NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2021

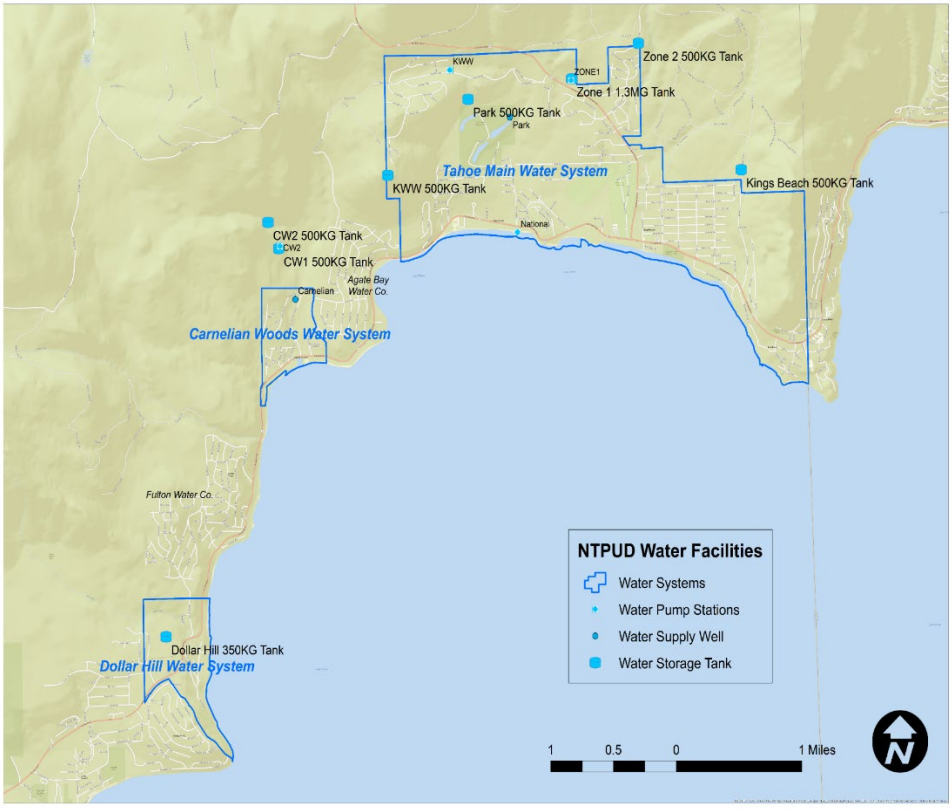
To Our Customers: This report contains important information about your drinking water.

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 3,985 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, by agreement of a joint well drilling project of the two Districts 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 358.7 million gallons of water to our customers in 2021.



How can I keep our drinking water safe and clean?

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 includes:

- 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, that 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 processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that 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 Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 U.S. EPS'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).

Source water assessment and its availability

Our most recent watershed sanitary survey (North Lake Tahoe) update is 2021.

Although the North Tahoe Basin sewage flows to Truckee and is treated, domestic sewage and wastewater disposal and collection are Potentially Contaminating Activities (PCA) of key concern. Summer recreation on the lake is another PCA of key concern. The District does not have direct regulatory control or enforcement over the Lake Tahoe watershed. We rely on the regulatory powers of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

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. Capture and use this water for household or garden 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 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 on most cases would be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can cause cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause an 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 four (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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council on Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

Conservation – A California Way of Life

In April 2017, the State of California placed permanent restrictions on wasteful water practices. The following wasteful water practices are now permanently prohibited:

- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways and other hardscapes
- Washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle
- Using non-recirculated water in a fountain or other decorative water feature
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- Watering within 48 hours after measurable precipitation
- Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians

As of May 1, 2022 the District's Stage 2 water conservation measures remain in effect.

NTPUD Water Conservation Regulations can be found online at - http://ntpud.org/water-regulations

Water Quality Data

These system tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were tested for during the 2021 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, 2021. 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. See the last page for Terms and Abbreviations used in the report. This full report is available on our website at https://ntpud.org/ccr

For Your Information

Our Board of Directors meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the North Tahoe Event Center. 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 http://ntpud.org.

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Detected Compounds — The State allows us to monitor comtaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these comtaminates do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representive, 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 >		Tahoe Main System #3110001		Carnelian Woods System #3110023	Dollar Cove		Tahoe City PUD water supply to NTPUD constists of Highlands Well #1 #2, T.C. Well #2 #3, Well #4 and Tahoe Tavern Well (https://www.tcpud.org/water-quality)	
	Sample		PHG	Lake Tahoe	Groundwater Park	Groundwater	System #3110036	Groundwater		
Contaminant (UNITS)	Year	MCL	(MCLG)	Nat'l Ave	Well	Carnelian Well	Tahoe City PUD		Violation	Major Source in Drinking Water
Primary Drinking Water Stadards (PDWS)										
Microbiological Monitoring										
Total Coliforms (T / A / P)	2021	*	0P	168T / 168A / 0P		25T / 20A / 5P	163T / 162A /1P		YES	Naturally Present in the enviroment
E-Coli (T / A /P)	2021	*	0P	168T / 168A / 0P		12T / 12A / 0P	163T / 163A / 0P		NO	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Radioactive										
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	2003	N/A	N/A	NR	NR	NR	547/1190/NS/1230/NS/1120		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2017	15	(0)	2.32	NR	NR	(2021) 4.25/3.67/1.39/0.172/0.592/3.97		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic										
Aresenic (ppb)	2016	10	0.004	ND	NR	NR	2014 (2020) (4.1) (2.3) ND/(ND)/(ND)/ND		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	2016	100	10	ND	ND	ND	2014 (2020) 20/20/20/21/(ND)/20		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ug/L)	2016	1000	(2) mg/L	17.6	44.2	22.6	NR		NO	Oil drilling wastes, Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER		**Action Level**	**MCL**	**20 Samples**	**90th %**	**10 Samples 90th %**	**10 Samples****	**90th %**		
LEAD (ug/L)	2019	15	15	ND		ND	ND			Internal corrosion-plumbing; erosion nat'rl deposits.
Copper (ug/L)	2019	1300	1300	75		452	18.32			Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfection By-Products	**Tahoe Main System #3110001**			**Site #1 / #2: (Annually)**			**Site #3: (Every Three Years)**			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	2021	0.080	1000	8.7/24		NR	(2021) ND		NO	By products of drinking water disnefection
Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	2021	0.060	1000	6.6/8.8		NR	(2021) ND		NO	By products of drinking water disnefection
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	[MRDL=4.0(as Cl2)]		RAA = 0.90, Range = 0.27-1.24 (Annual)		NR	RAA=0.34, Range = 0.21-0.51		NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): **Asethetic Standards Established by the State of California, Department of Health Services**										
Turbidity (NTU) - Raw Source	2021	5	N/A	.078 - .401	NR	NR	2014 (2020) 0.25/0.45/0.17/0.23/(0.10)/0.19		NO	Soil runoff (erosion)
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	2016	None/ppm	N/A	50.3	124	126	NR		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	1.8	16.1	17.1	2014 (2020) 7.6/7.5/12.3/10.2/(9.1)/16.7		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2016	500	N/A	1.8	0.6	0.4	2014 (2020) 0.5/0.6/0.5/0.3/(ND)/ND		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	2016	15 Units	N/A	NR	ND	3	NR		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (TON)	2016	1	3	N/A	ND	ND	2014 (2020) ND/ND/ND/2/(0)/ND		NO	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	2.6	6.0	8.6	NR		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
PH - Disired range:	2016	6.5-8.5	N/A	8.2	8.2	7.7	NR		NO	Erosion of natural deposits, Some water treatment
Sodium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	6.3	11.9	5.9	2014 (2020) 14.6/11.6/5.0/5.2/(4.1)/5.3		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
SpecificConductance [E.C.] (uS)	2016	1600	N/A	101	192	185	2014 (2020) 215/189/164/160/(130)/217		NO	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	500	N/A	1.7	0.3	0.3	2014 (2020) 1.3/0.9/1.7/3.6/(1.7)/0.8		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	41.2	102	103	2014 (2020) 93.5/87.3/69.3/66.7/(60)/93.7		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2016	1000	N/A	20	112	97	2014 (2020) 72/80/83/98/(88)/125		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	32	65	78	2014 (2020) 44/41/59/51/(43)/74		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2016	5	N/A	ND	ND	ND	2014 (2020) ND/ND/ND/ND/(ND)/ND		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

*: This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Colifom Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Colifom Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assesment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

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 (1) Level 1 Assessment. (1) Level 1 Assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take (2) Corrective Actions and we completed (2) of these Corrective Actions.

**: Lead and copper samples are gathered by North Tahoe Public Utility District personnel from customer volunteers living in the Dollar Hill Water System.

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Stage 2 Water Conservation:

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NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
875 NATIONAL AVE.
TAHOE VISTA, CA. 96148
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Terms and Definitions used in this report:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Public Health Goal (PHG): 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Parts Per Billion (PPB): parts contaminant for every 1 billion parts of water.

Parts Per Million (PPM): parts contaminant for every 1 million parts of water.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

T: Number of tests for bacteria (Laboratory analysis)

A: Number of tests absent of bacteria

P: Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria

<: Less Than

>: Greater Than

RAA: Running Annual Average

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected, indicates contaminant was not detected in the water source.

N/R: Not Regulated or Not Required

ug/L: Micro grams Per Liter (Parts Per Million)

pCi/L: Picocuries Per Liter: Measures of radioactivity per 1 light scattering.

Units: Number of units measured

uS: Microsiemens are the measure of electrical current through a solution.

Turbidity: is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbitiy can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.

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