



SPRING NEWSLETTER 2012

Your General Improvement District at Work in 2012

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.

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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TRUSTEES

THERE ARE TWO OPEN POSITIONS for RHGID Trustees that will be decided at the November general election. Three candidates have filed the required documentation to be able to run for the open positions. Seeking election are Glen Smith, the current Board Chairman; Wesley Rice, the current Board Secretary / Treasurer; and Michael Pook who is seeking a position on the Board for the first time. Remember to vote in November. Your vote counts in this local election. Help support your GID by selecting the candidate that you want governing your local utility.

COMPREHENSIVE PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

THE DISTRICT ENLISTED the services of R.O. Anderson Engineering to develop a Comprehensive Pavement Management Plan. That Plan, which Anderson did a great job on, details a twenty year process to rehabilitate all of the roads within the District. The 2010 phase of that plan included paving Elks Point Rd. to McFaul Way and McFaul Way. This year's update of the plan will include a new analysis of the road conditions within the District and a recommendation of which road(s) need to be paved in 2013. R.O. Anderson will provide detailed design plans and specifications that the District will use to go out to bid to select a paving contractor for work during the 2013 construction season.

NEW 500,000 GALLON STORAGE TANK

LUMOS & ASSOCIATES was hired to design and oversee construction on our new 500,000 gallon water storage tank at our office facility. Paso Robles Tank Co. was selected as the contractor with the winning bid to construct the new welded steel water tank. Work commenced in the 2011 construction season and will continue / be completed during the 2012 construction season beginning May 1, 2012. The tank has now been erected and completion of the tank will require that it be painted, that a cathodic protection system to protect it against corrosion be

installed, and final site work / cleaning be accomplished.

Upon completion of the new tank, the District will enlist the services of an Engineer to take our old tank off line, drain it and conduct a thorough structural analysis of the old tank. The results of that analysis will determine if the old tank is to be removed or if it can be rehabilitated.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL)

ONE OF THE MAJOR incentives within the Tahoe Basin is preserving and improving the water quality / clarity within Lake Tahoe. Significant efforts have been undertaken in past decades to improve water clarity and restore it to historic levels. Toward that end, the TMDL was developed to limit the amount of fine sediment deposited into the Lake on an annual basis. Most of the fine sediment discharges come from the roads that circle the Lake. Since the District maintains the roads and the storm drain systems, this TMDL process is likely to require the District to increase the scope and effectiveness of its road and storm drain maintenance procedures. The District maintains a vigilant presence in ongoing discussions with regulators to attempt to protect the lake and minimize the potential impacts to the District's budgets.

DISTRICT PAYMENT CENTER

THE DISTRICT'S NEW payment center is: Round Hill General Improvement District, DEPT. 326, P.O. Box 30102, Salt Lake City, UT 84130.

HOT WATER HEATERS

MOST HOT WATER HEATERS have a metal rod inside them made from zinc or some other soft metal. These rods are known as sacrificial anodes. These sacrificial anodes are designed to corrode inside your hot water heater, thereby preventing corrosion damage to the remainder of your hot water heater. As these rods corrode, you might find a flaking substance inside your aerators or in other locations within your home coming from the hot water system. If this occurs, as an alternative to replacing your entire hot water heater, you can change out the anode yourself or engage the services of a plumber to replace the rod for you.

BIG TRASH DAY

This year, South Tahoe Refuse (STR) will be holding its "Big Trash Day" on May 23, 2012. STR allows up to 6 extra bags to be left for curbside pickup along with your regular trash. Please call (530) 541-5105 if you need additional information.

PINE NEEDLE PICK-UP

PROPERTY OWNERS ARE ENCOURAGED to comply with Defensible Space Guidelines (livingwithfire.info). The first step is to remove all pine needles, cones, and other dead vegetation within 30 feet of the structure.

The Board of Trustees and the Round Hill Fire Safe Chapter have agreed to continue funding a pine needle pick-up in Round Hill this year and in future years. This year, we will be holding our pine needle pick up on June 4th and 5th. Only clean pine needles and pine cones will be accepted. Please leave your bags curbside for pick up, after Wednesday, May 30, so they will not be confused with your regular trash pick-up. If you are unable to make this schedule, the Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District "Compost Your Combustibles" program will allow pine needles, cones, and slash to be dropped off at Boulder Base from May 29th to July 11th. Let's all work together to make our neighborhood more fire safe!

ROUND HILL FIRE SAFE CHAPTER

The RHFSC has received grant funding for this summer and next summer for fuel reduction and defensible space on residential lots. The grant will pay 50% of the cost of having an approved contractor remove trees, limbs and brush in compliance with defensible space guidelines (www.livingwithfire.info). Property owners must have a Defensible Space Evaluation. To obtain grant funding; call Tahoe Douglas Fire (775) 588-3591, obtain a quote, complete 5 hours of fuel removal, and file a form with the Fire Safe Chapter. Round Hill Fire Safe Chapter contacts are:

Glen Smith (775) 588-1550 glen.smith@frontier.com
Mary Nelson (775) 588-3067 ms-nel@mindspring.com
Janis Brand (775) 586-1590 jgbrand4@frontier.com

2011 WATER QUALITY REPORT



YOUR WATER MEETS ALL DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

We are pleased to report that again this year, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. This result is based on independent testing, as required. Round Hill GID vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to say that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

THE WATER WE USE comes from Lake Tahoe. It is treated with a process called "Direct Filtration." It is then chlorinated and delivered through a seven mile distribution system to your home or business in our service area. In order to ensure that water delivered to our customers remains excellent and in compliance with all EPA and Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) standards, the District extended our intake line an additional 2,500 feet into Lake Tahoe to a depth of 65 feet. This project was completed in 2007.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT for RHGID has been conducted 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

ACCORDING TO THE EPA, 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:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic

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systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food 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. If water is overflowing the drain tube in the tank, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. A leak as small as ¼ gallon per minute can amount to over 10,000 gallons of wasted water per 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

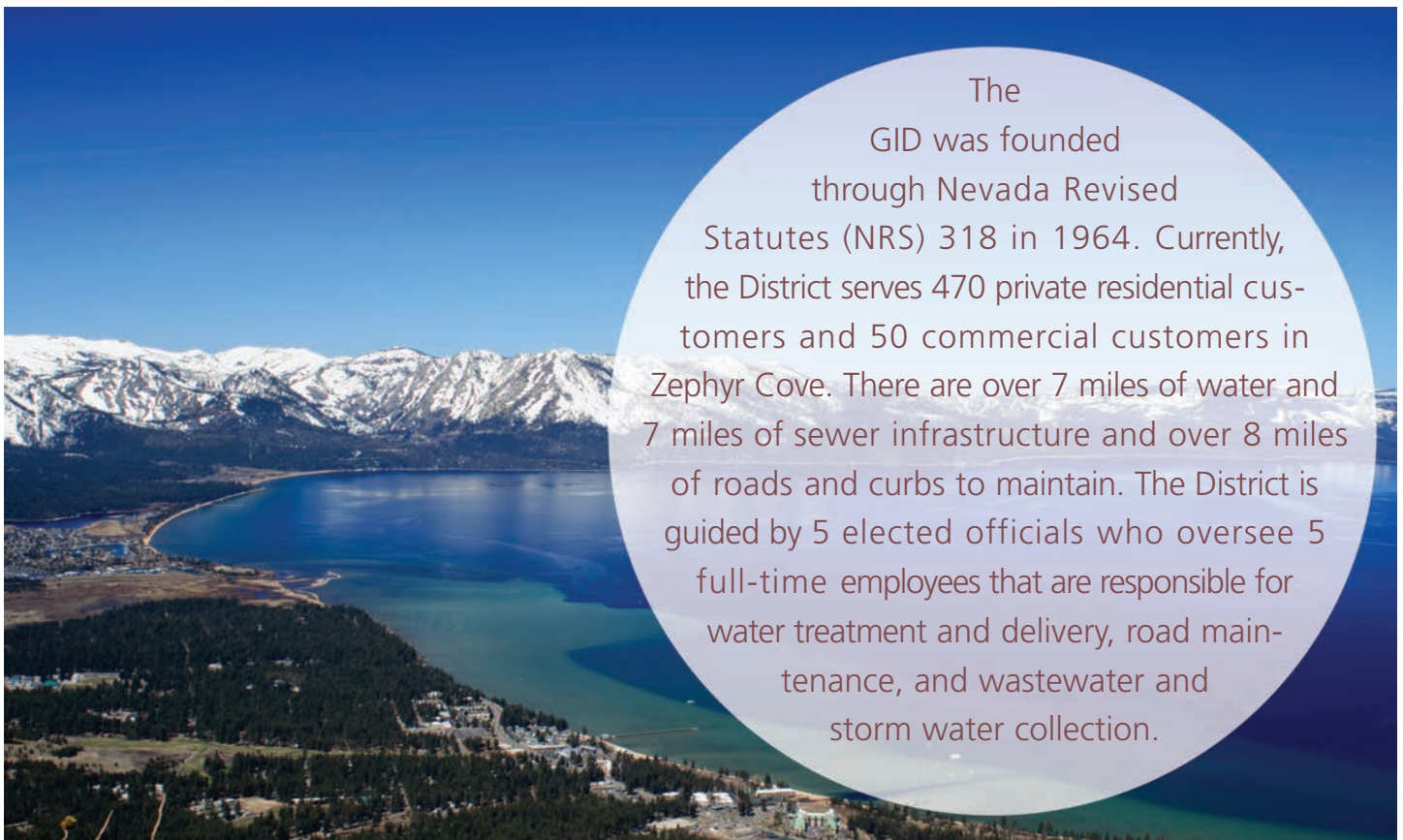
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that can reach your drinking water source.

- 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.
- 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.



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.

2011 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contami-

nants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water.

Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL, TT, or	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	MRDL		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	0.62	0.22	0.62	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1	ND	1	2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	2	4	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.012	NA		2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)		MPL	6.8	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	0.07	0.03	0.07	2011	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	NA		2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	3.08	NA		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	NA		2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq)	0	30	0	NA		2009	No	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
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	0	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.05	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

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Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may allow contamination or pollution to enter the system. RHGID is responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so

that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
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	
Term	Definition
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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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ROUND HILL GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT



We welcome your feedback

Greg Reed: agreed@rhgid.org

Website: www.rhgid.org

Email: info@rhgid.org

Phone: (775) 588-2571

Fax: (775) 588-5030

Address:

343 Ute Way

P.O. Box 976

Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

Office hours:

M—F 7:30 am — 4:00 pm

Lunch 12 pm — 12:30 pm



343 Ute Way

P.O. Box 976

Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

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