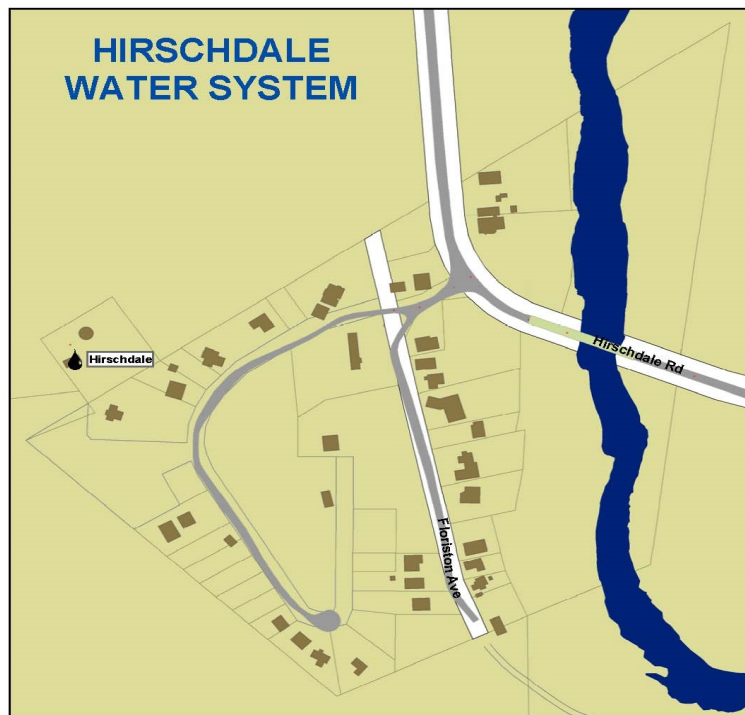


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www.tdpud.org



Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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 the other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) 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 gastro-intestinal symptoms.

Because 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 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).

Water Quality

Truckee Donner Public Utility District vigilantly safeguards its mountain groundwater 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 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.

Truckee Donner Public Utility District 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 individuals, 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The source of the drinking water served to our Hirschdale customers comes from a well drawing from a deep aquifer. We filter this water to remove iron, manganese, and arsenic before delivering it to your tap. Additionally, each month the system is sampled for microbial quality. Because of natural filtration, the groundwater aquifer is protected from surface water contamination, giving us a high quality of drinking water.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed for the well serving the Hirschdale area. The well is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: septic systems, drinking water treatment plants, and transportation corridors. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Truckee Donner Public Utility District located at 11570 Donner Pass Road, Truckee, CA or by calling Brian Wright at (530) 582-3957.

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

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.

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 group or class presentations, 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 contact TDPUD's Conservation Department at (530) 582-3931.



Truckee Donner Public Utility District
11570 Donner Pass Road
Truckee, CA 96161

**TRUCKEE DONNER
Public Utility District**

2013 Water Quality Report

HIRSCHDALE WATER SYSTEM

2910010



**Truckee Donner Public Utility District
11570 Donner Pass Road
Truckee, CA 96161**

DETECTED COMPOUNDS			The data presented in this table is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. Some data may be more than a year old.					
Primary contaminants (PDWS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Hirschdale Water Average	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Origins in Drinking Water	Most Recent Monitoring Date	
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.5	N/D - 5.7	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	2013	
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.11	0.11	NO		2011	
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.12	0.12	NO		2011	
Radionuclides		MCL	MCLG					
Radon (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	570	570	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	2005	
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs (a) (SDWS)								
Chloride (ppm)	500	500	8	8	NO	Leaching from natural deposits	2011	
Sulfate (ppm)	500	500	14	14	NO		2011	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppb)	1000	1000	250	250	NO		2011	
Iron (ppb)	300	300	190	190	NO		2012	
Manganese (ppb)	50	50	N/D	N/D	NO		2012	
Color (ACU)	15	15	N/D	N/D	NO	Naturally-occurring organic materials	2011	
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	1600	300	300	NO	Substances that form ions when in water	2011	
pH	6.5 - 8.5	6.5 - 8.5	8	8	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	2011	
Potassium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.5	N/A		2011	
Unregulated General Minerals								
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	29	29	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	2011	
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	N/A	130	130	N/A		2011	
Hardness as (CaCO ₃) (ppm)	N/A	N/A	89	89	N/A		2011	
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	15	15	N/A		2011	
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	13	13	N/A		2011	
Disinfection		MRDL	MRDLG					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.44	0.24-0.65	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	2013	
Disinfection Byproducts		MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Sample Date			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	19	19	8/5/2013	By-product of drinking water disinfection	2013	
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	7.7	7.7	8/5/2013		2013	
Microbial Contaminants		MCL						
Total Coliform Bacteria	0		> Than 1 positive sample per month		NO	Naturally present in the environment	2013	
Lead / Copper		AL	MCLG	Hirschdale Water 90th percentile value	# of Sites Sampled	# of Sites that Exceeded Action Level	Violation	
Lead (ppb)	15	2	N/D	5	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing system. Flushing prior to use recommended	2012
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.17	0.054	5	0	NO		2012

Arsenic above 5 ppb up to and including 10 ppb: While your drinking water meets the current USEPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of 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.

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:

- **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 occur naturally or result from urban storm-water 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 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 and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which 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 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>.

TABLE DEFINITIONS:

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 contaminant 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 to 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.

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

TABLE KEY

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