

Talmont Resort Improvement District ~ Water System

Este informed contiene informacion sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

2023

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 of 2023. The Talmont Resort Improvement District (TRID) wishes to provide you, the customer, with as much information about your water as we possibly can. On page two you will find a table containing all detected contaminants in the water, lead and copper sampling results, and health effect language for various contaminants.

While TRID water is classified as groundwater which comes from wells and springs deep within the earth, it is important for you to understand all potential sources of drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants doesn't necessarily indicate that water possesses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the 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. Immune-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. USEPA/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 sewer plants, septic systems and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from stormwater runoff.
- Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as stormwater runoff and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that may be byproducts of industrial processes, gas stations, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of mining activities.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Division of Drinking Water, State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for possible contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Should you have any questions or for any additional information please call Rick Dewante, at (530) 583-3938, or the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. For general district information, expressing your views, or participating in the decision making process of the TRID you are welcome to submit written suggestions or comments to our office at P.O. Box 1294, Tahoe City, CA 96145.

Where does your water come from?

All of the drinking water supplied to the Talmont Resort Improvement District's Water System is classified as groundwater. Two wells located on Washoe Way drilled approximately 250 ft. deep into the ground provide clean, high quality water that consistently meets all standards with no treatment. No chlorine is added to TRID well water.

Notification of violation: The Water System failed to complete the required lead & copper tap sampling in 2023 during the months of June, July, August, or September as required by Chapter 17.5, Division 4, Title 22 of the CCR. The Water System completed sampling (five samples) in October 2023.

2023 Talmont Resort Improvement District Water Quality Analysis Report

Contaminant	Required Sample Cycle	Samples Year	Samples Per Cycle	MCL	Units	PHG (MCLG)	Washoe Wells No. 1 & No. 2	Origin
Primary Standards						Violation Yes / No	No	
Secondary Standards								
Calcium	9 yrs.	2019	1	none	PP	N/A	20	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	3 yrs.	2019	1	500	PP	N/A	1.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	9 yrs.	2019	1	none	PP	N/A	8.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium	9 yrs.	2019	1	none	PP	N/A	2.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	9 yrs.	2019	1	none	PP	none	5.1	Naturally occurring salt in water
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	3 yrs.	2019	1	1600	uS	N/A	200	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate	3 yrs.	2019	1	500	PP	N/A	0.51	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	9 yrs.	2019	1	NA	PP	N/A	134	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	3 yrs.	2019	1	1000	PP	N/A	130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	9 yrs.	2019	1	none	PP	none	83	Naturally occurring sum of polyvalent ions
Turbidity	3 yrs.	2019	1	5	NT	N/A	0.21	Soil runoff
						Violation Yes / No	No	
Microbiological Monitoring – Sampling results showing the detection of Coliform Bacteria								
Microbial Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months In Violation	MCL				MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 4	1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection				0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E-Coli	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>				0	Human and animal fecal waste

Terms and Abbreviations used in this Report

(*) Violation of monitoring and reporting (see notification of violation)

PHG: Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG as feasible using best available Treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

N/A: Not applicable

uS: Microsiemens: Measure of electrical current flow through a solution

P: Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria

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

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants 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 above the detection limit in our sources or not required to be sampled.

Lead and Copper Testing Results

Constituent	Year Sampled	Number of Sites Sampled	90th % Results (PPB)	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	PHG (PPB)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2023	5	<5	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial mfrs., natural erosion.
Copper (ppb)	2023	5	215	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; natural erosion; leaching from wood preservatives.

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Talmont Resort Improvement 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 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>.