Truckee Donner Public Utility District

2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Truckee Main Water System #2910003

Truckee Donner Public Utility District (TDPUD) vigilantly safeguards its mountain groundwater supplies

Last year, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of water provided to customers for the 2013 calendar year. Included in this pamphlet are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State and USEPA Standards.

TDPUD is committed to providing you with the information about your water supply because customers who are well informed are the District's best allies in supporting improvements that are necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

For More Information

- About this report or the water treatment process, contact Truckee Donner Public Utility District's Senior Water Quality Tech, Paul Rose at (530) 582-3926.
- About a group or class presentation, contact the Truckee Donner Public Utility District at (530) 587-3896.
- About water conservation and efficiency, the TDPUD has new water conservation programs that will help customers save water and save money. Information can be found on the TDPUD's website at www.tdpud.org or by calling (530) 582-3931.

Customer Views Are Welcome

If you are interested in participating in the decision-making process of the Truckee Donner Public Utility District, you are welcome to attend Board meetings. The Board of Directors meet at 6:00 PM on the first and third Wednesday of each month in the TDPUD Board room located at 11570 Donner Pass Road, Truckee, California. Agendas for upcoming meetings may be obtained on our website at www.tdpud.org or from the Deputy District Clerk's office, (530) 582-3909.

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

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Drinking water served to Truckee Donner Public Utility District customers in the Truckee system is groundwater from 12 deep wells.

Each week the system is sampled for microbial quality. Because of natural filtration, the groundwater aquifer is protected from surface contamination. This gives us high quality water.

Arsenic above 5 ppb up to 10 ppb: While your drinking water meets the current Federal and State standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA 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.

*** Glenshire Drive Well:** The Arsenic test results shown for the Glenshire Drive Well is a seasonal weighted average. The Glenshire Drive Well water is blended with the Prosser Village Well and the Old Greenwood Well prior to any connection to the consumer. The well was in use from May to September in 2013. The Arsenic test results at the blending point ranged from a low of 4.9 ppb to a high of 6.5 ppb with an average of 5.7 ppb.

What is the Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)?

The TDPUD 2013 Water Quality Report now includes a new group of water quality testing data. This data represents the results of water quality sample collection and testing for contaminants that are currently unregulated by the EPA and are not known to pose risks to public health.

Under the 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is required once every five years to issue a new list of up to 30 unregulated contaminants for which public water systems must monitor.

The Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule was signed by former EPA Administrator Lisa P. Jackson on April 16, 2012. The EPA, the State of California, independent laboratories and public water systems are all participating in the testing for UCMR3 in various capacities.

The intent of this rule is to provide baseline occurrence data that the EPA can combine with toxicological research to make decisions about potential future drinking water regulations. We are currently going through the third round of this contaminant testing. This current round of testing helps determine whether or not these contaminants are found in drinking water, at what levels they are found, and in which parts of the country. Depending on how prevalent the contaminants are and at what levels they are found, EPA may conduct further research to determine whether or not to begin regulating some or all of them.

The TDPUD Water Utility, along with all public water systems serving more than 10,000 people is participating in some portion of the testing. The testing is taking place between January 2013 and December 2015.

You can contact the TDPUD Senior Water Quality Technician/Inspector to ask about our participation in UCMR3. Additional information and helpful links to water quality information can be found on our website: www.TDPUD.org

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Detected Compounds: 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. Not listed are the hundreds of other compounds for which we tested that were not detected.

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs (a): There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

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. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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 a the MCL levels.

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

Radiochemical Parameters—Compounds found in drinking water which emit radiation.

Microbial Parameters—Disease-causing organisms that, at certain levels, may be harmful. Additional information about Cryptosporidium and Giardia is supplied in this report.

Unregulated Compounds Analyzed—Unregulated Compounds Analyzed— Unregulated compounds that the Truckee Donner Public Utility District has tested for. These compounds are not known to be associated with adverse health effects.

TABLE KEY

N/D– not detectable at testing limit
ppb—Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
> - Greater than
N/T– not tested
ACU (Apparent Color Unit) - A measure of color in drinking water.
ppm—Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
µS/cm—Micro Siemens per centimeter
pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter) - A measure of radioactivity.
N/A—Not Applicable

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 Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

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. Truckee Donner Public Utility District is responsible for providing high quality 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

No Cryptosporidium or Giardia in District Water

You may have seen or heard news reports about Cryptosporidium and Giardia, microscopic organisms that can enter surface waters from run-off containing animal wastes. If ingested, Cryptosporidium and Giardia can cause diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. Because the Truckee Donner Public Utility District's water comes from deep wells rather than surface water, it is almost impossible to have these contaminants in the District's water supply.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was prepared in 2002 for the wells serving the Truckee area. The wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: sewer collection systems, utility stations, railroads, and herbicide use. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Truckee Donner Public Utility District office located at 11570 Donner Pass Road, Truckee, CA or by calling Brian Wright at (530) 582-3957.

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, people 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http: water.epa.gov/drink/

GENERAL INFORMATION

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 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***, that may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm-water 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 storm-water 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

DETECTED COMPOUNDS

The data presented in this table is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. Some data is more than a year old.

Primary Contaminants (PDWS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Airport Well	Northside Well	Martis Valley Well	Southside Well #2	"A" Well	Glenshire Dr Well	Sanders Well	Prosser Annex Well	Prosser Heights Well	Well 20	Prosser Village Well	Old Greenwood Well	Violation	Major Origins in Drinking Water
Year Sampled			2011	2012	2011	2013	2012	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	2012		
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	9.4	N/D	8	N/D	N/D	5.7*	8.9	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	2.5	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Year Sampled			2008	2005	2011	2007	2006	2011	2009	2008	2007	2006	2010	2012		
Flouride (ppm)	2	1	N/D	0.11	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.11	N/D	NO	
Year Sampled			2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013		
Nitrate (asNO,) (ppm)	45	45	2.2	N/D	N/D	4.5	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	NO	Leaching of natural deposits, sewage, runoff from fertilizer use
Radionuclides																
Year Sampled													2004	2004		
Radon (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A											560	530	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs (a) (SDWS)																
Year Sampled			2008	2005	2011	2007	2006	2011	2009	2008	2007	2006	2010	2012		
Color (ACU)	15	15	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	3	N/D	5	1	NO	Natural-occurring organic materials
Odor	3	3	2	1	N/D	1	1	N/D	1	1	1	1	N/D	1	NO	
Iron (ppb)	300	300	N/D	N/D	6	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500	500	5.5	17	7.1	5.7	N/D	12	53	N/D	N/D	N/D	6.4	3.5	NO	
Copper (ppm)	1	1	N/D	N/D	87	0.04	N/D	N/D	0.28	0.02	N/D	N/D	N/D	3.5	NO	
Manganese (ppb)	50	50	N/D	N/D	6.4	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	NO	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	1000	126	170	120	112	68	140	230	112	110	110	120	93	NO	
Sulfate (ppm)	500	500	4.1	8.9	3.5	1.3	N/D	6.7	16	N/D	N/D	N/D	1.4	1.9	NO	
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	1600	187	241	160	160	107	200	360	166	166	166	180	167	NO	Substances that form ions when in water
pH	N/A	N/A	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.1	7.4	8.3	8	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.2	8	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits
Unregulated General Minerals																
Year Sampled			2008	2005	2011	2007	2006	2011	2009	2008	2007	2006	2010	2012		
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	67	77	57	92	44	72	97	41	72	56	55	62	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	10	32	9.3	4.9	3.5	12	29	15	6.4	12	16	9	N/A	
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3			1st Round—October 2013													
Chromium (total) (ppb)			1.6	1.4	0.68	0.78	N/D	0.56	0.66	0.23	0.9	0.52	0.67	0.94	N/A	
Cobalt (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Molybdenum (ppb)			N/D	N/D	1.1	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	1	N/D	N/D	1.5	N/D	N/A	
Stronitium (ppb)			130	230	120	360	120	120	160	12	180	180	110	120	N/A	
Vanadium (ppb)			8.2	3.5	5.6	1.2	1.5	5.3	1.8	4.8	4.1	2.8	2.4	3	N/A	
Chromium-6 (ppb)			1.2	1.4	0.82	0.76	0.077	0.68	0.55	0.3	1	0.61	0.69	1.1	N/A	
Chlorate (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
1, 4-dioxane (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
1, 1-dichloroethane (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
1, 2, 3-trichloropropane (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
1, 3-butadiene (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Bromochloroethane (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Bromoethane (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Chlorodifluoromethane (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Chloromethane (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Perfluoro-1 butanesulfonic acid (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Perfluoro-1 hexanesulfonic acid (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Perfluoro-n-nonanoic acid (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	
Perfluoro octanesulfonic acid (ppb)			N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/A	

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	TDPUD System Highest Month	Violation	Major Origins in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	> Than 2 positive samples or more than 5% positive samples per month	0.00%	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Lead/Copper	AL	MCLG	TDPUD Water System 90th Percentile Value	# of Sites Sampled	# of Sites that Exceeded Action Level		
Lead (ppb)	15	2	2	30	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Flushing prior to use recommended
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.054	30	0	NO	

Disinfection Residual	MRDL	MRDLG	Average	Range for TDPUD Water System		
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.46	0.35 — 0.64	NO	Drinking Water Disinfectant added for treatment

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average	Range for TDPUD Water System	Sample Date		
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	4.1	N/D — 8.0	8/5/2013	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection