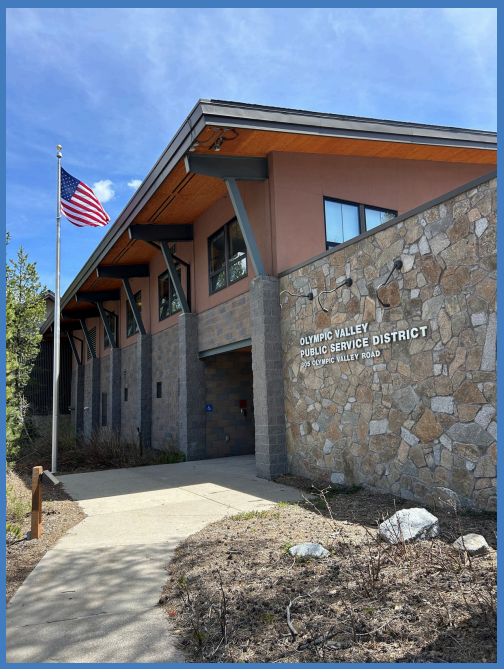
2025
Annual Water Quality Report
Olympic Valley Public Service District

Our Mission:

Provide high-quality, fiscally responsible, public services that protect our community while preserving the natural resources that define Olympic Valley.

Our Vision:

To provide trusted public services with a commitment to our Valley's future.



Olympic Valley Public Service District
305 Olympic Valley Rd
Olympic Valley, CA 96146
(530) 583-4692
www.ovpsd.org

In case of water or sewer emergency, please call OVPSD at (530) 583-4692 or after hours 1-866-411-6917.

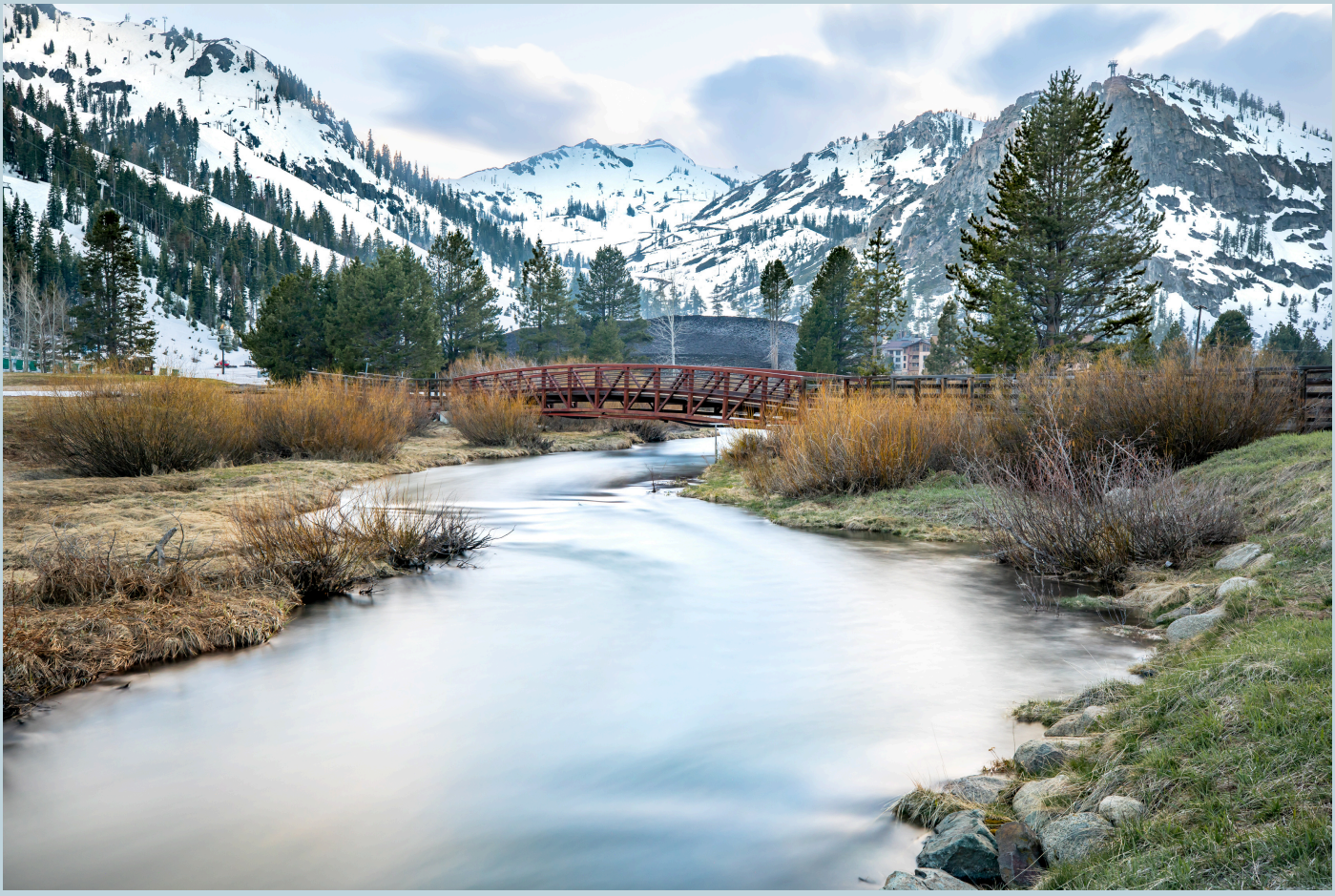
Dear OVPSD Customer -

The Olympic Valley Public Service District (OVPSD) is proud to provide clean, safe drinking water to our community. In 2025, as in years past, our water met or exceeded all federal and state drinking water standards. The State of California mandates that we send you this Annual Water Quality Report, which includes important information about your drinking water.

OVPSD draws its source water entirely from groundwater wells — a reliable, high-quality supply sourced from the Olympic Valley aquifer. Our active wells (Wells 1R, 2R, 3, and 5R) are located at the west end of the valley, with Horizontal Wells 1 and 2 situated on the south side of the valley above the Resort. All water is drawn from groundwater and delivered directly to customers following treatment.

We are committed to delivering the highest-quality drinking water and ensuring our customers receive clean, safe water from their taps. In 2025, the District produced approximately 104 million gallons of drinking water, distributed through nearly 20 miles of pipeline to over 900 residential and commercial service connections throughout the Olympic Valley community. Our team collected 63 required water quality samples and maintained full regulatory compliance with the State Water Board and Division of Drinking Water throughout the year.

Should you have any questions or would like to obtain additional information, please contact the Olympic Valley Public Service District at (530) 583-4692, email us at info@ovpsd.org, or visit us at www.ovpsd.org.



Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total
Level 2 Assessment	A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a
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
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with
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 to exceed an MCL or not comply with a
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)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

Consumer Confidence Report • January 1 – December 31, 2025

THIS STATE MANDATED ANNUAL REPORT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER.

Aviso en Español: *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.*

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, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

SOURCES OF DRINKING 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

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.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

The following tables list all drinking water contaminants detected during the most recent sampling for each constituent. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations do not change frequently.

Sampling Results: Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	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.

Sampling Results: Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples	90th Percentile Level	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2024	10	0.014	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	2024	10	0.137	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing

Sampling Results: Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2023–2024	7.18	4.42–9.19	None	None	Salt present in the water; generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023–2024	64.72	48.5–85.5	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations; generally magnesium and calcium; usually naturally occurring

Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L)	2024–2025	0.06	ND–0.16	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, and textile manufacturing.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019–2024	0.28	ND–1.38	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L)	2025	ND	ND	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L)	2024	ND	ND	1 (as N)	1 (as N)	Runoff and 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	Inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, and industries. Gets into drinking water from environmental contamination from historic aerospace or industrial operations.

Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source
Chloride (mg/L)	2023–2024	5.04	0.88–8.04	500	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2023–2024	2.2	ND–4	15	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (µg/L)	2023–2024	27.8	ND–139	300	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2023–2024	13.08	ND–40.9	50	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2023–2025	0.47	0.1–1.1	5	5	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (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 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).

A Statement on the Presence of Lead in Drinking Water

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.