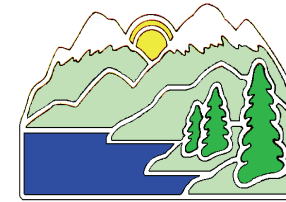


Tahoe City Public Utility District
 P. O. Box 5249
 Tahoe City, CA 96145
www.tahoecitypub.com
 530-583-3796



Tahoe City Public Utility District 2010 Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

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 2010. The Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD) 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. Pages two and three consists of general information on water quality, lead and copper sampling results, and different health effect language for various contaminants. Page four has a general map showing sources and basic system locations as well as system identification information.

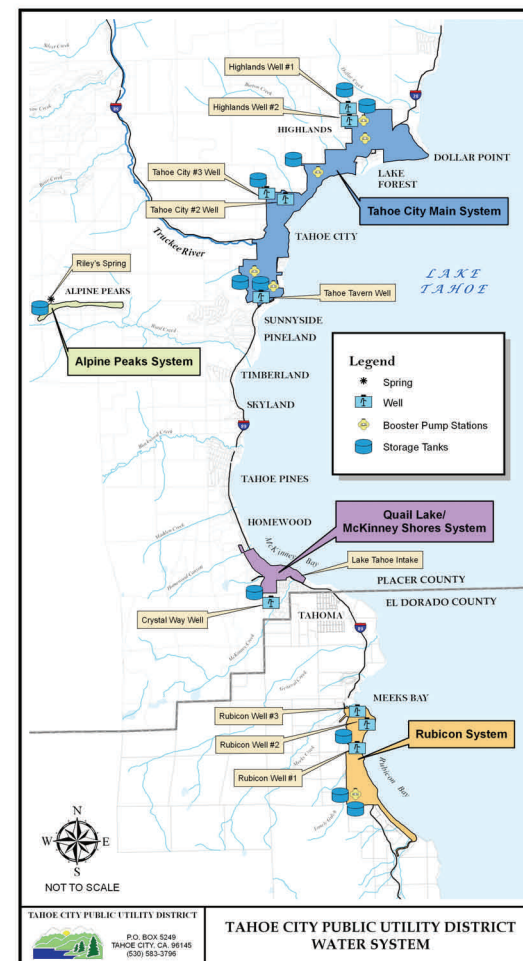
While TCPUD water is classified as either treated surface water or groundwater which comes from wells and springs deep within the earth, it is important for you to understand all potential sources of drinking water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminations. The presence of contaminants does not 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. 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. 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).

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

Tahoe City Public Utility District

Where does your water come from?

All of the drinking water supplied to each water system, with the exception of the Quail Lake/McKinney Shores system, is classified as groundwater. Sources include wells and springs drilled deep into the ground, providing clean, high quality water that consistently meets all standards without significant treatment. The Quail Lake/McKinney Shores water system is comprised of both a treated surface water source and a groundwater source. The Tahoe City Main system serves all residents from Dollar Point, south to the Tahoe Tavern area. The Alpine Peaks system serves the area of Alpine Peaks only. The Quail Lake/McKinney Shore system serves the area of Chamberland, Chambers Landing, McKinney Shores, and Moana Circle. Lastly, the Rubicon system serves the areas of Meeks Bay, south to Bliss State Park. A Source Water Assessment for each active source was completed in January, March, and May of 2003. The source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer Collection Systems, Surface Water, Above Ground Storage Tanks, Transportation Corridors, Historic Gas Stations, and Water Supply Wells. 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 Utilities Superintendent at (530) 583-3796, extension 38.



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 Department of Public Health (DPH) 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 the Utilities Superintendent, Dan Lewis, at (530) 583-3796, ext.38 or the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. For general district information, expressing your views, or participating in the decision making process of the TCPUD you are welcome to attend any or all of our Board meetings. The District Board of Directors meeting schedule is available on our website www.tahoecitypub.com. Agendas for up coming meetings may be requested from the District Clerk's office. For agendas or meeting information please contact the District Clerk at (530) 583-3796, ext. 15.

Detected Compounds																
The State allow 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																
Identify your system >				Tahoe City Main					Alpine Peaks	Quail Lake / McKinney Shores		Rubicon System			Violation	Major Origins in Drinking Water
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Year	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highlands Well #1	Highlands Well #2	T.C. #2 Well	T.C. #3 Well	Tahoe Tavern Well	Riley's Springs	Lake Tahoe Intake	Crystal Way Well	Rubicon Well #1	Rubicon Well #2	Rubicon Well #3		
Primary Standards																
Arsenic (ppb)	2005	10	+4	5.2 (1)	2.5 (1)	ND	3.1 (1)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2010	45	45	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.24	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NO	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards																
Calcium (ppm)	2005	N/A	N/A	7.6	8.1	ND	ND	17	11	8.5	11.3	9.6	12.5	7.3	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2005	500	N/A	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	7.6	0.6	NO	
Iron (ppb)	2005	300	N/A	142 (1)	ND (1)	ND (1)	ND (1)	ND (1)	ND	ND	11	ND	ND	38 (1)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Manganese (ppb)	2005	50	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	13	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2005	N/R	N/R	14.7	10.5	4.7	4.6	4.9	2.6	5.1	4.0	6.0	4.5	6.1	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance [E.C.] (uS)	2005	1600	N/A	173	173	140	138	96.5	104	93.3	112	96.5	93.1	67.8	NO	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2005	500	N/A	1.4	1	1.9	2.6	0.3	ND	1.8	ND	ND	0.3	ND	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2005	N/A	N/A	91.4	81.7	75.4	68.8	88.5	53.5	44	56.4	49.5	49.8	32.4	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2005	1000	N/A	139	139	98	96	77	85	54	86	77	54	59	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2005	N/A	N/A	43	44	ND	53	74	41	30	44	32	41	21	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Treatment Plant Turbidity [2]	2010	TT=95% of samples ≤ 0.5 NTU		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100% ≤ 0.5 NTU		N/A	N/A	N/A	NO	Movement of sediments and minute deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	2005	5	N/A	ND	ND	0.35	0.3	0.6	0.3	ND	0.25	0.15	ND	2.3	NO	
Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals																
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	2007	80	N/A	ND					N/R	RAA: 6.9		ND			NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2007	60	N/A	ND					N/R	RAA: 5.2		ND			NO	
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	4(MRDL)	4(MRDLG)	RAA: 0.47, RANGE: 0.39-0.56					N/A	RAA: 0.60, RANGE: 0.40-0.90		RAA: 0.41, RANGE: 0.25-0.75			NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Microbiological Monitoring																
Total Coliform (P)	2010	1	(0)	104T / 104A / 0P					12T / 12A / 0P	24T / 24A / 0P		24T / 24A / 0P			NO	Naturally present in the environment
E-Coli (P)	2010	1	(0)	104T / 104A / 0P					12T / 12A / 0P	24T / 24A / 0P		24T / 24A / 0P			NO	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Radiological Monitoring																
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	2003	N/A	N/A	547	1190	NS	1230	1120	613	3360	465	613	513	422	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Terms and Abbreviations Used in This Report

(1)	Samples with this notation were taken in 2008 or 2009 and are required every one to three years for that source only.	RAA	Running Annual Average
(2)	Treatment Plant Turbidity results are for the McKinney Quail Water Treatment Plant only	N/A	Not applicable
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest 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.	ND	Not Detected: Indicates contaminant was not detected in the source water.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	N/R	Not Regulated or Not Required
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.	MRDLG	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.
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.	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: Measure of water clarity using light scattering
PPB	Parts Per Billion: Parts contaminant for every 1 billion parts of water.	pCi/L	Pico Curies Per Liter: Measure of radioactivity per 1 liter of water.
PPM	Parts Per Million: Parts contaminant for every 1 million parts of water.	TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant
T	Number of tests for bacteria (Laboratory analysis)	Units	Number of units measured
A	Number of tests absent of bacteria	uS	Microsiemens: Measure of electrical current flow through a solution
P	Number of tests detecting presence of bacteria		

Lead and Copper Sampling Results							
Water System	Constituent	Year Sampled	# of Sites Sampled	90th % Results	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	PHG
Tahoe City Main System	Lead (ppb)	2010	21	2.8	1	15	0.2
	Copper (ppm)		21	0.1	0	1.3	0.3
Alpine Peaks System	Lead (ppb)	2008	5	1.35	0	15	0.2
	Copper (ppm)		5	0.06	0	1.3	0.3
McKinney Quail System	Lead (ppb)	2008	10	7	1	15	0.2
	Copper (ppm)		10	0.38	0	1.3	0.3
Rubicon System	Lead (ppb)	2009	10	10.5	1	15	0.2
	Copper (ppm)		10	0.77	0	1.3	0.3

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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safe Council on Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

Health Effects and General Information

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 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.

Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your 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. 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>.