



SPRING NEWSLETTER 2010

In 2010, the Round Hill General Improvement District prepares for the future...

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently promulgated the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2). Since RHGID filters your water prior to delivery, we were required to test our source water (Lake Tahoe) twice monthly for twelve months for bacteria (Total Coliform and Ecoli). The results of those tests were well below the threshold value and indicated that the District does not need to do any additional monitoring or treatment upgrades to comply with LT2. Many other water utilities around Lake Tahoe are required to install expensive upgrades to their treatment processes. Since the District filters its water and the source water is of such high quality, we do not have to upgrade our system. Thank you to past Trustees and management that had the long term foresight to implement filtration at RHGID.

RHGID WEBSITE

THE DISTRICT'S WEBSITE at www.rhgid.org is managed by Hanna Bernard of HighmarkDesigns.com. We continually add new items to our site and always welcome feedback on its content and format. Check us out on the web!

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EMPLOYMENT

THE DISTRICT WELCOMED one new employee during 2009. Andrew Hickman joined the District as an Operator in Training. Mr. Hickman is new to the water profession and is making excellent progress in learning his new responsibilities. In less than six months on the job, he obtained his Class I Water Treatment and Class I Water Distribution Operator's licenses. We are excited Andy has joined our team and look forward to his contributions to the District.

2010 TRUSTEES' NEWS

JOE FRANCOEUR RESIGNED his position on the Board in December, 2009. He was a Trustee at the District for eleven years. He was Chairman of the Board when he stepped down. We wish Joe the very best in his future endeavors. His contributions to the District were numerous, and his presence will be sorely missed. If you have the opportunity, please say thanks to Joe for all he did as your representative on the Board. Steve Seibel was appointed to replace Joe at the January 19th Trustees meeting. We are excited to have Steve on the Board. Steve has been a Round Hill resident since 1983 and his experience as manager for the Edgewood Water Company for twenty four years will be an asset to the Board.

2010 was slated as an election year for the District's Board of Trustees. There are three open positions this year and incumbent Trustees Steve Teshara, Chuck Fagen and Steve Seibel are candidates for re-election. Douglas County received no additional Declarations of Candidacy for the open positions. Therefore, no election will be held in 2010 and the incumbents will be declared elected at Douglas County's 2010 Election Canvass.

WHAT'S GOING ON?

THE DISTRICT ENLISTED the services of R.O. Anderson Engineering to develop a Comprehensive Road Maintenance Plan for the District. The Plan details a twenty year process to rehabilitate all of the roads

within the District. The 2010 phase of that plan is underway. Bids have been received to pave Elks Point Road from Highway 50 to McFaul Way and McFaul Way from Elks Point Road to Kent Way this summer.

Southwest Gas will be replacing outdated PVC gas mains within the District this summer. They are scheduled to replace their mains throughout the District with the exception of McFaul Way, portions of Paiute Drive and the upper portion of Elks Point Rd. Traffic coordination between the District's paving project and their work will be a major consideration as we move forward. Any customers experiencing gas service disruptions will need to coordinate with Southwest Gas: Kevin Souza, Construction Supervisor, 775-887-2816.

Given that there are several major projects in various stages of completion, the District has engaged the services of Farr West Engineering to assist us in determining an appropriate future rate structure to ensure that we have the required funding necessary to maintain our infrastructure. The goal of our efforts with Farr West is to minimize the impact to our customers while meeting our funding obligations.

LAKE TAHOE IS YOUR DRINKING WATER

THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER is Lake Tahoe! Your drinking water is pumped out of the lake, treated, and delivered to your home. Because of Lake Tahoe's famous clarity and clean waters, we are fortunate to have some of the best water in the United States. Round Hill General Improvement District is doing its part to protect the drinking water through treatment and watershed protection programs.

Thank you for protecting the source of your drinking water. For more information please visit the Tahoe Water Suppliers Association at www.tahoeh2o.org or call 775-832-1284.

SEWER OVERFLOWS CAN BE EXPENSIVE!!

SEWAGE BACKUPS AND OVERFLOWS are often the result of grease buildup, which can cause property damage, environmental problems and health hazards. Please keep Fats, Oils and Grease out of our sewer system.

Round Hill General Improvement District has experienced blockages in the sewer lines serving the District

caused by grease buildup. The problem is not isolated to Lake Tahoe and has become so large on a national scale that it has gained its own acronym, the FOG Program, standing for Fats, Oils and Greases.

The main cause of the sewer line blockages has been grease build up that restricts the flow in the wastewater collection system. All too often, Fats, Oils, and Grease from cooking and food preparation are washed into the plumbing system when hot, and stick to the insides of sewer pipes both on your property and under the streets as the grease cools. Usually FOG enters the plumbing system through kitchen sinks in homes and restaurants and floor drains found in food preparation areas of restaurants. Eventually this grease buildup can block pipes completely, causing raw sewage to back up into homes and businesses or sewage spills from line cleanouts or public manholes. Please minimize the use of sewers for grease disposal.

ASIAN CLAM REMOVAL PILOT STUDY

THE TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY, in conjunction with UC Davis, UNR and other agencies completed the first year of an Asian Clam Removal Pilot Study during the summer of 2009. The Asian Clam is a non-native species of clam that resides in Lake Tahoe. The clams can create an environment that supports other, more serious non-native species such as the Zebra and Quagga mussels.

The completed first phase of the project evaluated different methods of eradicating the clams from the Lake. Placement of rubber bottom barriers was deemed the most effective means of dispatching the clams. For 2010, the plan is to place rubber bottom barriers over one acre of land; 1/2 acre in Marla Bay and 1/2 acre near the Lakeside Marina, to determine if a larger scale operation is feasible.

During the expanded study, RHGID staff will work closely with the research team to ensure that there are no water quality problems that will impact the delivery of potable water to our customers. Continuous measurements will be conducted at the District's intake to alert the research team and the District of any disturbances in water quality. Round Hill residents may notice barges, divers and other equipment in the Marla Bay area associated with the pilot project.

WATER QUALITY REPORT



YOUR WATER MEETS ALL DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Absolutely. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Round Hill GID vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

THE WATER THAT YOU USE in Round Hill comes from Lake Tahoe. Your water is treated with a process called "Direct Filtration," then chlorinated and delivered through a seven mile distribution system to your home. The water from your tap meets all requirements set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

To help ensure that the water delivered to our customers remains excellent, in 2007, the District extended its intake line 2500 feet further into Lake Tahoe at a depth of 65 feet.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT has been done by the Nevada Bureau of Safe Drinking Water and is available upon request at (775) 687-9520.

HEALTH INFORMATION FROM THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food

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and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

The Round Hill GID Board of Trustees meets regularly on the third Tuesday of every month at the Round Hill Fire Station at 6:00 p.m. Please join us at our meetings, as it is important to get your feedback to assist us in operating the District according to our customers' needs. Call us at 775-588-2571 or check us out on the web at www.rhgid.org.

CONSERVATION TIPS

DID YOU KNOW that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water conservation helps keep water rates low. Please use only the water you need.

- Take short showers — a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways.

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides — they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Pick up after your pets. Anything they drop will eventually wash into Lake Tahoe.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public system.

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- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste — Drains to Lake" or "Protect Your Water". Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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. Round Hill General Improvement 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 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 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WE WELCOME YOUR FEEDBACK

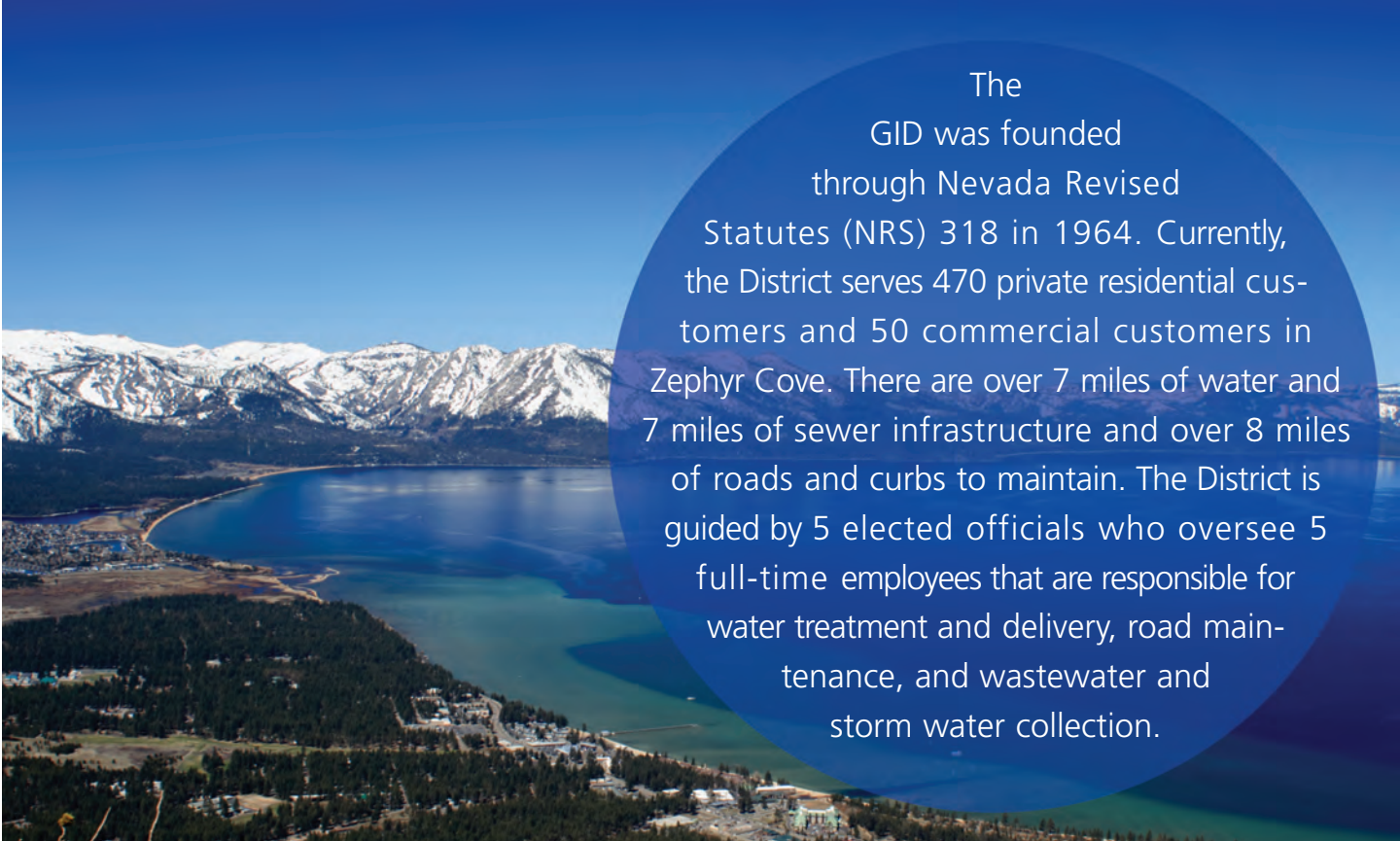
Please contact:

Greg Reed, Round Hill General Improvement District,
P.O. Box 976, Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

Phone 775-588-2571

Fax 775-588-5030

Email: agreed@rhgid.org



The
GID was founded
through Nevada Revised
Statutes (NRS) 318 in 1964. Currently,
the District serves 470 private residential cus-
tomers and 50 commercial customers in
Zephyr Cove. There are over 7 miles of water and
7 miles of sewer infrastructure and over 8 miles
of roads and curbs to maintain. The District is
guided by 5 elected officials who oversee 5
full-time employees that are responsible for
water treatment and delivery, road main-
tenance, and wastewater and
storm water collection.

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WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health

risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.25	0.8	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1	1	1	2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	3	4	2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.011	NA		2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)		MPL	6.2	NA		2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	28	NA		2009	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	0.07	.02	0.07	2009	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.07. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.58	0.35	1.58	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	3.08	1.33	3.08	2007	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.488	0.15	0.488	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.07	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

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Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq)	0	30	ND	No	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories

Unit Descriptions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppq	ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact: Greg Reed, Round Hill General Improvement District, P.O. Box 976, Zephyr Cove, NV 89448, Ph. 775-588-2571, Fax 775-588-5030, agreed@rhgid.org or www.rhgid.org



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