TRUCKEE DONNER
Public Utility District

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Truckee Main System PWS# 2910003

Customer Views Are Welcome

The Truckee Donner Public Utility District encourages community participation in the public process. If you are interested in participating in the TDPUD's decision-making process, you are welcome to attend Board Meetings.

The Board of Directors meets 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 or from the Deputy District Clerk's office, (530) 582-3980.

For More Information:

◊ About this report or the water treatment process, contact Truckee Donner Public Utility District's Senior Water Quality Technician, Clay Walker at (530)582-3926.

◊ About water conservation and efficiency, the TDPUD has water conservation programs that will help customers save water and save money. Information can be found on our website or by calling (530) 587-3896.

For more information about us, please visit our website at www.tdpud.org .

In This Document

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

Water Quality

Truckee Donner Public Utility District (TDPUD) is dedicated to providing its customers with the highest quality drinking water. Our water quality team works diligently to exceed State and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) standards. Each year, we collect and analyze 520 routine bac-t samples, along with additional monitoring required under Title 22. All samples are tested by a certified Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) laboratory using methodologies mandated by State and Federal regulations. This report provides a snapshot of the water quality delivered to TDPUD customers in 2024. It includes details about your local water sources, water monitoring data, and how it compares to State and USEPA standards. We believe that well-informed customers play a vital role in maintaining high drinking water standards. That's why we are committed to transparency about your water supply and ongoing efforts to improve its quality. It is important to note, that while the TDPUD meets all State and Federal drinking water standards, certain individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants than the general population. People with weakened immune systems such as those undergoing cancer treatment, individuals who have received organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants, may be at a higher risk of infection. These individuals should consult their healthcare providers for guidance on drinking water safety. For more information on reducing the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants, refer to guidelines from the USEPA and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). You can access this information by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline.

Lead in Residential Plumbing

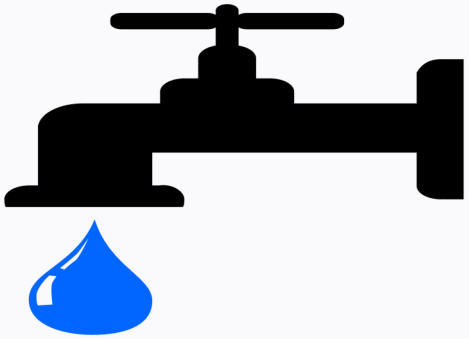
If present, elevated levels of lead in drinking water can pose serious health risks, particularly for pregnant women and young children. When lead is detected, it typically originates from materials and components in service lines and residential plumbing rather than from the water source itself. While TDPUD ensures the delivery of high-quality water, we cannot control the plumbing materials used in private properties. If water has been sitting in your pipes for an extended period, you can reduce potential lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. TDPUD conducts routine lead sampling every three years. The most recent testing, performed in 2022, confirmed that all sampled sites were below the Federal action level for lead. The next round of testing is scheduled for summer 2025. More information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure visit www.epa.gov /lead.

Where Our Water Comes From

The drinking water supplied to Truckee Donner Public Utility District (TDPUD) customers in the Truckee system comes from 10 deep groundwater wells. Thanks to natural filtration, the underlying aquifer is well-protected from surface water contamination, ensuring a high-quality drinking water supply.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Recognizing that our potable water sources are exclusively deep groundwater wells, the presence of microscopic organisms such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia in our water is highly unlikely. If ingested, Cryptosporidium and Giardia can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms.



Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was prepared in 2002 for the wells serving the Truckee area. The wells are located throughout the town of Truckee and Glenshire. The District owns and operates 10 wells varying in depth from 120ft to 500ft. The complete source water assessment and known vulnerabilities may be viewed at the Truckee Donner Public Utility District office, located at 11570 Donner Pass Road, Truckee, California, or by calling Chad Reed at (530)582-3984.

Lead Line Service Inventory

A lead service line material inventory was conducted and prepared in 2024 . There are no lead lines in the distribution system. A detailed inventory is available here.

https://www.tdpud.org/departments/water/water-quality

Arsenic

In 2001 the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) implemented stricter standards for arsenic in drinking water, reducing the maximum contaminant level (MCL) from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb To put this into perspective, 1 ppb is equivalent to 1 second in 32 years—an extremely small measurement. The drinking water provided by Truckee Donner Public Utility District (TDPUD) meets all current Federal and State standards for arsenic. However, the USEPA continues to research the potential health effects of prolonged exposure to low levels of arsenic, a naturally occurring mineral linked to an increased risk of cancer, as well as potential skin and circulatory issues.

Water Source Blending: The TDPUD operates the Glenshire Drive Well, Prosser Village Well and Old Greenwood Well under a State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) approved blending permit. This blending process helps reduce detectable arsenic concentrations before the water enters the distribution system Recent arsenic monitoring results from the blending point ranged from 4.6 ppb to 9.4 ppb, with an average of 7.1 ppb—well below the 10 ppb MCL set by the USEPA.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that is colorless, tasteless, and odorless. It is found throughout the United States and can enter homes through cracks and openings in foundations, accumulating indoors regardless of a home's age or construction type. Radon can also be released into indoor air from household water use, such as showering, washing dishes, or other activities. However, compared to radon entering through the ground, exposure from drinking water is far less common and occurs at much lower levels. Radon is a known human carcinogen, and long-term exposure to airborne radon has been linked to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also increase the risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon levels in your home, testing is recommended. It is generally affordable and easy to perform, and mitigation is advised for concentrations exceeding 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) of air. Many radon issues can be resolved with cost-effective solutions. For more information, contact:

Your State Radon Program (1-800-745-7236)

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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

Water Hardness

Occasionally, a water user will need to adjust an appliance, such as a dishwasher or water softener, to a particular setting based upon the hardness of the water served to their home or business.

Please use the information provided below to help with water hardness questions.

Water Softener / Appliance Setting

In 2022 testing, TDPUD had an average hardness result of 71.0 mg/L. That translates to an average of 4.1 grains per gallon. One grain per gallon equals 17.1 mg/L.

Degree of Hardness	Grains per Gallon (gpg)	ppm (or mg/L)
Soft	< 1.0	< 17.0
Slightly Hard	1.0 - 3.5	17.1 - 60
Moderately Hard	3.5 - 7.0	60 - 120
Hard	7.0 - 10.5	120 - 180
Very Hard	> 10.5	> 180

Substances That Could Be In Water

Drinking water—whether from tap or bottled sources—comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water moves across the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials and may also pick up substances from human activities or animal presence.

To ensure the safety of tap water, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) establish regulations that limit the presence of certain contaminants in public water systems. Similarly, State Board regulations set contaminant limits for bottled water to provide the same level of public health protection.

It is important to note that all drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of contaminants. However, their presence does not necessarily indicate a health risk.

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 can 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 agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Table Key

N/A: not applicable

N/D: not detectable at testing limit

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

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

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

(µS/cm): micro Siemens per centimeter

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. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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 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 to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

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

The data in the following tables is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with Federal and California drinking water regulations. Some data may be more than one year old. Based upon Federal and State requirements, the monitoring interval for each constituent varies, and can be any one of the following: weekly, monthly, semi-annually, annually, biennially, or once every three, six, or nine years, or as deemed necessary by regulatory agencies.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 5% of samples in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

TABLE 2 – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	# Samples, Frequency	Average Level	Range	MCL (MDRL)	MCLG (MDRLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	40-50 per month	0.38	.36-.42	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2 on 8/21/24	1.1	0-2..2	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2 on 8/21/24	12.05	7.1-17	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 3 – DISTRIBUTION CUSTOMER TAP SAMPLING FOR LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Last Sampled	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	August 2022	32	7.0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures,erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	August 2022	32	0.180	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 4- LEAD SAMPLING FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT

Contaminant	Date sampled	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Range	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	Dec-18	8	< 0.2	0	15.0	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 5- UNREGULATED COMPOUNDS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Date Last Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (ppm)	2022	77	69-88	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in water
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO3) (ppm)	2022	77	69-88	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in water
Calcium (ppm)	2022	15	11-33	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	2022	3.3	2.1-8.3	N/A	N/A	Leaching of natural depo

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Date Last Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	4.70	N/D - 10	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2022	17.70	7.1-29	1000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2022	0.50	N/D - 1.4	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	2023	.8	.29-1.4	10	.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	0.01	N/D - 0.63	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2024	0.30	N/D - 0.50	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	0.20	N/D - 0.45	5	5	Soil runoff
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2007-2018	0.7	N/D - 4.6	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon (pCi/L)	2004	90.8	N/D -560	N/A*	N/A*	Erosion of natural deposits
*Note	The State of California does not have an MCL for Radon. The EPA has an advisory MCL of 4000					

TABLE 7 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	**Date Last Sampled**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	2022	11.7	1-62	250	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (TON)	2022	0.4	N/D - 1	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
pH	2022	8.1	8-8.2	6.5 - 8.5	6.5 - 8.5	Leaching of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	182	110 - 380	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	122	110 - 230	500	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits

TABLE 8 – Fifth Unregualted Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	**Date Last Sampled**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
PFHxA	2023	.0006	N/D-.0044	N/A	.003	Leaching of anthropogenic substance
PFPeA	2023	.0007	N/D-.0046	N/A	.003	Leaching of anthropogenic substance
PFNA	2023	.0004	N/D-.0046	N/A	.004	Leaching of anthropogenic substance
Lithium	2023	7.7	N/D-32	N/A	9	Naturally-occurring elements

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q. Why does my water smell and taste like chlorine?

A. Chlorine is regularly injected into the water at the source as a disinfectant that aids in eliminating potentially harmful bacteria present in water. In high demand summer month's chlorine taste may be more noticeable because the water is "fresh" or "newer" and has not had time to dissipate through the system. Chlorine can also gas off in warm/hot water which produces a smell stronger than normal. Some people are more sensitive than others to the taste and smell of chlorine and may become aware of occasional changes. This is normal and safe. Chlorine levels are continually monitored.

Q. Why does my water taste like metal?

A. The source water is ground water, which has a mineral content that might give off a metal taste some are not used too. Sometimes plumbing can cause a metal taste, especially if water has been sitting in pipes for several hours. It's best to flush the lines for of couple minutes if water has sat in pipes for an extending period of time, however, this does not indicate a higher or lower degree of water quality.

Q. Why is there white crust on my shower head?

A. The minerals in water may leave white spots on glasses, coffeepots, shower heads and shower doors. These spots are calcium deposits and are not harmful to health.

Q. Why is there a black ring around my toilet?

A. This black ring some may find after returning home when water has sat in the bowl for extending period of time is mold. Mold will grow in dark, wet, cool places making the toilet bowl a perfect place for that. If this accrues adding bleach to the bowl and letting it sit works best. To avoid this, leave a small amount of bleach in the bowl before leaving for more than a couple days.

Q. What clauses cloudy water?

A. Cloudy or milky water is usually caused by trapped air picked up from an air pocket in the water main or internal plumbing. Sometimes flows or water cascading within the aqueduct can also trap air, similar to a waterfall. If water sits in a glass or pitcher for a few minutes the air will dissipate and become clear.