Tahoe City Public Utility District
2023 Annual Water Quality
Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

To Our Valued Customers:

The enclosed information is a report of the quality and laboratory analysis of the drinking water that we delivered to you over the calendar year 2023. The Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD) is pleased to report that all systems met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. On pages two and three you will find a table containing all detected contaminants in the water as well as general information on water quality, lead and copper sampling results, and different health effect language for various contaminants. Page four has a map showing sources and basic system locations as well as system identification information. This report can also be viewed at our website at: www.tcpud.org/ccr/current.pdf.

While TCPUD water is classified as either treated surface water or groundwater, 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, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, U. S. EPA and the State Water Resource 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 possible contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

For questions or additional information please call Utilities Superintendent, Dan Lewis, at (530) 580-6330 or the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or view their website: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water To obtain general District information, to express your views, or to participate in the decision-making process of the TCPUD; you are welcome to attend or view online our Board of Directors meetings, generally held every third Friday of the month at 8:30 AM at 221 Fairway Drive, Tahoe City CA 96145. . The District Board of Directors meeting schedule, agendas and videos 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 contami
more than one year old. If a substance or contaminant is not listed, it is either not detected above the detection limit in our

Identify your system >				Tahoe City Main					
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Year	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highlands Well #1	Highlands Well #2	T.C. Well #2	T.C. Well #3	Well #4	Tahoe Tavern Well
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)									
Arsenic (ppb)	2014 (2020)	10	0.004 (zero)	(4.1)	(2.3)	ND	(ND)	(ND)	ND
Nickel (ppb)	2014 (2020)	100	12	20	20	20	21	(ND)	20
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)									
Calcium (ppm)	2014 (2020)	N/A	N/A	7.6	7.5	12.3	10.2	(9.1)	16.7
Chloride (ppm)	2014 (2020)	500	N/A	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	(ND)	ND
Odor (TON)	2014 (2020)	3	N/A	ND	ND	ND	2	(0)	ND
Sodium (ppm)	2014 (2020)	N/A	N/A	14.6	11.6	5.0	5.2	(4.1)	5.3
Specific Conductance [E.C.] (µS/cm)	2014 (2020)	1600	N/A	215	189	164	160	(130)	217
Sulfate (ppm)	2014 (2020)	500	N/A	1.3	0.9	1.7	3.6	(1.7)	0.8
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2014 (2020)	N/A	N/A	93.5	87.3	69.3	66.7	(60)	93.7
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014 (2020)	1000	N/A	72	80	83	98	(88)	125
Total Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2014 (2017)	N/A	N/A	44	41	59	51	(43)	74
Turbidity (NTU)	2014 (2020)	5	N/A	0.25	0.45	0.17	0.23	(0.10)	0.19
Zinc (ppm)	2014 (2020)	5	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	(ND)	ND
Radiological Monitoring									
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2021	15	0	4.25	3.67	1.39	0.172	0.592	3.97
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	2003	N/A	N/A	547	1190	NS	1230	NS	1120
Disinfection By-products and Disinfectant Residuals									
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	2023	80	N/A	ND					
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2023	60	N/A	ND					
Chlorine residual (ppm)	2023	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	RAA: 0.33, RANGE: 0.17-0.44					
Microbiological Monitoring									
Total Coliform (P /A)	2023	TT	0P	147T / 147A / 0P					

Lead and Copper Sampling Results

Water System	Constituent	Year Sampled	# of Sites Sampled	90th % Results	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level (AL)	Action Level (AL)	PHG
Tahoe City Main	Lead (ppb)	2022	20	0.000	0	15	0.2
	Copper (ppm)		20	0.110	0	1.3	0.3
Alpine Peaks	Lead (ppb)	2023	5	0.550	0	15	0.2
	Copper (ppm)		5	0.081	0	1.3	0.3
McKinney/ Quail	Lead (ppb)	2021	10	4.7	1	15	0.2
	Copper (ppm)		10	0.70	0	1.3	0.3
Rubicon	Lead (ppb)	2021	10	7.8	0	15	0.2
	Copper (ppm)		10	0.79	0	1.3	0.3

North Tahoe School and North Tahoe High School were tested for Lead in 2019 (no Lead detected)

Typical Sources:	
	Lead: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
	Copper: Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Note 1: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to search for potential problems in the water treatment or distribution system. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. **During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment, which was completed in September 2023 only in the Alpine Peaks System**. During our assessment we observed debris build-up directly below the Distribution Tank vent dome, which may have entered the tank during a storm event. Our corrective actions were disinfecting the system and installing a newly fabricated vent dome on the Distribution Tank for more sufficient protection. Samples were collected following this procedure, once chlorine residuals were diminished, which showed no further detections of Coliform.

nants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are
r sources or not required to be reported or sampled.

Alpine Peaks	McKinney / Quail		Rubicon			MCL Violation	Major Origins in Drinking Water
Riley Spring	Lake Tahoe Intake	Crystal Way Well	Rubicon Well #1	Rubicon Well #2	Rubicon Well #3		
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
20	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
10.1	7.9	11	8.8	10.2	8.1	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
0.2	1.8	0.3	0.3	3.0	1.1	NO	
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NO	Naturally-occurring organic materials
2.9	6.0	4.4	6.6	6.7	5.4	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
115	99.2	119	111	127	78.8	NO	Substances that form ions when in water
ND	1.7	0.5	ND	ND	5.4	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
53.0	45.3	54.6	44.8	47.6	38.9	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
84	65	96	38	92	16	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
39	29	43	30	35	23	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
0.16	N/A	0.13	0.15	0.55	0.15	NO	Movement of sediments and minute deposits
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.15	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
1.01	N/A	0.315	3.08	0.247	0.94	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
613	3360	465	613	513	422	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
N/R	ND		ND			NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
N/R	ND		ND			NO	
N/A	RAA: 0.36, RANGE: 0.23-0.57		RAA: 0.34, RANGE: 0.00-0.63			NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
33T/ 29A/ 4P See Note 1	36T / 36A / 0P		36T / 36A / 0P			NO	Naturally present in the environment

Health Effects and General Information

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. TCPUD 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. 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.

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 will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung 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).

Gross Alpha: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Tahoe City Public Utility District
P. O. Box 5249
Tahoe City, CA 96145
www.tcpud.org
530-583-3796

Terms and Abbreviations Used in This Report

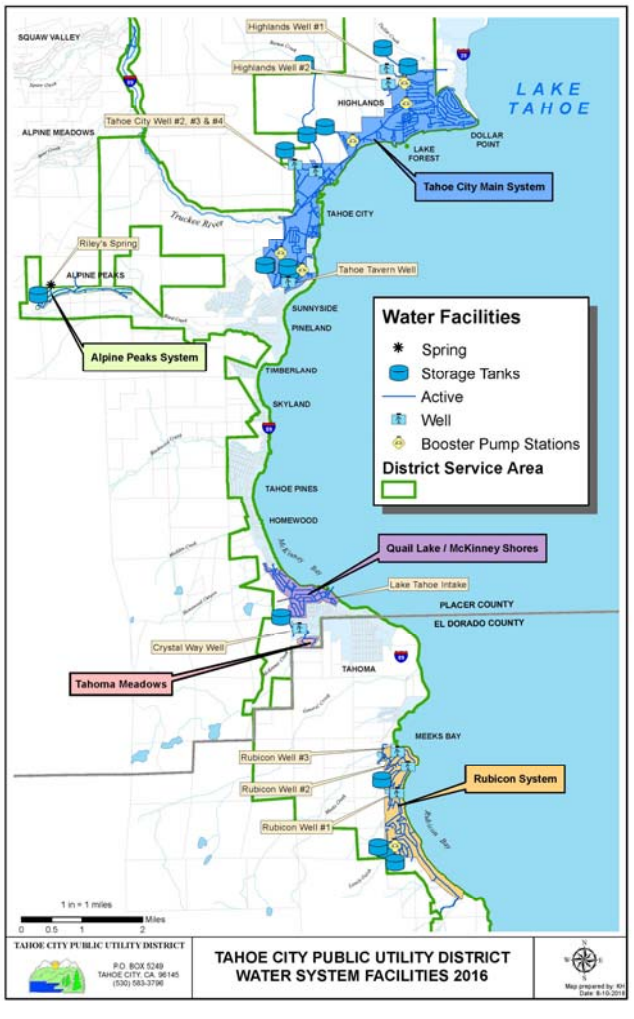
A	Number of tests absent of bacteria	P	Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria
AL	Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	pCi/L	Picocuries Per Liter: Measure of radioactivity per 1 liter of water.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.	PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standards. MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.	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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l): Parts contaminant for every 1 billion parts of water.
		ppm	parts per million or milligrmas per liter (mg/l): Parts contaminant for every 1 million parts of water.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.	RAA	Running Annual Average
		SDWS	Secondary Drinking Water Standards. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
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 microbial contaminants.	T	Number of tests for bacteria (Laboratory analysis)
ND	Not Detected: Not detected above the detection limit for purposes of reporting.	TON	Threshold Odor Number
N/R	Not Regulated or Not Required	TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: Measure of water clarity using light scattering	Units	Number of units measured
NS	Not Sampled	µS/cm	Microsiemens: Measure of electrical current flow through a solution

Where does your water come from?

All of the drinking water supplied to each water system, with the exception of the McKinney/Quail system, is classified as groundwater. Sources include wells and springs drilled deep into the ground, providing clean, high quality water that consistently meets all standards without significant treatment. The McKinney/Quail water system is comprised of both a treated surface water source (however, this source was offline in 2023) and a groundwater source. The Tahoe City Main system serves all residents from Dollar Point south to the Tahoe Tavern area**.** The Alpine Peaks system serves the area of Alpine Peaks only. The McKinney/Quail system serves the area of Chamberland, Chambers Landing, McKinney Shores, Moana Circle, and Tahoma Meadows area. Lastly, the Rubicon system serves the areas of Meeks Bay south to Bliss State Park. A Source Water Assessment for each active source was completed in 2003. The source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer Collection Systems, Surface Water, Above Ground Storage Tanks, Transportation Corridors, Historic Gas Stations, and Water Supply Wells. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the sources are still considered vulnerable to the activities located near the drinking water source. Well construction and security measures should provide protection from most contaminating activities. Copies of all source water assessments are available for review at the TCPUD offices during regular business hours. Upon request, copies can be sent to individuals by contacting the Utilities Superintendent at (530) 580-6330.

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



Tahoe City Public Utility District

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR AVAILABILITY OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE DATA FOR THE TAHOE CITY MAIN WATER SYSTEM

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER AS REQUIRED BY THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD) has completed a series of water sampling tests for unregulated contaminants as required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a federal drinking water standard set. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard in the future based upon nationwide data. Every five years the EPA issues an updated list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored with the fifth list being the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) that began in 2023 and includes 29 per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. You may visit the EPA's webpage to learn more about the UCMR 5 rule at:

https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

As our customers, you have a right to know this data is available for review. Results for UCMR 5 contaminants which were detected above the reporting limits are available for review in the TCPUD 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). To view the current 2023 CCR go to www.TCPUD.org/Water-Quality. The 2023 report will be available by June 1, 2024.

If you are interested in examining the full results of our recent unregulated contaminant monitoring, please visit: www.TCPUD.org/Water-Quality or contact TCPUD Staff at 530-580-6278 or by walk in at 221 Fairway Drive Tahoe City, CA 96145.

This notice is being sent to all customers who receive water through the District's Tahoe City-Main