Water bills are due upon presentation. If this bill is not paid within 19 days service maybe discontinued. A cash deposit and a reconnection fee maybe required to re-establish service. Annual bill is payable on January 1st & July1st is equal installments. A total of 79 days to make full payment shall be allowed to every residential customer.

	Language	**Toll-Free 800 Number**
TTY/VCO/HCO to Voice	English Spanish	1-800-735-2929 1-800-855-3000
Voice to TTY/VCO/HCO	English Spanish	1-800-735-2922 1-800-855-3000
From or to Speech-to- Speech	English & Spanish	1-800-854-7784

Dear Tahoe Pines, Tahoe Swiss Village and Glenridge Customers,

Tahoe Swiss Village Utility, Inc. (TSVU) is pleased to present the 2022 CCR. In September of 2021, five homeowners in Tahoe Pines and Tahoe Swiss took Triennial Lead & Copper Samples. Lead sample results resulted in non-detectable (ND) all results. Copper samples one house was ND; the other results determined that the 90% level equaled 265/mg/l which was reported to the SWRCB Division of Water.

Lake Tahoe snowpack in the beginning of the year was 121% of normal. California as of April 1, 2022 is considered to be in a severe drought at 39% of normal. Hydrologic conditions are very similar to the drought years of 2014 and 2015.

TSVU has Conservation Tariff Rules approved by the CPUC; it's requesting all customers **voluntarily adopt water conservation** measures. **Even house numbers irrigate on Monday, Wednesday & Friday, odd house numbers irrigate on Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday. No outside irrigation on Saturday! Seasonall**y adjusted, outside watering shall only occur **between 4am to 11am and after 7pm. During rain** storms, do not irrigate! Set timers to no more than 12 minutes per zone. Additionally, make sure that you water only **essential** lawns, flowers & bushes. **Please do not allow water to run onto asphalt parking, into county streets, bike-paths and state highways! Prepare for drought impacts Statewide that may still be forthcoming!** These requested conservation measures are identical to TCPUD's Ordinance 304.

This CCR includes a water balance statement. Payment terms are still payable in two equal installments January 1st & July 1st past due in 19 days from the date of mailing. TSVU shall allow every residential customer a total of 79 days to make full payment of the bill prior to discontinuance of service subject to a late fee. A residential customer may request a deferred (paying at a later date) reduced (spreading payments, but not more than 12 months).
Customer is willing to enter into a deferred (paying at a later date), reduced (spreading payments over and agreed time but within 12 months) or some other alternative payment schedule. For only a primary full-time residence qualify for Lifeline Rate Assistance. Provide verification of household income eligibility with CARE

View the websites that are included in this CCR:

California Public Utilities Commission: http://cpuc.ca.gov/water/

California Water Association: http://www.calwaterassn.com/

TSVU-Glenridge, - No major projects are planned this year.

TSVU- TS & Tahoe Pines, In the July-August of 2021, TS on Grand Ave, invested $64,648 in a new generator and replaced the water pump and motor at the Grand well. TS also invested $70,244 installed 160 feet of 6"water mains, 3 isolation valves and 7 water laterals & installed meter setters with new water boxes. On February 1, 2022 TS filed an offset rate adjustment with the CPUC that includes all investments since 2019 in the amount of $371,183. The last increase was approved in July 22, 2019 CPUC Resolution W-5198.

The utility submitted plans to Placer County in February, to permit for approximately 2000 feet new water mains in the subdivision. The other planned improvement is replacing the TS booster station wooden tank with a welded steel tank on Simplon Pass. Also improved the generator site, to more easily access during power outages.

Reminder all water customers with a home fire sprinkler, boiler providing water heat or sprinklers must have the **backflow devises** tested annually! It is requirement by the State Water Resources Control Board; the water Company completes a report annually to SWRCB. Have those tests completed by September 1, 2022!

Please contact me at 530.525.6659 or glazerwest@att.net.

Thank you, Steven M. Glazer

Tahoe Swiss Village Utility
2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water Quality Data Table

The tables below and on the following page provide important information about contaminants and total mineral analyses that were reported in the water. TSVU samples for numerous constituents in water that were non-detectable and not reported. Lead and Copper samples were taken August 24, 2015. Nitrate samples were taken 5/1/2017. Additionally, monthly bacteriological samples are taken in the distribution system.

All recent samples were incompliance with the MCL. You may be unfamiliar with the terms and abbreviations so chart below are some definitions to help you understand the water quality summary.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sets mCLGs.

Public Health Goal (PHG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 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, 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 ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottles water that provide the same protection for public health.

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Mandatory-health related:

Contaminants (units)	MCL	Grand Well/1 Groundwater	St. Michael 2 Groundwater	TS Lake inlet	Glenridge 3 Groundwater	Typical Source
Arsenic (mg/l)	0.01	.002962*	<0.0050	*	<.0025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electrc production wastes
Barium	1.0	.0014.9*	0.060			
Lead (mg/l)	15	<0.010	<0.010		.71	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.005	ND	ND		ND	Samples February & March 2018

Lead & Copper Rule Sampling T S System, 5 samples were taken on 9/23/21 results on 9/28/21 no samples exceeded the MCL

Lead	mg/l	90% level non-detected (ND) all five samples taken by customer at kitchen sink
Copper	mg/l	1 sample (ND) non-detected 0.0265 mg/l = is the 90th percentile

General Mineral, Physical & Inorganic Analysis

Chemical	Reporting Units	Grand Well/1 Groundwater	St. Michael 2 Groundwater	TS Lake inlet	Glenridge 3 Groundwater
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	mg/l	100	330		N/A
Total Hardness CaCO3	mg/L	70	240		25
Calcium	mg/L	17.7*	46		8.06
Magnesium	ug/L	7.66*	31		.5162*
Sodium	mg/l	5.64B*	13		6.12
Potassium	mg/L		3.1		0.94
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	87.5*	270		40
Bicarbonate(HCO3)	mg/l	87.5*	330		48.9
Sulfate	mg/L	4.4	1.8		0.14
Chloride	mg/L	3.5	3.3		0.23
Specific Conductance	US	180.0	140.0		71.72*
Nitrate as NO3	mg/L	ND	ND*		ND*
Nitrite as N	mg/l	0.19*	.11*		0.14*
PH (laboratory)	sts. units	6.37*	7.6		6.23
Color (unfiltered)	units	5	5		<3
Lab Turbidity	ntu	1.5*	0.50*		<0.10
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	90*	270		65
Zinc	UG/L	ND	50		n/a
Lead	UG/L	7.1	0.00		n/a
Iron	UG/L	234.1*			ND*
Copper	ug/l	15.45*			
Manganese	ug/l	3.115*			

RADIOLOGICAL	Reporting Units	Grand Groundwater	St. Michaels Groundwater	Lake inlet	Groundwater
Gross Alpha	PCI/L	ND	6.05	N/A	N.A.
Uranium (PCI/L)	PCI/L	ND	5.520	N/A	N.A.

1,2 T.S. Groundwater Samples taken: 9/20/05, 8/1/06, 2/7/13, 4/26,11, January 13, 2011, & *May 1,2017, March 3, 2020
TS Lake inlet shall only be used in an emergency with 3-ppm cl2 added with boil water orders issued!
3 Glenridge Park Groundwater Samples taken: July 23,2007, May 1, 2017 & March 3, 2020 *these tested *

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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).