

Water Quality

Truckee Donner Public Utility District (TDPUD) vigilantly safeguards its mountain water supplies. We are able to report that the District has met the California Department of Public Health drinking water standards.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of water provided to customers for the 2008 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.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The drinking water served to Truckee Donner Public Utility District customers in the Truckee system is groundwater coming 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.

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 Mark Thomas 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.

Customer Views 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.

For More Information

- About this report or the water treatment process, contact Truckee Donner Public Utility District's 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, information can be found on the TDPUD's website at www.tdpud.org or call (530) 582-3931.

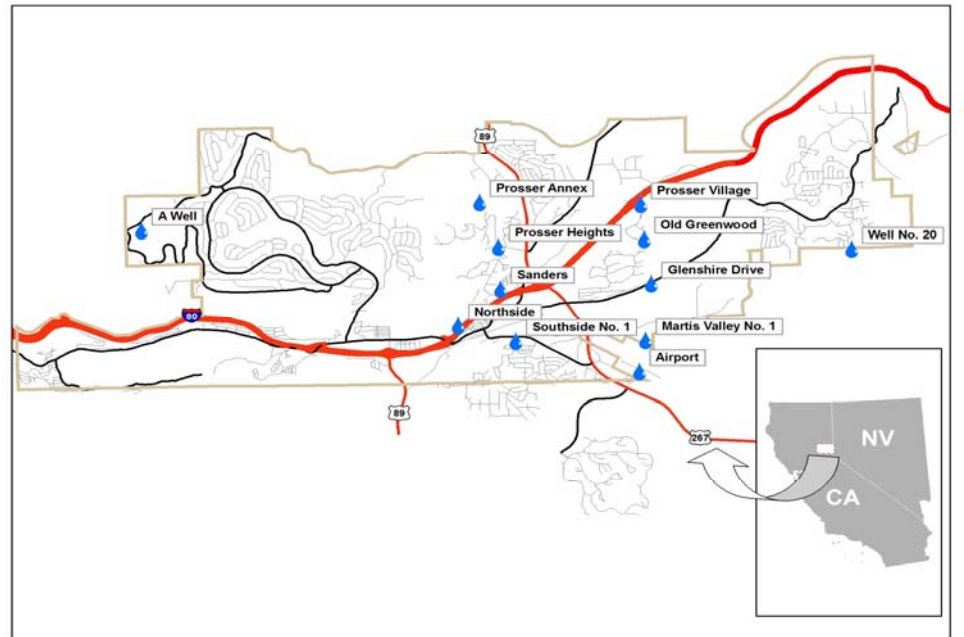
No Cryptosporidium or Giardia in District Water

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 gastro-intestinal 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.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't 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. Fix 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 aren't too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

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



Truckee Donner Public Utility District



2008 Water Quality Report Truckee Main Water System #2910003



Truckee Donner Public Utility District
11570 Donner Pass Road
P.O. Box 309
Truckee, CA 96160

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	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		
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.051	N/D	N/D	NO	Erosion of natural deposits		
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	9.8	2.6	8.7	1.5	N/D	13*	5.6	N/D	N/D	N/D	2.4	N/D	NO			
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.24	0.008	0.14	0.012	0.026	0.11	0.006	N/D	0.012	0.006	0.007	N/D	NO			
Chromium (ppb)	50	100	1.2	5.8	1.2	1	N/D	1.2	1.2	N/D	1.2	2.2	N/D	N/D	NO			
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	N/D	0.011	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.06	N/D	0.05	N/D	N/D	0.013	N/D	NO			
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.052	N/D	N/D	0.004	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.		
Nitrate (asNO ₃) (ppm)	45	45	2.3	0.46	2	4.4	N/D	1.2	0.88	N/D	0.52	0.75	1.3	1.1	NO			
Radionuclides																		
Radon (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	1600	990	N/T	885	540	765	1050	740	N/D	293	560	530	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits		
Secondary Contaminants																		
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	TT	0.2	0.5	.06	0.15	0.15	0.6	0.25	0.2	0.05	0.15	0.15	4	NO	Soil runoff		
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	12	12	10	17	11	9.7	27	11	13	11	10	14	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits		
Color (ACU)	15	15	N/D	N/D	3	N/D	N/D	3	N/D	N/D	3	N/D	5	5	NO	Natural-occurring organic materials		
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		
Odor	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NO	Natural-occurring organic materials		
Chloride (ppm)	500	500	5.5	17	6.8	5.7	N/D	14	45	N/D	N/D	N/D	5.8	1.2	NO	Leaching of natural deposits		
Copper (ppm)	1	1	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.04	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.02	N/D	N/D	2.8	N/D	NO			
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	67	54.3	56.3	92	44	55.9	87	41	72	56	54	72	N/A			
Manganese (ppb)	50	50	N/D	N/D	6.4	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	4.9	26	NO			
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	10	32	9.3	4.9	3.5	15	28	15	6.4	12	15	9.1	N/A			
Sulfate (ppm)	500	500	4.1	8.9	3.2	1.3	N/D	4.3	14	N/D	N/D	N/D	1.3	5.1	NO			
Specific Conductance	1600	1600	187	241	164	160	107	195	320	166	166	166	179	175	NO	Substances that form ions when in water		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	1000	126	170	124	112	68	92	196	112	110	110	108	120	NO	Leaching of natural deposits		
Zinc (ppm)	5	5	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.011	NO			
Microbial Contaminants	MCL					TDPUD System Highest Month												
Total Coliform Bacteria	> Than 2 positive samples or more than 5% positive samples per month					0 %											NO	Naturally present in the environment
Copper/Lead	AL	MCLG	TDPUD Water System 90th Percentile Value						# of Sites Sampled									
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.1						30									
Lead (ppb)	15	2	4						30									
Disinfection Byproducts	MRDL	MRDLG																
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.47	0.45	0.32	1.21	0.3	0.4	0.79	0.59	0.24	0.39	0.71	0.77	NO	Disinfectant added for treatment		
Disinfection Byproducts	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range for TDPUD Water System															
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	Range for TDPUD Water System N/D - 7.4											NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination			
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	N/D											NO				

*The Glenshire Drive Well tested above the MCL of 10 ppb of Arsenic in 2008 and is currently being monitored quarterly for compliance.

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.

Arsenic above 10 ppb up to 50 ppb:

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the EPA MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 byproducts 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.

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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Detected Compounds—Listed are compounds detected in Truckee Donner Public Utility District's drinking water during calendar year 2008. The California Department of Public Health requires that the highest value detected during the calendar year be provided in this report. Not listed are the hundreds of other compounds for which we tested that were not detected.

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 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.

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.

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 and found in our drinking water. These compounds are not known to be associated with adverse health effects.

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