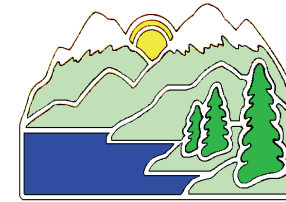


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## Tahoe City Public Utility District - Lake Forest Utility Company 2010 Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

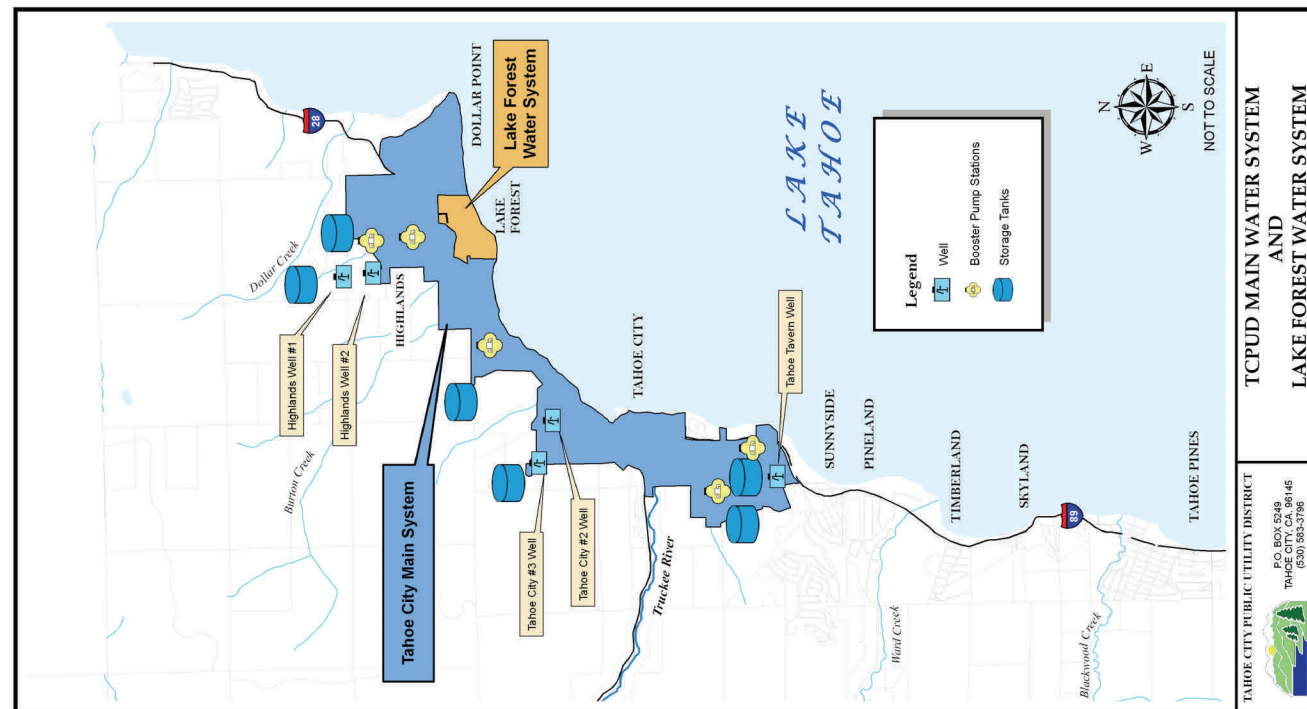
### To Our Valued Customers:

On January 14, 2011, Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD) was granted immediate operational control and possession of Lake Forest Water Company. As the current operator, TCPUD is providing you the **2010** Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report, even though TCPUD did not operate the system in 2010. The enclosed information is a report of the quality and laboratory analysis of the drinking water that was delivered to you over the calendar year of 2010 by the Lake Forest Water Company. Water delivered to the Lake Forest system in 2010 included water from both TCPUD and Lake Forest Water Company sources. The Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD) wishes to provide you, the customer, with as much information about your water, as we possibly can. On page two and three you will find a table containing all detected contaminants in the water, system identification information, lead and copper sampling results, general information on water quality, and different health effect language for various contaminants. Page four has a general map showing sources and basic system locations.

While TCPUD and Lake Forest Water Company water is classified as groundwater which comes from wells 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 contaminations. The presence of contaminants does not 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. 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. 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).

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua para beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

# Tahoe City Public Utility District



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 Department of Public Health (DPH) 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 the Utilities Superintendent, Dan Lewis, at (530) 583-3796, ext.38 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 TCPUD you are welcome to attend any or all of our Board meetings. The District Board of Directors meeting schedule is available on our website [www.tahoecitypubd.com](http://www.tahoecitypubd.com). Agendas for up coming meetings may be requested from the District Clerk's office. For agendas or meeting information please contact the District Clerk at (530) 583-3796, ext. 15.

**Detected Compounds**

The State allow 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

Terms and Abbreviations Used in This Report

- ( 1 ) Samples with this notation were taken in 2008 or 2009 and are required every one to three years for that source only.
- ( 2 ) Treatment Plant Turbidity results are for the McKinney Quail Water Treatment Plant only
- MCL Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest 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”(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- T Number of tests for bacteria (Laboratory analysis)
- A Number of tests absent of bacteria
- P Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria
- RAA Running Annual Average
- N/A Not applicable
- ND Not Detected: Indicates contaminant was not detected in the source water.
- N/R Not Regulated or Not Required
- 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.
- NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: Measure of water clarity using light scattering
- pCi/L Pico Curies Per Liter: Measure of radioactivity per 1 liter of water.
- TT Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant
- Units Number of units measured
- uS Microsiemens: Measure of electrical current flow through a solution

| Identify your system >                                    |             |          |            | Tahoe City Main             |              |                   | Lake Forest System |                | Violation    | Major Origins in Drinking Water   |
|---|-------------|----------|------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---|
| Contaminant (Units)                                       | Sample Year | MCL      | PHG (MCLG) | T.C. #2 Well                | T.C. #3 Well | Tahoe Tavern Well | Sample Year        | Old Mill Well  |              |   |
| <b>Primary Standards</b>                                  |             |          |            |                             |              |                   |                    |                |              |   |
| Arsenic (ppb)   | 2005        | 10       | 4          | ND                          | 3.1 (1)      | ND                | 2010               | Range ND—5.2   | NO           | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Nitrate (ppm)   | 2010        | 45       | 45         | ND                          | ND           | 0.24              | 2009               | ND             | NO           | Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| <b>Secondary Standards</b>                                |             |          |            |                             |              |                   |                    |                |              |   |
| Calcium (ppm)   | 2005        | N/A      | N/A        | ND                          | ND           | 17                | 2000               | 6.8            | N/A          | Leaching from natural deposits  |
| Chloride (ppm)  | 2005        | 500      | N/A        | 0.4                         | 0.3          | 3.5               | 2000               | 0.56           | NO           |   |
| Iron (ppb)  | 2005        | 300      | N/A        | ND (1)                      | ND (1)       | ND (1)            | 2005               | ND             | NO           | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes  |
| Sodium (ppm)  | 2005        | N/R      | N/R        | 4.7                         | 4.6          | 4.9               | 2000               | 9.2            | N/A          | Leaching from natural deposits  |
| Specific Conductance [E.C.] (uS)                          | 2005        | 1600     | N/A        | 140                         | 138          | 96.5              | 2000               | 120            | NO           | Substances that form ions when in water   |
| Sulfate (ppm)   | 2005        | 500      | N/A        | 1.9                         | 2.6          | 0.3               | 2000               | 0.62           | NO           | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes                                  |
| Total Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm)                         | 2005        | N/A      | N/A        | 75.4                        | 68.8         | 88.5              | 2000               | 37             | NO           | Leaching from natural deposits  |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)                              | 2005        | 1000     | N/A        | 98                          | 96           | 77                | 2000               | 110            | NO           | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Total Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)                           | 2005        | N/A      | N/A        | ND                          | 53           | 74                | 2000               | 41             | N/A          | Leaching from natural deposits  |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals</b> |             |          |            |                             |              |                   |                    |                |              |   |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)                        | 2007        | 80       | N/A        | ND                          |              |                   | 2009               | ND             | NO           | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)                             | 2007        | 60       | N/A        | ND                          |              |                   | 2009               | ND             | NO           |   |
| Chlorine (ppm)  | 2010        | 4 (MRDL) | 4 (MRDLG)  | RAA: 0.47, RANGE: 0.39-0.56 |              |                   | N/A                | N/A            | NO           | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment   |
| <b>Microbiological Monitoring</b>                         |             |          |            |                             |              |                   |                    |                |              |   |
| Total Coliform ( P )                                      | 2010        | 1        | (0)        | 104T / 104A / 0P            |              |                   | 2010               | 12T / 12A / 0P | See attached | Naturally present in the environment  |
| E-Coli (P)  | 2010        | 1        | (0)        | 104T / 104A / 0P            |              |                   | 2010               | 12T / 12A / 0P | See attached | Human and Animal Fecal Waste  |
| <b>Radiological Monitoring</b>                            |             |          |            |                             |              |                   |                    |                |              |   |
| Radon 222 (pCi/L)   | 2003        | N/A      | N/A        | NS                          | 1230         | 1120              | N/A                | NS             | N/A          | Erosion of natural deposits   |

Where does your water come from?

All of the drinking water supplied to the Tahoe City Main 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 Tahoe City Main system serves all residents from Dollar Point, south to the Tahoe Tavern area. A Source Water Assessment for these active TCPUD sources was completed in January, March, and May of 2003. Lake Forest Utility Company also provided water from the Old Mill Well during 2010.

The source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer Collection Systems, Surface Water, Above Ground Storage Tanks, Transportation Corridors, Historic Gas Stations, and Water Supply Wells. 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) 583-3796, extension 38.

**Lead and Copper Sampling Results**

| Water System       | Constituent  | Year Sampled | # of Sites Sampled | 90th % Results | # of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | PHG |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----|
| Lake Forest System | Lead (ppb)   | 2008         | 5                  | <2             | 0                                 | 15           | 0.2 |
|                    | Copper (ppm) |              | 5                  | .021           | 0                                 | 1.3          | 0.3 |

Health Effects and General Information

**Arsenic:** While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**Lead:** Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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. 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/safewater/lead>.

**Radon:** Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safe Council on Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).