orMCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearence of drinking water.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The “Goal”(MCLG) is 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. Enviromental Protection Agency.
MRDL	Maximun Residual Level: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.
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>I</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
<	= Less Than
>	= Greater Than
TON	Threshold Odor Number

RAA	Running Annual Average
N/A	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected: Indicates contaminant was not detected in the water source.
N/R	Not Regulated or Not Required
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: 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 of microbial contaminants.
PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment.
ug/L	Micro grams Per Liter (Parts Per Million)
pCi/L	Piocuries Per Liter: Measures of radioactivity per 1 light scattering.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant.
Units	Number of units measured
uS	Microsiemens: Measure of electrical currenrnt through a solution.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbudity Unit: Measure of water clarity using light scattering.