2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Dear Tahoe Pines, Tahoe Swiss Village and Glenridge Customers,

TSVU, Inc. is pleased to present to you the 2015 CCR. This report will summarize what we have accomplished and plan to improve this year. Additionally, I am sure that you are all-aware of Drought & Very Dry conditions existing in the entire Western States; view the websites that are included in this CCR. Monthly bacteriological samples and current sample results for all groundwater sources are included in charts on pages 2 and 3.

Governor Jerry Brown issued an Executive Order on April 1st, mandating additional water use reductions. The Governor said, "This is a struggle. Something we're going to have to live with. For how long, we're not sure"
State water leaders from the State Water Resources Control Board on May 5, 2015 passed Resolution No.2015-0032 which adopted an emergency regulation and orders all public water suppliers to promote water conservation, of 25% including: **" Limit outdoor irrigation…to no more than two days per week"**
On May 7th the California Public Utilities Commission passed Resolution W-5041 that orders small water utilities to reduce consumption by 25% **"Limit outdoor irrigation…to no more than two days per week"**
Water Resources Control Board on this link: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/
Water research foundation on this link: http://www.waterrf.org/resources/webcasts/Pages/default.aspx
California Public Utilities Commission on this link: http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/puc/
California Water Association on this link: http://www.calwaterassn.com/

TSVU-Glenridge, - Filed for a General Rate Adjustment with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) the new rates became effective April 18th. This water bill reflects those new rates prorated for this year. The project started April 6th & was completed on May 6th, a rehabilitation of the tank, installation of cathodic protection and installation of a state-of-art radio telemetry system. All water systems have three vital components: source, storage and distribution. Last May, a leaky check valve replaced in the well and in June a new electrical starter was installed. I appreciated your cooperation in conserving water during the tank improvement project.

TSVU- TS & Tahoe Pines, New rates were approved by the CPUC on the 15th of January and became effective on the 20th of January. Your current water bill reflects those new prorated rates from 1/20/15-12/31/15. Additionally, approved was a one-time surcharge for under collected revenues from August 1, 2013 to January 20, 2015. That amount will not be invoiced until the January 2016 billing cycle & can be paid within one year. By Fall of this construction season we accomplish upgrades: replace older and smaller size water mains with 6" or larger mains; including fire hydrants, new water laterals with new water service boxes and connections.

TSVU is ordered, with potential fines, to achieve 25% reduction in water consumption, therefor on June 1, TS is requesting all customers: **Limit irrigation to 2-times per week for outside landscape watering & No outside watering should occur between 10am-4pm. Depending on the month & temperatures, vary runs times of sprinklers, from 5 minutes to more in warmer weather. When it rains, you do not have to water & by new rules forbidden! There are sensors for sprinkler controls that can be installed for approximately $100.**

Please contact me at 530.525.6659 or glazerwest@att.net. We can discuss the contents of this report or any other water company subject which you would like further information. TSVU thanks its customers who have conserved water to date; please continue to comply with the State Water Board & CPUC's new restrictions for water use.
Sincerely,
Steven M. Glazer

Tahoe Swiss Village Utility, Inc
Post Office Box 102
Homewood, Ca. 96141

Tahoe Swiss Village Utility
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Water Quality Data Table

The tables below and on the following page provide important information about contaminants and total mineral analyses that were reported in the water. TSVU samples for numerous constituents in water that were non-detectable and not reported. Lead and Copper samples were taken 9/09 and 12/10-1/11. Nitrate and Nitrite samples were taken1/13/11. Additionally, monthly bacteriological samples are taken in the distribution system. All recent samples were incompliance with the MCL. You may be unfamiliar with the terms and abbreviations so here are some definitions to help you understand the water quality summary.

Important Drinking Water 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. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sets mCLGs.

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 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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

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

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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, which 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, that are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 USEPA and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottles water that provide the same protection for public health.

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Mandatory-health related:

Contaminants (units)	MCL	Grand Well/1 Groundwater	St. Michael 2 Groundwater	TS Lake inlet	Glenridge 3 Groundwater	Typical Source
Arsenic (mg/l)	0.01	<0.0050	<0.0050	<0.005	<.0025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium	1.0	0.014	0.060			
Iron (mg/l)	0.3	0.011	<0.050	20	<100	
Lead (mg/l)	50	<0.010	<0.010	<8	0.55	

General Mineral, Physical & Inorganic Analysis
Other constituents in treated water:

Chemical	Reporting Units	Grand Well/1 Groundwater	St. Michael 2 Groundwater	TS Lake inlet	Glenridge 3 Groundwater
Total Hardness CaCO3	mg/L	80	240	32	25
Calcium	mg/L	19	46	8.9	8.06
Magnesium	mg/L	7.8	31	2.3	1.07
Sodium	mg/l	6.5	13	6.2	6.12
Potassium	mg/L		3.1	1.9	0.94
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	86	270	44	40
Carbonate (CO3)	mg/L	<1.0	<1.0	<0.5	<1
Bicarbonate(HCO3)	mg/l	100	330	52	48.9
Sulfate	mg/L	4.4	1.8	1.8	0.14
Fluoride	mg/l	<0.10	< 0.010	0.1	0.1
Chloride	mg/L	3.5	3.3	1.9	0.23
Total Cyanide	mg/l	<0.010	<0.010		
*Nitrate as NO3	mg/L	0.10	0.10	<0.044	0.01
*Nitrite as N	mg/l	0.025	0.025	<0.010	0.025
PH (laboratory)	sts. units	7.15	7.6	8.3	6.23
Color (unfiltered)	units	0-5	<3	1	<3
Odor Threshold at 60 C	Ton	no odor	<1	12	3
Lab Turbidity	ntu	0.12	<0.10	.38	<0.10
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	120	350	n/a	65

1,2 T.S. Groundwater Samples taken: February 7, 2013, April 26,2011, September 20, 2005 & January 13, 2011, February 20, 2015

3 Glenridge Park Groundwater Samples taken: July 23,2007 & February 20, 2015 for Nitrate & Nitrite

Do I need to take special precautions?

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, persons 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. EPA/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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).