TAHOE CITY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
TIMBERLAND WATER SYSTEM

Where does your water come from?

All of the drinking water supplied to each water system is classified as groundwater. Sources include wells and springs drilled deep into the ground, providing clean, high quality water that consistently meets all standards without significant treatment. The Timberland water system serves all residents between 2470 and 2716 West Lake Blvd on the lake side and the Timberland Subdivision area. A Source Water Assessment for each active source was completed in 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activity not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer Collection Systems. 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.
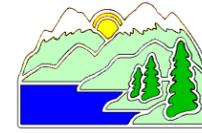
Tahoe City Public Utility District
2018 Timberland Water System - Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

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

To Our Valued Timberland Customers:

The enclosed information is a report of the quality and laboratory analysis of the drinking water that was delivered to the Timberland Water System during the calendar year of 2018. 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.

While water supplied to Timberland is groundwater which comes from a well drilled deep within the earth, 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 their website: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water For general district information, expressing your views, or participating in the decision making process of the TCPUD you are welcome to attend any or all of our Board of Directors meetings. The District Board of Directors meeting schedule and agendas are available on our website www.tcpud.org or contact the District Clerk's office at (530) 580-6052.

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.

Contaminant (Units)	Sample Year	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Timberland Well #1	Violation	Major Origins in Drinking Water
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)						
Aluminum (ppm)	2016	1	0.6	0.13	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2016	1000	1000	15.81	NO	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)						
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	N/A	0.21	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	4.4	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2016	1600	N/A	166	NO	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016	1000	N/A	114	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	76	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2016	5	N/A	0.33	NO	Movement of sediments and minute deposits
Microbiological Monitoring						
Total Coliform (P /A)	2018	1	(0)	43T/ 35A/ 8P	YES (B)	Naturally present in the environment
E-Coli (P /A)	2018	1	(0)	43T/ 43A/ 0P	NO	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

Lead and Copper Sampling Results

Water System	Constituent	Year Sampled	# of Sites Sampled	90th % Results	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	PHG
Timberland	Lead (ppb)	2017	5	1.0	0	15	0.2
	Copper (ppm)		5	0.045	0	1.3	0.3
Zero schools requested Lead and Copper sampling in 2018.							
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						

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Terms and Abbreviations Used in This Report

A	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.
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.	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.
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.	ppb	Parts Per Billion: Parts contaminant for every 1 billion parts of water.
NA	Not Applicable	ppm	Parts Per Million: Parts contaminant for every 1 million parts of water.
N/R	Not Regulated or Not Required	SDWS	Secondary Drinking Water Standards. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: Measure of water clarity using light scattering	T	Number of tests for bacteria (Laboratory analysis)
P	Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria	Units	Number of units measured
		umhos/cm	Micromhos/centimeter: Measure of electrical current flow through a solution

Health Effects and General Information

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your 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.

B. **Note for Timberland System Violation:** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment which was completed in July. During our assessment we concluded that (1) an old pressure tank may possibly be connected to the system, through a connection at Shady lane, and (2) the pressure tank overflow line appeared to have insufficient cross connection protection. We resolved both of theses issues by physically disconnecting the pressure tank from the system. Samples were collected once the disconnection was complete, which showed good results. **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.