Kingsbury General Improvement District
Consumer Confidence Report – 2023
Covering Calendar Year – 2022

The purpose of this notice is to provide our customers with information about water quality during 2022. Included are details about **where** your water comes from, **what** it contains, and **how** it compares to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Nevada state standards. Although the technical language in this report is written to comply with regulatory requirements, we are committed to providing you with useful information. It is important to us that you are aware of our commitment and continuous efforts to improve the water system and protect water quality. To learn more, please view our website or attend any regularly scheduled meetings. **For more information, please contact us at 775-588-3548.**

Where your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
LAKE TAHOE INTAKE STATION 1 RAW	Surface Water – Lake Tahoe

We treat water with ozone and UV energy plus add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires States to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. Nevada has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the source water assessment, please see our website.

Message from EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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/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 (800-426-4791).

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 EPA.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

What your water contains:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, may also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system tested a minimum of 8 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presences in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television, or radio.

Water Quality Data

How does it compare:

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water

poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in the table is from testing completed January 1- December 31, 2022. The state requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, is more than one year old. The bottom line is that the water provided to you by Kingsbury GID is safe.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present or below detectable thresholds.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Testing Results for KINGSBURY GID

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022	11	2.4 - 13	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2022	15	1.98 - 30.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile		Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020 - 2022	0.14	0.004 - 0.17	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2020 - 2022	2	0 - 2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	9/7/2022	1	1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	9/7/2022	0.013	0.013	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
BROMATE	8/8/2022	4.8	0 - 4.8	ppb	10	1	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022							

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ALUMINUM	9/7/2022	0.06	0.06	MG/L	0.2		0
CHLORIDE	9/7/2022	3.2	3.2	MG/L	400		0
MAGNESIUM	9/7/2022	2.4	2.4	MG/L	150		0
PH	9/7/2022	7.58	7.58	PH	8.5		0
SODIUM	9/7/2022	7.1	7.1	MG/L	200	20	0
SULFATE	9/7/2022	2.6	2.6	MG/L	500		0
TDS	9/7/2022	67	67	MG/L	1000		0
TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE)	8/27/2019	20.9	20.9	C			0
ZINC	9/7/2022	0.05	0.05	MG/L	5		0

Health Information About Water Quality

While your water meets the EPA's standard for Lead, *if present at elevated levels* this contaminant can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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 drinking 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Violations

During the calendar year 2022, KINGSBURY GID is required to include an explanation of the violation(s) in the table below and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No violations occurred in 2022			

A final note about our drinking water:
Lake Tahoe is the source of your water. Due to its size, depth, and clarity while resting on the crest of the Sierras, historically has been an exceptional source for great drinking water. However, it must be protected to preserve its unparalleled environmental benefits and safety as a drinking water supply. Our ability to provide great tasting and high-quality water is the result of everyone in the watershed being responsible stewards. Kingsbury GID continues to lead on erosions control and stormwater quality projects to ensure our water quality remains excellent. More projects are needed but it is the sum of all the incremental steps making the difference. Our neighbors and customers are the first line of defense to keep Lake Tahoe safe enough for drinking. Consider best practices for your home and property because what goes into the storm drain will end up in our drinking water. Healthy forests and water smart landscapes work together protecting our soil, air, and water for future generations. Look for additional information at: **https://www.kgid.org**.