Tahoe City Public Utility District

2024 Madden Creek Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

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

To Our Valued Madden Creek Customers,

The enclosed information is a report on the quality and laboratory analysis of the drinking water for the Madden Creek 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**.

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**

In Service,

Dan Lewis
Director of Utilities

Your Water Meets All Drinking Water Standards

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).

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Disinfection By-products and Disinfection Residuals

Contaminant (units)	Calcium (ppm)	Chloride (ppm)	Sodium (ppm)	Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	Sulfate (ppm)	Total Alkalinity (ppm)	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Total Hardness (ppm)	Turbidity (NTU)	Total Tri-halomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	Chlorine residual (ppm)
Sample Year	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)	2024 (2023)
MCL	N/A	500	N/A	1600	500	N/A	1000	N/A	5	80	60	4 (MRDL)
PHG (MCLG)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 (MRDLG)
Madden Creek System												
Silver Street Well	11	ND	4	120	ND	68	63	42	<0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKinney/Quail System												
Crystal Way Well	(12)	(ND)	(4.8)	(110)	(ND)	(62)	(66)	(48)	(0.14)	ND	ND	RAA: 0.28, RANGE: 0.15-0.41
MCL Violation	**N/A**	**NO**	**N/A**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**N/A**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**
Sources in Drinking Water	Natural deposits	Natural deposits	Natural deposits	Substances that form ions in water	Natural deposits	Natural deposits	Natural deposits	Natural deposits	Movement of sediment and minute deposits	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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 milligrmas 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	2024	
# of Sites Sampled	5	5
90th % Results	2.2	0.55
# of Sites Exceeding Action Level (AL)	0	0
Action Level	15	1.3
PHG	1.3	0.3
Zero schools requested Lead sampling.		
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	

Microbiological Monitoring

Contaminant (units)	Total Coliform (P / A)
Sample Year	2024
MCL	TT
PHG (MCLG)	0P
Madden Creek System	
Silver Street Well	24 T/ 24 A/ 0 P
McKinney/Quail System	
Crystal Way Well	36 T/ 36 A/ 0 P
MCL Violation	NO
Sources in Drinking Water	Naturally Present in Environment

Radiological Monitoring

Contaminant (units)	Radon 222 (pCI/L)
Sample Year	2003
MCL	N/A
PHG (MCLG)	N/A
Madden Creek System	
Silver Street Well	N/A
McKinney/Quail System	
Crystal Way Well	465
MCL Violation	NO
Sources in Drinking Water	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Health Effects and General Information

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**.

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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council on Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

Gross Alpha: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

Lithium: A naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

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

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.

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.

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.

Where does your water come from?

In 2024 approximately 98.4% of the water supplied to the system was from the Silver Street Well and the remaining 1.6% came from the McKinney/Quail system (only Crystal Way Well for 2024), through the interconnection on South Street.

All of the drinking water supplied to this water system this year was classified as groundwater. The groundwater sources are wells drilled deep into the ground, providing clean, high quality water that consistently meets all standards without significant treatment.

The Madden Creek Water System serves all residents from Cherry Street to Tahoe Ski Bowl Way in Homewood, CA. 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 Director of Utilities, Dan Lewis, at (530) 580-6330.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR AVAILABILITY OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE DATA FOR THE TAHOE CITY MAIN WATER SYSTEM

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER AS REQUIRED BY THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD) has completed a series of water sampling tests for unregulated contaminants as required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a federal drinking water standard set. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard in the future based upon nationwide data. Every five years the EPA issues an updated list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored with the fifth list being the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) that began in 2023 and includes 29 per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. You may visit the EPA's webpage to learn more about the UCMR 5 rule at: **https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule**.

As our customers, you have a right to know this data is available for review. Results for UCMR 5 contaminants which were detected above the reporting limits are available for review in the TCPUD 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). To view the current 2023 CCR go to **www.tcpud.org/Water-Quality**.

If you are interested in examining the full results of our recent unregulated contaminant monitoring, please visit: **www.tcpud.org/Water-Quality** or contact TCPUD Staff at 530-580-6278 or by walk in at 221 Fairway Drive Tahoe City, CA 96145.

This notice is being sent to all customers who receive water through the District's Tahoe City-Main Water System (PWS # CA3110010) pursuant to 40 CFR 141.40. Distributed via Notification of Availability Jun 1, 2024.