

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT



WATER & SEWER OPERATIONS REPORT

DATE: June 24, 2025

- TO: District Board Members
- **FROM**: Samuel Donahue, Operations Superintendent
- **SUBJECT**: Operations & Maintenance Report for May <u>2025</u> Information Only
- **BACKGROUND**: The following is a discussion of the District's operations from the month noted above. It also includes the maintenance activities performed by the Operations Department that are not the subject of a separate report. This report is formatted to provide new information and recent progress only.

DISCUSSION:	<u>Flow Report – February 2025</u>								
	Water Production:		8.47 MG						
	Comparison:		2.03 MG More than 2024						
	Sewer Collection:		5.31 MG						
	Comparison:		0.5 MG Less than 2024						
	Aquifer Level:	May 31, 2025:	6,188.9'						
		May 31, 2024:	6,189.5'						
		Highest Recorded:	6,192.0'						
		Lowest Recorded:	6,174.0'						
	Creek Bed Elevation,	Well 2:	6,186.9'						
	Precipitation:	May 2025:	1.11"						
		Season to date total:	50.39"						
		Season to date average:	50.47"						
		% to year to date average:	99.85%						

Flow Report Notes:

- The *Highest Recorded Aquifer Level* represents a rough average of the highest levels measured in the aquifer during spring melt period.
- The *Lowest Recorded Aquifer Level* is the lowest level recorded in the aquifer at 6,174.0 feet above mean sea level on October 5, 2001. This level is not necessarily indicative of the total capacity of the aquifer.
- The *Creek Bed Elevation* (per Kenneth Loy, West Yost Associates) near Well 2 is 6,186.9 feet.
- *Precipitation Season Total* is calculated from October 2024 through September 2025.
- The true *Season to date Average* could be higher or lower than the reported value due to the uncertainty of the Old Fire Station precipitation measurement during the period 1994 to 2004.
- In October 2011 the data acquisition point for the aquifer was changed from Well 2 to Well 2R.

Leaks and Repairs

Water

- The District issued four leak/high usage notifications.
- Responded to one after-hours customer service calls.

Sewer

• Responded to Zero after-hours customer service calls.

Vehicles and Equipment

Vehicles

• Cleaned vehicles and checked inventory.

Equipment

• Cleaned equipment.

Operations and Maintenance Projects

1810 Olympic Valley Road (Old Fire Station)

- Inspected and tested the generator.
- General housekeeping.
- Hydrant flushing and valve exercising
- Meter Final Reads

305 Olympic Valley Road (Administration and Fire Station Building)

• Inspected and tested the generator.

Water System Maintenance

- Three bacteriological tests were taken in November: one at 1810 Olympic Valley Road, one at Everline Resort and one at Zone 3 Booster Station; All three samples were reported absent.
- Leak detection services performed: One.
- Customer service turn water service on: Zero.
- Customer service turn water service off: Two.
- Responded to customer service calls with no water: Zero

Sewer System Maintenance

- Check for I and I issues.
- Sewer cleaning.

<u>Telemetry</u>

• The rainfall measurements for the month of May were as follows: Nova Lynx 1.1", Palisades Tahoe Snotel: 1.3".

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<u>Administration</u>

- Monthly California State Water Boards report.
- Consumer Confidence Report

Services Rendered

- Underground Service Alerts (21)
- Pre-remodel inspections
- Final inspections
- Fixture count inspections
- Water service line inspections (0)
- Sewer service line pressure test
- Sewer service line inspections
- Sewer main line inspections
- Water quality complaint investigations (3)
- Water Backflow Inspections (1)
- FOG inspections (0)
- Second Unit inspection (0)

Other Items of Interest

- Training Sanitary Sewer Spill Crew Training
- Chlorination of the distribution system and hydrant flushing ongoing

ATTACHMENTS: Monthly Water Audit Report, Annual Consumer Confidence Report

DATE PREPARED: June 18, 2025

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Audit Month:	May	Report Date:	June 24, 2025	Performed By:	Sam Donahu
Year:	2025	Deading has	vin Data 9 Timas	6/2/2025 9:00 am	
Matar Daadari	lesen McCathou	Reading beg	ad Date & Time:	6/2/2025 8:00am	
weter Reader:	Jason McGatney	Reading ei	Total log time:	2 hours	
			rotariag time.	3 HOUIS	
	Begin Audit Period:	5/1/25 12:00 AM			
	End Audit Period:	6/2/25 12:00 AM			
Tot	al Metered Consumpt	on for audit period s	specified (includir	ng hydrant meters):	7,504,320
		Additional Consump	tion - Unmetered		
	Fir	e Department Use:	15.000		
		Hvdrant Flushing:	752.350		
		Blow-Off Flushing:			
		Sewer Cleaning:	5.000		
		Street Cleaning:	0,000		
		Well Flushing:			
		Tank Overflows:			
	Uproad Moto	r Estimated Poade:			
	Unieau Mele				
7	Fotal Unmetered Cons	umption (for audit p	eriod specified):	772,350	
	E	stimated Unknown Known Theft:	Loss - Unmetere	d	
	Known I	llegal Connections:			
Total	Estimated leaks that h	ave been repaired:			
	Total Estimated Un	metered (for audit p	eriod specified):		
		Total <u>F</u>	Production for au	dit period specified:	8,515,578
	Total <u>Mete</u>	ered/Unmetered Cor	nsumption for au	dit period specified:	8,276,670
	Total Water L	oss (Production -	Consumption):	238,908	
	Total Water L	oss (Production -	Consumption):	238,908	
Comments:	Total Water L	oss (Production -	Consumption): e monthly report	238,908 due to a different tin	ne frame
Comments: eing used. Hyd	Total Water L The production totals rant flushing and valve	oss (Production -	Consumption): e monthly report d on in May.	238,908	ne frame
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2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Olympic Valley Public Service District

Report Date: 5/22/25

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground Water Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Wells 1R, 2R, 3, and 5R – West end of valley in parking area. Horizontal Well 1 and 2 - southside of valley above Resort.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The District completed its source water assessments in January of 2007. This assessment provides additional information on the District water sources and lists potential contaminating activities near each well. The assessment is available from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water, or the District Office

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Last Tuesday of every month at 8:30 AM.

For More Information, Contact: Sam Donahue 530-583-4692

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Olympic Valley Public Service District a 530-583-4692 para asistirlo en español.

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
	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 (U.S. EPA).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 (μg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ррд	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 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, 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, that are byproducts 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though represent ative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	2024 [0]	[0]	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2024	10	0.014	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	10	0.137	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2023-2024	8.18	6.98-9.19	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023-2024	62.5	48.5-85.5	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detect ed	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L)	2024	0.13	0.13	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019-2024	0.276	ND-1.38	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate (mg/L)	2024	ND	ND	10	10	Runoff and
				(as N)	(as N)	leaching from
						fertilizer use;
						leaching from
						septic tanks
						and sewage;
						erosion of
						natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L)	2024	ND	ND	1	1	Runoff and
				(as N)	(as N)	leaching from
						fertilizer use;
						leaching from
						septic tanks
						and sewage;
						erosion of
						natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	2024	0.9	ND-1.8	6	1	Perchlorate is
						an inorganic
						chemical used
						in solid rocket
						propellant,
						fireworks,
						explosives,
						flares, matches,
						and a variety of
						industries. It
						usually gets
						into drinking
						water as a
						result of
						environmental
						contamination
						from historic
						aerospace or
						other industrial
						operations that
						used or use,
						store, or
						dispose of
						perchlorate and
						its salts.

Tahlo 5	Detection of	Contaminante	with a Secondary	Drinking	Water Standard
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Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detect ed	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2023-2024	5.04	3.27-8.04	500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2023	2.2	ND-4	15	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (μg/L)	2023-2024	139	ND-139	300	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2023	13.08	ND-40.9	50	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2023-2024	0.31	0.1-0.75	5	5	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	2023-2024	92.4	87-122	500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2023-2024	167.2	138-216	1,600	1,600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2023-2024	14.09	3.23-30.5	500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Additional General Information on 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). SWS CCR Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead 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. Olympic Valley Public Service District 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.