2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Tahoe Swiss Village Utility, INC. / Glenridge Park

Water System Number: CA3110042-DST 800 / CA#09100 42-001-801

For More Information, Contact: Sean Gray 530-546-4646

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Term	Definition
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 from 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.

TSWISS chemical results for the 2024 CCR
*their existing PDF document didn't have correct line up of Contaminant & results

Contaminants (units)	Grand Ave. Well (as per 2024 CCR Sean submitted)	Grand Ave. Well (as per 10/10/24 WetLab report)	Grand Ave. Well (as per 2023 CCR found on SDWIS)	Grand Ave. Well (as per info in SDWIS database)	St. Michael Well (as per 2024 CCR Sean submitted)	St. Michael Well (as per 10/10/24 WetLab report)	St. Michael Well (as per 2023 CCR found on SDWIS)	St. Michael Well (as per info in SDWIS database)
Arsenic (mg/L)	ND	ND		ND	0.005		no data shown	ND
Barium (mg/L)	ND	ND		ND	0.06		no data shown	ND
Lead (mg/L)	ND			ND	ND		0.00	ND
1,2,3- Trichloropropane	ND			ND	ND		no data shown	ND
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (mg/L)	88	88	100	88	260	260	330	260
Total Hardness CaCO3 (mg/L)	48	48	70	48	99	99	240	99
Calcium (mg/L)	18.5	19	17.7	19	40	40	46	40
Magnesium (ug/L)	7.43		7.66	7.43	26.3		31	26.3
Sodium (mg/L)	6.48		5.64	6.48	11.7		13	11.7
Potassium (mg/L)	87.5				3.01		3.1	
Total Alkalinity CaCO3 (mg/L)	88	88	87.5	88	260	260	270	260
Bicarbonate HCCO# (mg/L)	87.5		87.5	88	260	260	330	260
Sulfate (mg/L)	4.09		4.4	4.09	1.43		1.8	1.43
Chloride (mg/L)	5.47		3.5	5.47	2.58		3.3	2.58
Specific Conductance (UMHOS/CM)	197		180	197	466		140	466
Nitrate NO3 (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nitrite (mg/L)	ND	ND	0.19	ND	ND		0.11	0.27
PH Laboratory (sts, units)	7.09	7.66	6.37	7.66	7.89	8.2	7.6	8.2
Color Unfiltered (units)	3		5	3	4		5	4
Lab Turbidity (ntu)	0.05		1.5	0.5	0.1		0.5	0.1
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	154		90	154	253		270	253
Zinc (ug/L)	ND		ND	ND	318.6		50	318.6
Lead (ug/L)	ND	ND	7.1	ND	ND		0.00	ND
Iron (ug/L)	234.1		234.1	ND			No data shown	ND
Copper (ug/L)	15.45		15.45	15.45	ND		No data shown	ND
Manganese (ug/L)	3.115		3.115	ND			No data shown	ND
Aggressive Index		11		11		13		13
Gross Alpha (PCI/L)	1.02		ND	1.02	1.18			1.18
Gross Beta (PCI/L)	0.0647			0.0647	3.46			3.46
Uranium (PCI/L)	0.064		ND	0.064	5.52			5.52
Total Cyanide		ND		ND				ND
Fluoride		ND		ND				ND
Aluminum		ND		ND				ND
Beryllium		ND		ND				ND
Chromium		ND		ND				ND
Nickel		ND		ND				ND
Mercury		ND		ND				ND
Antimony		ND		ND				ND
Cadmium		ND		ND				ND
Selenium		ND		ND				ND
Thallium		ND		ND				ND
Asbestos		ND		ND				ND
Perchlorate		ND		ND				ND

* Highlighted areas indicate that data is inconsistent with other results.
*Green highlighted areas indicate data that I believe we should use for the CCR.
*ND items don't need to be on the CCR.
***Lead & Copper results are all under the Action Levels, but they need to be reported on the CCR.**

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.
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 the 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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Dear Tahoe Pines, Tahoe Swiss Village and Glenridge Customers,

Tahoe Swiss Village Utility, INC. (TSVU) is pleased to present the 2024 Spring Report. Water Conservation is statewide and restrictions shall remain in place for the immediate future. View the websites associated in this CCR:

Water Resource Control Board: www.waterboards.ca.gov

Water Research Foundation: www.waterrf.org/resources/webcasts/pages/default

CPUC: www.CPUC.ca.gov/water

California Water Association: www.calwaterassn.com

Customers Fire Sprinklers, Hydronic boilers, water heaters and sprinklers must have the backflow device tested annually! Please have those test completed September 1, 2025