



TRUCKEE DONNER

Public Utility District

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Hirschdale Water System PWS# 2910010

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.

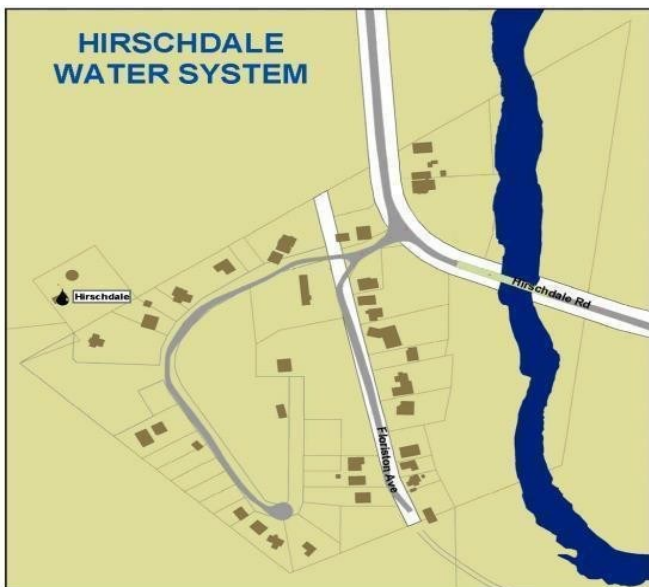
The TDPUD Board of Directors meets at 6:00 PM on the first and third Wednesday of each month in the TDPUD Board room, located at 11570 Donner Pass Road, Truckee, California. Agendas for upcoming meetings may be obtained on our website or from the Deputy District Clerk's office, (530)582-3980.



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

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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 takes pride in delivering the highest quality of water to its customers. The water quality staffs goal is to exceed State and USEPA water quality standards. Staff takes 12 routine bac-t samples annually along with Title 22 monitoring samples. All samples are examined by a certified ELAP laboratory using a methodology required by State and Federal laws. The data in this report is a snapshot of the quality of water provided to TDPUD customers for the 2022 calendar year. This report includes details about your local water sources, annual water quality sampling data, 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 key to the collaborative process in identifying improvements that are necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

It is important to note, that while the TDPUD strives to meet all State and Federal drinking water standards, 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 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 (800)426-4791 or <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline>.

Lead in Residential Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. In circumstances where lead is detected in drinking water, it is primarily derived from materials and components associated with service lines and residential plumbing. The TDPUD 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 a prolonged period of time, 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. We conduct routine sampling for lead every three years. The last sampling was performed in 2022, where all sites tested below the Federal action level for lead. More information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure can be found at www.epa.gov/lead.

Where Our Water Comes From

The source of 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 home. Because of natural filtration, the groundwater aquifer is protected from surface water contamination, giving us a high quality of drinking water.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Recognizing that our potable water sources are exclusively drawn from a deep groundwater well, 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 has been completed for the well serving the Hirschdale area. The well is located in the town of Hirschdale. The District owns and operates the single well which is 270ft in depth. A copy of the complete assessment 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.



Substances That May Be Found In Water

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of many of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Examples of contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from stormwater or wastewater, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from erosion, 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 U.S. EPA'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
- (NTU):** nephelometric turbidity unit (measures water cloudiness)

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 Contami-nants	Highest No. of Detec-tions	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 detec-tion	0	Naturally present in the environment

TABLE 2 – DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Contaminant	# Samples, Frequency	Average Level	Range	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	1 per month	0.46	.41-.52	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	1 on 8/22/23	17	N/A	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	1 on 8/22/23	6.3	N/A	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 3 – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM CUSTOMER TAP SAMPLING FOR LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper	Date Last Sampled	No. of samples collected	90th per-centile level de-tected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/11/22	5	.02	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/11/22	5	0.046	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natu-ral deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 4 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Date Last Sampled	Level De-tected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2022	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water and is general-ly naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCO3) (ppm)	2022	91	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually natu-rally occurring

TABLE 5- UNREGULATED COMPOUNDS						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Date Last Sampled	Level Detected	Range of Detec-tions	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (ppm)	2022	150	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO3) (ppm)	2022	180	N/A	N/A	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	2022	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2022	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	2022	7.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Date Last Sampled	Level Detected	Range of Detec- tions	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	.63	N/D-1.8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2022	87	N/A	1000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	0.096	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	3	N/A	5	5	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2018	N/D	3	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon (pCi/L)	2005	570	N/A	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 pCi/L for Radon.					

TABLE 7 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Date Last Sampled	Level Detected	Range of Detec- tions	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2022	7.6	N/A	250	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2022	9.5	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2022	13	N/A	50	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits
pH	2022	7.9	7.7 - 8.0	6.5 - 8.5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	350	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water.
Sulfate	2022	14	N/A	250	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	250	N/A	500	N/A	Leaching of natural deposits

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 causes 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.