Tahoe Swiss Village Utility
2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water Quality Data Table

The tables below and on the following page provide important information about contaminants and total mineral analyses that were reported in the water. TSVU samples for numerous constituents in water that were non-detectable and not reported. Lead and Copper samples were taken August 24, 2015. Nitrate samples were taken 5/1/2017. Additionally, monthly bacteriological samples are taken in the distribution system.

All recent samples were incompliance with the MCL. You may be unfamiliar with the terms and abbreviations so chart below are some definitions to help you understand the water quality summary.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sets mCLGs.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 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, which 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 by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, 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 USEPA and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottles water that provide the same protection for public health.

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Mandatory-health related:

Contaminants (units)	MCL	Grand Well/1 Groundwater	St. Michael 2 Groundwater	TS Lake Inlet	Glenridge 3 Groundwater	Typical Source
Arsenic (mg/l)	0.01	.002962*	<0.0050	*	<.0025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electrc production wastes
Barium	1.0	.0014.9*	0.060			
Lead (mg/l)	15	<0.010	<0.010		.71	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.005	ND	ND		ND	Samples February & March 2018

Lead & Copper Rule Sampling T S System, 5 samples were taken on 8/6/18 no samples exceeded the MCL

Lead mg/l 0.0032 + 00012= 0.0044/ 2= Result is 0.0022 is the 90th percentile

Copper mg/l 0.38 + 0.34 = .72 / 2 = Result is 0.36 is the 90th percentile

General Mineral, Physical & Inorganic Analysis

Chemical	Reporting Units	Grand Well/1 Groundwater	St. Michael 2 Groundwater	TS Lake Inlet	Glenridge 3 Groundwater
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	mg/l	100	330		N/A
Total Hardness CaCO3	mg/L	70	240		25
Calcium	mg/L	17.7*	46		8.06
Magnesium	ug/L	7.66*	31		.5162*
Sodium	mg/l	5.648*	13		6.12
Potassium	mg/L		3.1		0.94
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	87.5*	270		40
Bicarbonate(HCO3)	mg/l	87.5*	330		48.9
Sulfate	mg/L	4.4	1.8		0.14
Chloride	mg/L	3.5	3.3		0.23
Specific Conductance	US	180.0	140.0		71.72*
Nitrate as NO3	mg/L	ND	ND*		ND*
Nitrite as N	mg/l	0.19*	.11*		0.14*
PH (laboratory)	sts. units	6.37*	7.6		6.23
Color (unfiltered)	units	5	5		<3
Lab Turbidity	ntu	1.5*	0.50*		<0.10
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	90*	270		65
Zinc	UG/L	ND	50		n/a
Lead	UG/L	7.1	0.00		n/a
Iron	UG/L	234.1*			ND*
Copper	ug/l	15.45*			
Manganese	ug/l	3.115*			

RADIOLOGICAL	Reporting Units	Grand Groundwater	St. Michaels Groundwater	Lake Inlet	Groundwater
Gross Alpha	PCI/L	ND	6.05	N/A	N.A.
Uranium (PCI/L)	PCI/L	ND	5.520	N/A	N.A.

1,2 T.S. Groundwater Samples taken: 9/20/05, 8/1/06, 2/7/13, 4/26,11, January 13, 2011, & *May 1,2017, March 3, 2020
TS Lake inlet shall only be used in an emergency with 3-ppm cl2 added with boil water orders issued!
3 Glenridge Park Groundwater Samples taken: July 23,2007, May 1, 2017 & March 3, 2020 *these tested *

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).