

# Tahoe Park Water Company ~ Main System

Este informed contiene informacion sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## *Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report*

### 2017

#### **To Our Valued Customers:**

The enclosed information is a report of the quality and laboratory analysis of the drinking water that we delivered to you over the calendar year of 2017. The Tahoe Park Water Co. (TPWC) wishes to provide you, the customer, with as much information about your water as we possibly can. On page two you will find a table containing all detected contaminants in the water, lead and copper sampling results, and health effect language for various contaminants.

While TPWC water is classified as groundwater which comes from wells and springs deep within the earth, it is important for you to understand all potential sources of drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants doesn't 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. Immune-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).

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 Division of Drinking Water, State Water Resources Control Board 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 Rick Dewante, at (530) 583-3938, or the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. For general company information, expressing your views, or participating in the decision making process of the TPWC you are welcome to submit written suggestions or comments to our office at 5000 Windplay Drive, Suite 4, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762.

#### *Where does your water come from?*

All of the drinking water supplied to the Tahoe Park Water Company's Main System is classified as groundwater. One well located on Washoe Way drilled 250 ft. deep into the ground provides clean, high quality water that consistently meets all standards with no treatment. No chlorine is added to TPWC well water.

## 2017 Tahoe Park Main System Water Quality Analysis Report

| Contaminant   | Required Cycle            | Sample Year                | Samples Per Cycle  | MCL  | Units | PHG (MCLG) | Nielsen Well | Origin                                     |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|-------|------------|--------------|--|
| <b>Primary Standards</b>  |                           |                            |  |      |       |            |              |  |
| Fluoride  | 9 yrs                     | 2010                       | 1  | 2    | PPM   | 1          | 0.12         | Erosion of natural deposits                |
| Violation Yes / No  |                           |                            |  |      |       |            | No           |  |
| <b>Secondary Standards</b>  |                           |                            |  |      |       |            |              |  |
| Chloride  | 9 yrs.                    | 2010                       | 1  | 500  | PPM   | N/A        | 1.1          | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits      |
| Sodium  | 9 yrs.                    | 2010                       | 1  | none | PPM   | none       | 6.3          | Naturally occurring salt in water          |
| Specific Conductance (E.C.)   | 9 yrs.                    | 2010                       | 1  | 1600 | uS    | N/A        | 170          | Substances that form ions in water         |
| Sulfate   | 9 yrs.                    | 2017                       | 1  | 500  | PPM   | N/A        | 0.80         | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits      |
| Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)   | 9 yrs.                    | 2010                       | 1  | NA   | PPM   | N/A        | 92           | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits      |
| Total Dissolved Solids  | 9 yrs.                    | 2017                       | 1  | 1000 | PPM   | N/A        | 120          | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits      |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO3)   | 9 yrs.                    | 2010                       | 1  | none | PPM   | none       | 88           | Naturally occurring sum of polyvalent ions |
| Violation Yes / No  |                           |                            |  |      |       |            | No           |  |
| <b>Microbiological Monitoring – Sampling results showing the detection of Coliform Bacteria</b> |                           |                            |  |      |       |            |              |  |
| Microbial Contaminants  | Highest No. of detections | No. of months in violation | MCL  |      |       |            | MCLG         | Typical Source of Bacteria                 |
| Total Coliform Bacteria   | (In a month)<br>9         | 1                          | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection   |      |       |            | 0            | Naturally present in the environment       |
| Fecal Coliform or E-Coli  | (In the year)<br>0        | 0                          | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> |      |       |            | 0            | Human and animal fecal waste               |

### Terms and Abbreviations used in this Report

(\*) Violation of monitoring and reporting (see notification of violation)

PHG: Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level 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" is 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.

N/A Not applicable

uS: Microsiemens: Measure of electrical current flow through a solution

P: Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria

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

**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 sampled.**

### Lead and Copper Testing Results

| Contaminant  | Date Sampled | Number of Samples | 90th % Results (PPB) | Number of Samples Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | PHG (PPB) | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|--------------|-----------|--|
| Lead (ppb)   | 2017         | 5                 | <5.0                 | 0  | 15           | 2         | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial mfrs., natural erosion. |
| Copper (ppb) | 2017         | 5                 | 145                  | 0  | 1300         | 170       | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; natural erosion; leaching from wood preservatives. |

**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. Tahoe Park Water Co. 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 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Copper:** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. The copper detected in some household tap samples is not present in water from the well but rather comes from internal corrosion of household plumbing systems. Customers should let tap water run for about one-half to a minute to ensure that water containing copper leached from plumbing systems is flushed out prior to consuming tap water. Tahoe Park Water Co. is pursuing construction of a new primary well that will not have the corrosive water that causes internal corrosion of household copper plumbing systems.

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Tahoe Park Water - Main System  
Water System Number: 3110018

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/29/18 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Richard Dewante  
Signature: [Signature]  
Title: Pres.  
Phone Number: (916) 337-6775 Date: 7/27/18

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: \_\_\_\_\_
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) West Shore Market
  - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. \_\_\_\_\_
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission