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 Nam	ie: Dollar Cove
Water System Num	ber: 3110036
Further, the system	named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the ring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division
Certified by:	Jame: Michael D. Warren
S	ignature: MOW
T	itle: Lead Water Quality Control Tech.
P	hone Number: <u>630)546-4212</u> Date: <u>6/30/2020</u>
CCR was distinct methods used:	t delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking and fill-in where appropriate: tributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery
"Good faith" of following met	efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the
	the CCR on the Internet at www. ntpud. org CCR
Mailing	the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
Advertis	ing the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
	ion of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the d notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
Posted th	ne CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
	of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such tents, businesses, and schools
☐ Delivery	to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
Other (at	tach a list of other methods used)
For systems serve the following ad-	ping at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at dress: www
] For privately-ow	med utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission
This fo	rm is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2014 SWS CCR Forms & Instructions Revised Jan 2015 CCR Certification Form – Attachment 7 Page 1 of 1



NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT ANNUAL WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2019

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 3,957 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 361 million gallons of water to our customers in 2019.

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 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 byproducts of industrial process 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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Department 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

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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?

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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 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 visit our website http://ntpud.org/ or call the District office at (530) 546-4212.

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Source water assessment and its availability

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These system tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were tested for during the 2019 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, 2019. 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 necess.org/nccr

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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 an 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 four (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 watersaving appliances and irrigation supplies and free conservation supplies!

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NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT **ANNUAL WATER QUALITY**

CONCLINED CONFIDENCE DEPORT FOR 2010

CONSOIVIER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2019
because the concentrations of these companinates do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representing any allowing the concentrations of these companinates do not change frequently.

Detected Compounds	substanc	e or contami	nant is not list	ed, it is either not detec	ted limit or not i	required to sampled.	is of these contaminates do not change frequ	ientiy. Som	e of our data, though representive, are more than one year old. If a
			fy your system:	and the second second		Carnelian Woods		T-1 C'h	DUD. 1. DEPUIS
1		identi	iy your system.	#33110		System #3110023	Dollar Cove	ranoe City	y PUD water supply to NTPUD constists of Highlands Well #1 #2, T.C. Well #2 #3 Tahoe Tavern Well
Contaminant (UNITS)	Sample				Groundwater Parl		System #3110036 Groundwater	-	Tance Tayern Well
Primary Standards	Year	MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Well	Park Well	Tahoe City PUD	Violation	Major Source in Drinking Water
Aresenic (ppb) Nickel (ppb)	2016	10	0.004	ND	NR	NR	(2014/17)3.7/2.3/ND/3.1/ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Monitoring	2016	100	10	ND	ND	ND	(2014)20/20/20/21/20	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliforms (T/A/P)	2019	1	(0)	1561/156	A / OD	227 / 104 / 404	4557 4450 455	30000000	975 300
E-Coli (I/A/P)	2019	1	(0)	156 <u>1</u> / 156		22 <u>T</u> / 18 <u>A</u> / 4 <u>P</u> *	156 <u>T</u> / 156 <u>A</u> / 0 <u>P</u>	YES	Naturally Present in the enviroment
Radioactive	2015		(0)	1301/ 130	A / UL	22 <u>T</u> / 22 <u>A</u> / 0 <u>P</u>	156 <u>T</u> / 156 <u>A</u> / 0 <u>P</u>	NO	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	2003	N/A	N/A	NR	NR	NR	547/1190/NS/1230/1120		£
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2012	5	0.019	ND/0.000	NR	NR		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2017	15	(0)	2.32	NR	NR NR	NR NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic			(-7	EL SECTION OF		TAIL .	INK	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - As N (ppm)	2019	1(AS-N)	1(AS-N)	ND	ND	ND	NR	NO	Dura-# D Lands - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C -
Nitrite _ As NO3 (ppm)	2019	45 (NO3)	45 (NO3)	ND	ND	ND	NR NR	NO	Runoff & leaching from fertilizers, sepit tanks, sewage
Perchlorate (ppb)	2019	0.006	6	ND	ND	ND	NR NR	NO	Runoff & leaching from fertilizers, sepit tanks, sewage
Aluminum (ug/L)	2016	1000	600	ND	ND	ND	NR NR	NO	Production of matches, flares, explosives, pyrotechnics Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	2016	6	1				- MK	NO	
Barium (ug/L)	2016	1000	(2) mg/L	17.6	44.2	22.6	NR	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants Oil drilling wastes, Erosion of natural deposits
Berylilum	2016	4	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NR NR	NO	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories
Cadmium	2016	5	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NR NR	NO	Interanal corrosion of galvanized pipes, runoff
Chromium (ug/L)	2016	50	(100)	ND	NR	ND	NR 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	_								and the processing discindible from Bluss
Chlorine (ppm)	2019		1.0(as Cl2)]	0.31-1.26 Annual I		NR	Range 0.22 - 0.36 RAA = 0.30	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfection By-Products		Main System		Site #1 / #2 A	nnual		Site #3 Every Three Years		S TO THE STATE OF
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	2019	0.080	1000	ND/26		NR	(2017) ND	NO	By products of drinking water disnefection
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	2019	0.060	1000	8.9/13		NR	(2017) ND	NO	By products of drinking water disnefection
Secondary Standards			Asethetic	Standards Established b	y the State of Cal	lifornia,Department o	f Health Services		
Clarity & Taste				The same of the sa			2017		
Turbidity (NTU) - Treated Water Turbidity (NTU) - Raw Source	2019	<0.5 NTU	NS	AVG104851	NR	NR	0.25/0.45/0.17/0.23/0.19	NO	Soil runoff (erosion)
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	2019	TT/5 95%	NS NS	AVG104851	NR	NR	NR NR	NO	Soil runoff (erosion)
Calcium (ppm)	2016	None/ppm	N/A	50.3	124	126	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbonates CO3 (ppm)	2016	N/A N/A	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
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	N/A N/A	ND 1.8	ND	ND	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	2016	15 Units	N/A	NR	0.6 ND	0.4	(2014)0.5/0.6/0.5/0.3/ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Ordor (TON)	2016	1	3	N/A	ND ND	3	NR (and the first transfer to the first transfer	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ug/L)	2019	1000	160	ND ND	ND	ND ND	(2014) ND/ND/ND/2/ND	NO	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2016	0.5	N/A	ND	ND	ND ND	NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Hydroxide as OH	2016	N/A	N/A	ND ND	ND	ND ND	NR NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2016	300	N/A	ND			NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	N/A			ND	ND	(2005)ND(1)/ND(125)/ND(1)/ND(1)/ND(1)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	2016	50	N/A N/A	2.6 ND	6.0	8.6	NR (ages) NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (ppm)	2010	0.0005	5ug/L	ND ND	ND ND	ND	(2005) ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
PH - Disired range:	2016	6.5-8.5	N/A	8.2	8.2	ND 7.7	NR NR	NO	Leaking underground fuel tanks
Silver	2016	100	N/A	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	NR NR	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, Some water treatment
Sodium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	6.3	11.9	5.9	NR (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)14.6/11.6/5.0/5.2/5.3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	N/A	1.7	0.3	0.3	(2014)1.3/0.9/1.7/3.6/0.8	NO NO	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	41.2	102	103	(2014)1.5/0.9/1.7/5.6/0.8	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 Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	32	65	78	(2014)/2/36/85/35/125	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2016	5	N/A	ND	ND	ND	(2014) ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
1.3.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.				20 Samples	90th	10 Samples 90th		110	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER		Action Level	MCL	Percentile		Percentile	10 Samples 90th Percentile		
LEAD (ug/L)	2019	15	15	ND	0.835 (5.9)	ND	ND		Internal corrosion-plumbing; erosion nat'rl deposits.
Copper (ug/L)	2019	1300	1300	75		452	10 Samples 18.32		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
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MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant s necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

PHG: Public Health Goal is 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

PPB: Parts Per Billion, parts contaminant for every 1 billion

PPM: Parts Per Million, parts contaminant for every 1 million parts of water.

T: Number of tests for bacteria (Laboratory analysis)

A: Number of tests absent of bacteria

P: Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria

<: Less Than

>: Greater Than

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 is 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

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 are the measure of electrical current through a solution.

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North Tahoe Public Utility District 875 National Ave. P.O. Box 139 Tahoe Vista, CA. 96148 (530) 546-4212



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The State allows us to monitor comtaminants less than once per year h

Detected Compounds

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 an 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 four (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. vation for other helpful tips and information on rebates for water saving appliances and irrigation supplies and free conservation supplies!