NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2010

To Our Customers:

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, speak with someone who understands it, or contact the District to receive a translated copy.

-Spanish- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Where does my water come from?

The North Tahoe Public Utility District services nearly 3,873 connections. These connections include single family dwellings and business establishments, as well as separate irrigation and fire systems. The District operates three separate and independent water systems: Dollar Cove, Carnelian Bay, and the Tahoe Main system, comprised of Tahoe Vista, Kings Beach, and Brockway to the Nevada State Line. Dollar Cove is currently being supplied through the Tahoe City Public Utility District's Tahoe City system, that is comprised of five separate wells (groundwater sources). Carnelian Bay draws its water from a single well (groundwater source). The Tahoe main water system draws water from Lake Tahoe (surface water source) through an intake at the end of National Avenue in Tahoe Vista, as well as a single well (groundwater source) located in the North Tahoe Regional Park at the top of Donner Road. These combined sources supplied just under 484 million gallons of water to our customers in 2010.

PREVENTION TIPS

Don't wait for an emergency. Always know how to shut off the water supply to your entire house, or parts of it. Knowing the location of a simple shut-off valve could save thousands of dollars in damage. Everyone in your house should know where the valves are located and the direction they need to be turned to stop the flow.

The main shut-off valve is usually found on the side of your house where the water comes in from the water meter. Commonly this would be in the garage, basement, or crawl space just inside the foundation, often near the front faucet. It's called a gate valve and most types look like a wheel. Putting a few drops of household oil on the handle threads annually will help keep it from corroding and to assure it will turn in case of an emergency.

In many of the condominiums the main shut-off valve for an individual unit may be located in a bathroom or pantry. The association's maintenance personnel should be able to show you your unit's location.

Most fixtures such as water heaters, dishwashers, sinks and toilets, have individual shut-off valves on the water lines leading to a fixture. If a problem occurs, you can turn the water supply off and still have water to the rest of the house. You'd be surprised to know how may people don't think of this.

Before a problem arises, be sure you have a main shut-off valve. Occasionally older homes have no way to shut off the water; it's rare, but possible. Contact a plumber to have a gate valve installed. They're easier to find, faster to use and require no tools. In an emergency these are all important features.

So remember, when a emergency arises, the first rule is to stop the flow of water before it can do serious damage to your residence and/or business, as well as your belongings.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. **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**, which 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 process and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, 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, EPA and the Calif. Dept. of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management (Department), prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to their regulations. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. 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 (800-426-4791**).

For Your Information

Our Board of Directors meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the North Tahoe Event Center, located at the Kings Beach State Recreation Area, 8318 North Lake Blvd. We encourage participation in these meetings. For meeting times and agendas please contact the District's main office, (530) 546-4212, or visit our website at www.ntpud.org

To obtain specific water quality or watershed data contact Robin Runyon, Water Quality Technician at the District's main office, (530) 546-4212, Ext. 136, or via Email at rrunyon@ntpud.org. The District's Website has this information as well as other information about the District, at www.ntpud.org or Email the District at ntpud@ntpud.org. Our most recent watershed sanitary survey (Lake Tahoe) update is 2009.

Water Quality Data

The following system tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were tested for during the 2010 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1—December 31, 2010. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR 2010

			Tahoe Main System		Carn. Woods	Dollar Cove+	
			System #3110001		Sys. # 3110023	Sys. #3110036	+Being served through Tahoe City Public Utility District
		PHG	Lake Tahoe	Groundwater	Groundwater	Groundwater	
Substance or Parameter	**MCL/UNITS**	**(MCLG)**	**Nat'l Ave.**	**Park Well**	**Carn. Woods**	**Tahoe City PUD**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
CLARITY							
Turbidity (NTU) - Raw Source	TT/5 95%	NS	Avg .127-.233	NR	NR	5 wells ND and .3 - .6	Soil runoff (erosion) that is made up of suspended matter
Turbidity (NTU) - Finished Water	< 0.5 NTU	NS	Avg .153-.218	NR	NR	95% < 0.5 NTU	that interfers with light
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliforms	1	0	152T/ 152A /0P		12T/12A/0P	116T/116A/0P	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	Sample		152T/ 152A /0P		12T/12A/0P	116T/116A/0P	Related to human and animal fecal waste
NITRATE/NITRITE							
Nitrate-As N	45 mg/L	45 mg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND,ND,ND,ND, 0.24	Runoff & leaching from fertilizers, septic tanks,sewage
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS							
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	µS/cm	NS	Avg. 7.2 - 8.8	8.3			Affected by alkaline sources, organic matter, atmospheric CO_2, and acidity from mineral sources
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Perchlorate	6ug/L		ND, ND	ND	ND		Production of matches, flares, explosives, pyrotechnics
REGULATED/UNREGULATED VOLATILE & NON-VOLATILE ORGANICS & SYNTHENIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
EPA Method 524.2 (66 chemicals)	µg/L				ND		Discharge from industrial & chemical factories
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 µg/L		3.9, 6.1, 15,4.2 Annual RAA = 7.3			ND in NTPUD Sys.	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 µg/L		3.1, 3.1, 4.6, 1.0 Annual RAA = 3.0			ND in NTPUD Sys.	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	[MRDL = 4.0(as Cl2)]		RAA: 0.76 Range: .064-.88		N/A	RAA: 0.47, Range 0.39-0.56	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
RADIOACTIVITY							
Radium 228	5pCi/L/O	0.019	ND	ND, ND, ND	ND, ND, ND		Erosion of natural deposits
		Violations :	**None**	**None**	**None**	**None**	
OTHER							
PH - Lake Tahoe-Raw	6.5 - 8.5		Range 8.04 to 8.94 Avg. = 8.50				

LEAD AND COPPER

			Tahoe Main System	Carn. Woods	Dollar Cove+	
	ACTION LEVEL	**MCL**	**20 Samples 90th Percentile**	**10 Samples 90th Percentile**	**10 Samples 90th Percentile**	
LEAD	15 µg/L	15 µg/L	2.2	5.3	20	Internal corrosion-plumbing; erosion nat'rl deposits.
COPPER	1300 µg/L	1300 µg/L	70	295	51	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the PhG's and MCLG's as is economically or technologically feasible.

PHG = Public Health Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's 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. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MDRLGs are set by the U.S. Environment Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard - Primary MCL's, specific treatment techniques adopted in lieu of primary MCL's, and monitoring and reporting requirements for MCL's that are specified in regulations.

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. 1. - Turbidity of the filtered water must be < than or = to 0.5 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3. - Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

< = Less Than
> = Greater Than
pCi/L = Pico Curies Per Liter
mg/L = Milligrams Per Liter (Parts Per Million)
µg/L = Micrograms Per Liter (Parts Per Billion)
ND = Not Detected
NR = Not Required
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
T/A/P = Tests/Absence/Presence
µmhos/cm = Micromhos per centimeter at 25°- the units of conductivity measurement
NS = No standard
RAA = Running Annual Average
Units = Number of units measured

Additional Information for 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. The North Tahoe Public Utility 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 running your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead