



# 2024 Timberland 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 on the quality and laboratory analysis of the drinking water for the Timberland Water System that we delivered to you over the calendar year 2024. **Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD) is pleased to report that all systems met all Federal and State drinking water health standards.**

Pages four and five contain information on all detected contaminants in the water, as well as general information on water quality, lead and copper sampling results, and different health effect language for various contaminants. Page seven contains information about the sources of our drinking water. This report can also be viewed at our website at [www.tcpud.org/water-quality](http://www.tcpud.org/water-quality).

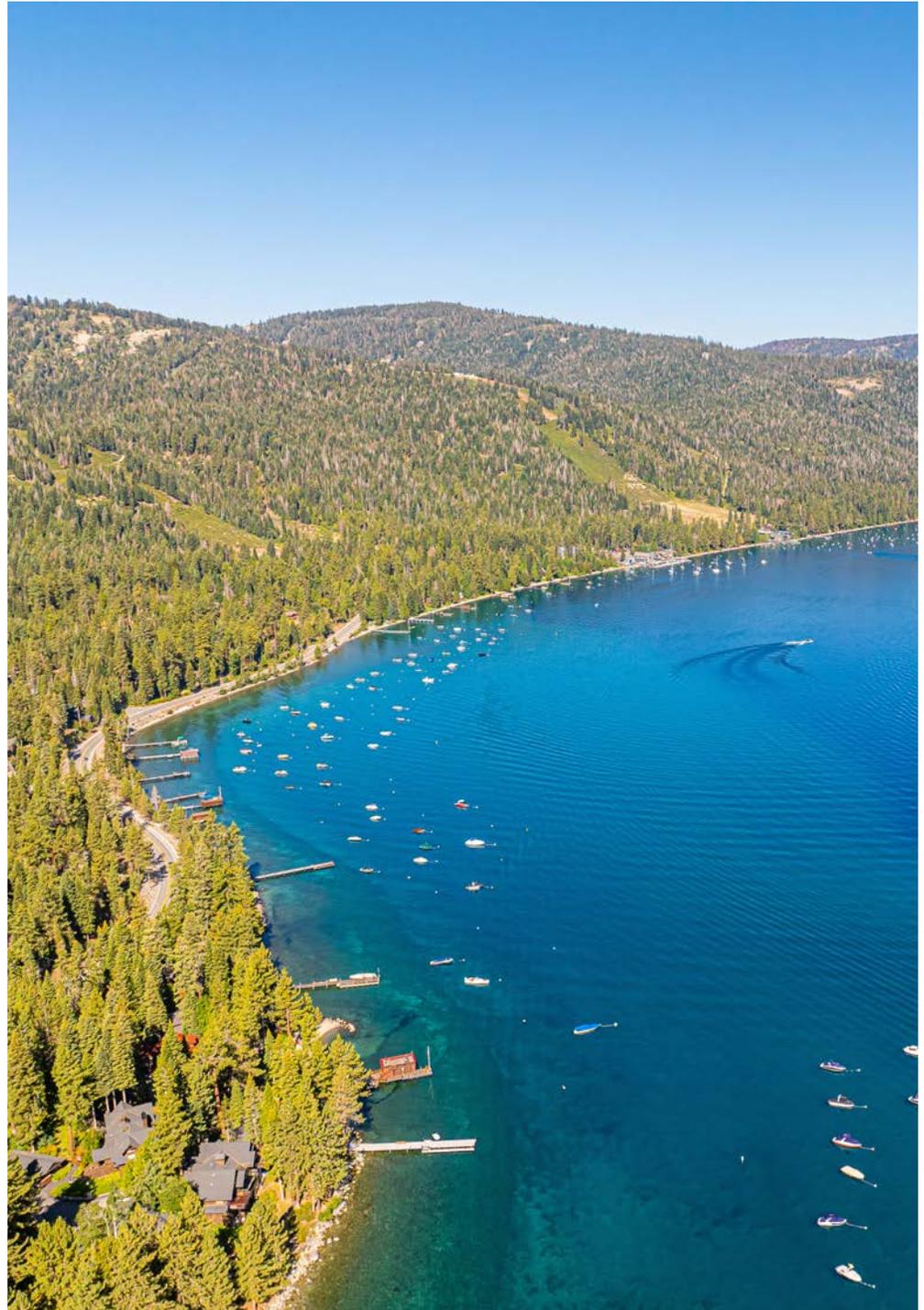
In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for possible contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

For questions or additional information please call Director of Utilities, Dan Lewis, at (530) 580-6330 or the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or view their website: [www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water)

In Service,



Dan Lewis  
Director of Utilities



## About Water Contamination

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).

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 human, pet, or wildlife waste.
- **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** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic chemicals** 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** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



## Vulnerable Populations

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).

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminant (units)	Aluminum (ppm)	Barium (ppb)	Calcium (ppm)	Magnesium (ppm)	Sodium (ppm)	Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	Total Alkalinity (ppm)	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Total Hardness (ppm)	Turbidity (NTU)
Sample Year	2016	2016	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
MCL	1	1000	N/A	500	N/A	1600	N/A	1000	N/A	5
PHG (MCLG)	0.6	1000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Timberland System										
Well #1	0.13	15.81	18	9.2	5.7	200	99	110	84	0
MCL Violation	NO	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	NO	NO	NO	N/A	NO
Sources in Drinking Water	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Leaching from natural deposits			Substances that form ions in water	Leaching and erosion from natural deposits			Movement of sediment and minute deposits
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.										

Terms and Abbreviations

**A** - Number of tests absent of bacteria.

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

**MCL** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**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.

**MRDL** - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: 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.

**MRDLG** - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: 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.

**ND** - Not detected above minimum testing limits or minimum reporting limits

**N/R** - Not Regulated or Not Required

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: Measure of water clarity using light scattering

**NS** - Not sampled

**P** - Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria

**pCi/L** - Picocuries Per Liter: Measure of radioactivity per 1 liter of water.

**PDWS** - Primary Drinking Water Standards. MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**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 or micrograms per liter (ug/l): Parts contaminant for every 1 billion parts of water.

**ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l): Parts contaminant for every 1 million parts of water.

**RAA** - Running Annual Average

**SDWS** - Secondary Drinking Water Standards. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**T** - Number of tests for bacteria (Laboratory analysis)

**TON** - Threshold Odor Number

**TT** - Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

**Units** - Number of units measured

**µS/cm** - Microsiemens: Measure of electrical current flow through a solution

## Lead & Copper Sampling Results

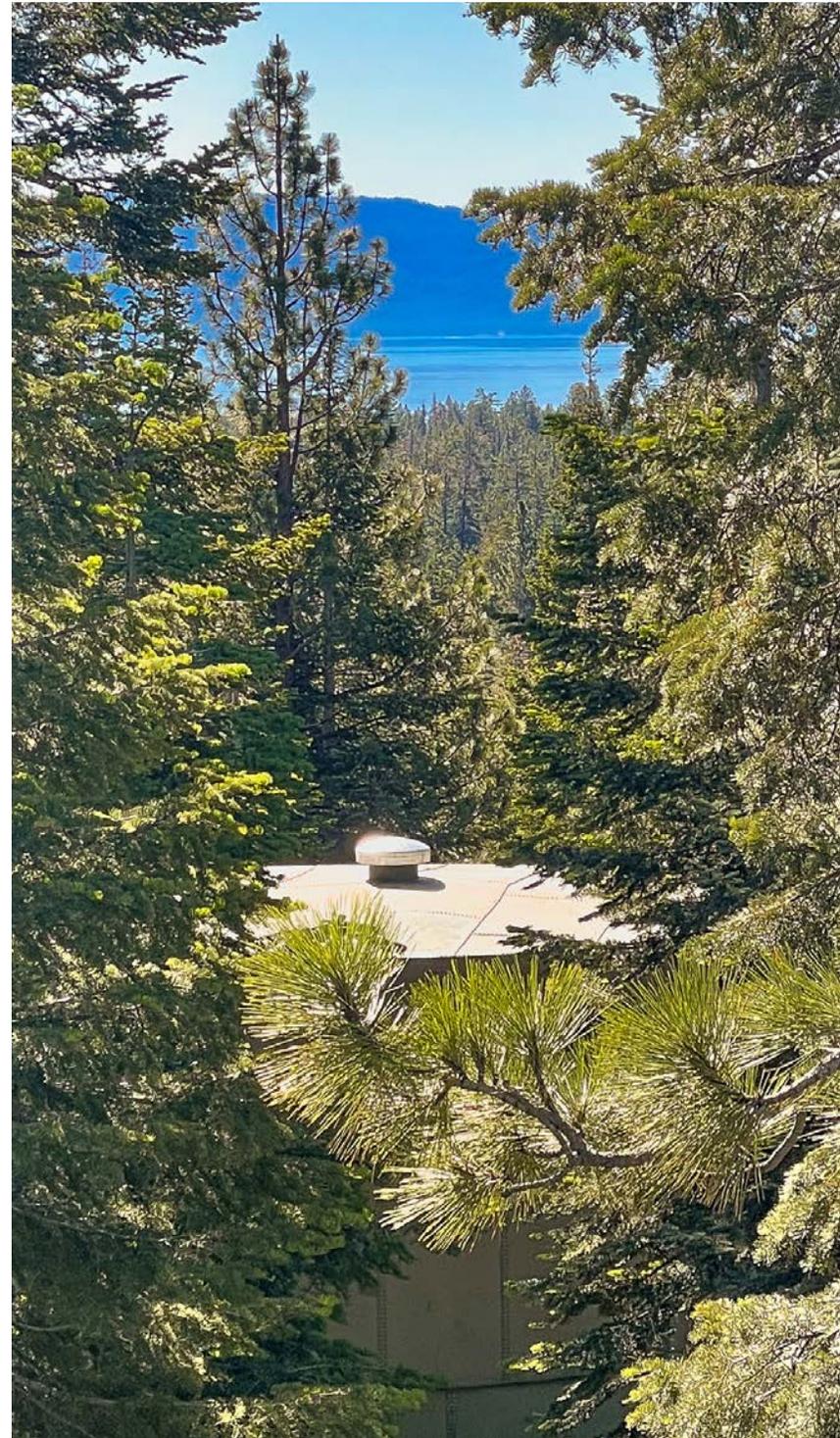
Water System	Tahoe Cedars	
Constituent	Lead (ppb)	Copper (ppm)
Year Sampled	2023	
# of Sites Sampled	5	5
90th % Results	ND	0.079
# of Sites Exceeding Action Level (AL)	0	0
Action Level	15	1.3
PHG	0.2	0.3
Tahoe Lake Elementary (at Rideout) was tested for Lead in 2019.		
Typical sources:	Lead: Internal 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	

**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. 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. 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/lead>.

## Microbiological Monitoring

Contaminant (units)	Total Coliform (P / A)
Sample Year	2024
MCL	TT
PHG (MCLG)	0P
Timberland System	
Well #1	37 T/ 32 A/ 5 P (see note)
MCL Violation	<b>NO (see note)</b>
Sources in Drinking Water	Naturally Present in Environment

**Notes:** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and 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 search for potential problems in the water treatment or distribution system. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify and to correct any problems discovered. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment, which was completed in October 2024. During our assessment we determined that a storm event with gusty winds, 1 week prior to the Total Coliform detections, may have caused small debris/particles to enter the water tank through the tank vent screens. We took one corrective action by performing disinfection of the entire distribution system, and installing an additional dome barrier around the tank vent to prevent re-occurrence. Samples were collected following these procedures, once chlorine residuals were diminished, which showed no further detections of Coliform.



## Building a Healthy Mountain Community

TCPUD's 2025 Capital Improvement Plan will invest approximately \$17.7 Million in improvements to our Water systems.

These important upgrades help create a water system that is more drought resistant and better supports capacity for fire suppression.



### West Lake Tahoe Water Treatment Plant

The new water treatment plant replaces a temporary facility in Chambers Landing. The new plant will provide a permanent, drought-resistant drinking water source from Lake Tahoe and support improved fire suppression capacity.



### Rubicon Water System Improvements

These projects help to create a more resilient water system and help improve water supply for fire suppression efforts. The projects include the Rubicon Wells 2&3 Backup Power Project Lower Meeks Bay Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV) Project, and the Rubicon Tank Water Feed Line Replacement.



### Madden Creek Water System Replacement Phase Three

This project phase completely replaces the Madden Creek Water System within the Highway 89 right of way. It includes 5,356 feet of 8-inch water mains, 394 feet of 12-inch water mains, and 10 new fire hydrants.

See all of our projects at [www.tcpud.org/CIP](http://www.tcpud.org/CIP)

## Customer Programs

TCPUD offers water conservation rebate programs and water rate assistance programs to help our customers save water and save money.

### Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program

The Tahoe City Public Utility District offers a low-income rate assistance program for residential water customers. Qualified applicants will receive a rate reduction equal to either 25% or 50% of the current ¾-inch monthly residential water metered base rate. Learn more at [www.tcpud.org/rate-assistance](http://www.tcpud.org/rate-assistance).

### Water Conservation Rebates

TCPUD offers rebates for customers who buy water-efficient appliances, fixtures, and irrigation controls. Save up to \$25 per smart irrigation device, \$75 per dishwasher, and \$100 for toilets and clothes washers. Learn how you can save water and save money at [www.tcpud.org/WaterRebates](http://www.tcpud.org/WaterRebates).

### Making Conservation a Way of Life

Last year, TCPUD delivered over 525 million gallons of water to our customers, averaging over 16 gallons every second! Every drop counts and we encourage customers to use water wisely. Learn water saving tips at [www.tcpud.org/conservation](http://www.tcpud.org/conservation).



**Where does your water come from?**

The Timberland water system serves all residents between 2470 and 2716 West Lake Blvd on the lake side and the Timberland Subdivision area. All of the drinking water supplied to this water system is classified as groundwater. Sources include wells drilled deep into the ground, providing clean, high quality water that consistently meets all standards without significant treatment.

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 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 Director of Utilities, Dan Lewis, at (530) 580-6330.

