

Tahoe City Public Utility District
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Tahoe City Public Utility District 2020 Madden Creek Water System - Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

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

To Our Valued Madden Creek Customers:

The enclosed information is a report of the quality and laboratory analysis of the drinking water for the Madden Creek Water System during the calendar year of 2020. On page two you will find a table showing data from samples collected and contains all detected contaminants in the water, as well as general information on water quality and different standard health effect language for various contaminants. This report can also be viewed on our website at: www.tcpud.org/ccr/maddencreek.pdf.

While water supplied to Madden Creek 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:

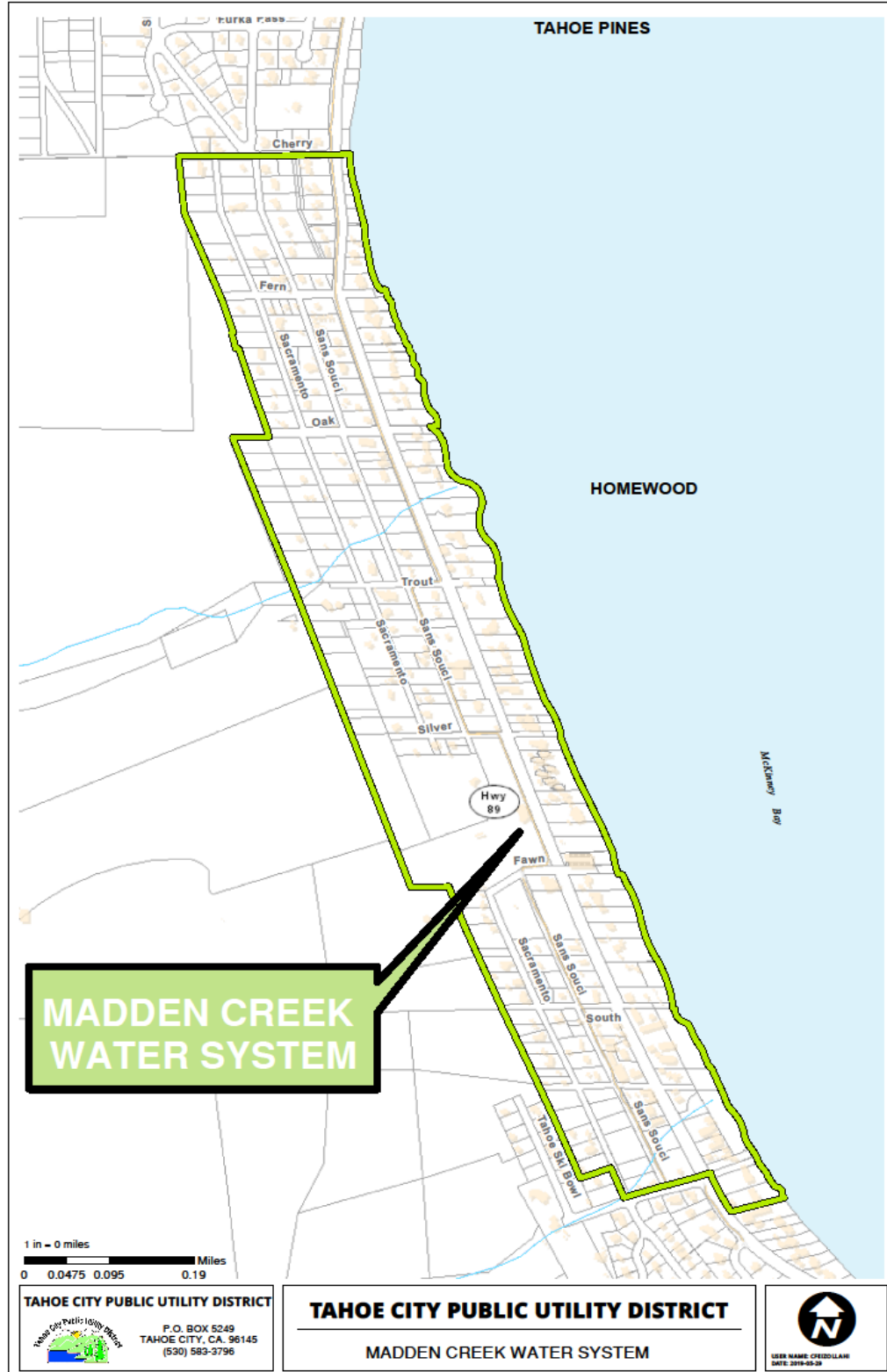
- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water 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 which 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board regulations also establish limits for 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. 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.

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-serve



| Detected Compounds | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|---|
| 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 reported or sampled. | | | | | | | | |
| Identify your system > | | | | Madden Creek Water | McKinney / Quail | | Violation | Major Origins in Drinking Water |
| Contaminant (Units) | Sample Year | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Silver Street Well | Lake Tahoe Intake | Crystal Way Well | | |
| Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) | | | | | | | | |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2016 (2014) | N/A | N/A | 16 | (7.9) | (11) | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2016 (2014) | 500 | N/A | 1.4 | (1.8) | (0.3) | NO | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2016 (2014) | N/A | N/A | 5.0 | (6.0) | (4.4) | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance [E.C.] (µS/cm) | 2016 (2014) | 1600 | N/A | 130 | (99.2) | (119) | NO | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2016 (2014) | 500 | N/A | ND | (1.7) | (0.5) | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm) | 2016 (2014) | N/A | N/A | 66 | (45.3) | (54.6) | NO | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2016 (2014) | 1000 | N/A | 100 | (65) | (96) | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm) | 2016 (2014) | N/A | N/A | 58 | (29) | (43) | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Treatment Plant Turbidity (Note 1) | 2020 | TT=95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | N/A | N/A | 100% ≤ 0.3 NTU | N/A | NO | Movement of sediments and minute deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2016 (2014) | 5 | N/A | 0.11 | N/A | (0.13) | NO | Movement of sediments and minute deposits |
| Radiological Monitoring | | | | | | | | |
| Radon 222 (pCi/L) | 2003 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3360 | 465 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-products and Disinfectant Residual | | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb) | 2020 | 80 | N/A | N/A | 14 | | NO | By product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) | 2020 | 60 | N/A | N/A | 15 | | NO | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2020 | 4 (MRDL) | 4 (MRDLG) | N/A | RAA: 0.52, RANGE: 0.00-0.90 | | NO | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Microbiological Monitoring | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (P/A) | 2020 | 1 | (0) | 24T/ 24A/ 0P | 36T/ 36A/ 0P | | NO | Naturally present in the environment |
| E-Coli (P/A) | 2020 | 1 | (0) | 24T/ 24A/ 0P | 36T/ 36A/ 0P | | NO | Human and Animal Fecal Waste |

Note 1: Treatment Plant Turbidity results are for the McKinney/Quail Water Treatment Plant (Lake Tahoe Intake) only. Additional requirements include (1) shall not exceed 1 NTU for more than one continuous hour, (2) shall not exceed 1 NTU at four-hour intervals, and (3) shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. TCPUD was in compliance with all Turbidity requirements in 2020.

| Lead and Copper Sampling Results | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----|
| Water System | Constituent | Year Sampled | # of Sites Sampled | 90th % Results | # of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | PHG |
| Madden Creek | Lead (ppb) | 2018 | 5 | 2.0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 |
| | Copper (ppm) | | 5 | 0.480 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Zero schools requested Lead sampling in 2020 | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | |

Where does your water come from?

In 2020 approximately 96% of the water supplied to the system was from the Silver Street Well and the remaining 4% came from the McKinney/Quail system, through the new interconnection on South Street. All of the drinking water supplied to this water system this year was classified as groundwater, except a portion of the 4% was surface water which came from the Lake Tahoe Intake. The groundwater sources are wells drilled deep into the ground, providing clean, high quality water that consistently meets all standards without significant treatment. The Madden creek Water System serves all residents from Cherry Street to Tahoe Ski Bowl Way in Homewood, CA. 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.

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. 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/lead>.

Terms and Abbreviations Used in This Report

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|--|
| <u>A</u> | Number of tests absent of bacteria | PDWS | Primary Drinking Water Standards. MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. |
| E.C. | Electrical Conductivity | 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. |
| 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. | ppb | Parts Per Billion: Parts contaminant for every 1 billion parts of water. |
| 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. | ppm | Parts Per Million: 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 |
| 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. | SDWS | Secondary Drinking Water Standards. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. |
| N/A | Not Applicable | <u>I</u> | Number of tests for bacteria (Laboratory analysis) |
| N/R | Not Regulated or Not Required | <u>TT</u> | 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 |
| <u>P</u> | Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria | µS/cm | Microsiemens Per Centimeter: Measure of electrical current flow through a solution. |
| pCi/L | Picocuries Per Liter: Measure of radioactivity per 1 liter of water. | | |