



SPRING NEWSLETTER 2017

Pine Needle & Combustibles Pick Up Dates

South Tahoe Refuse's (STR) annual Big Trash Day was held on Wednesday, May 24, 2017. At no additional charge, STR allowed up to six additional bags or cans of house garbage and/or spring cleanup yard waste. Anything over six extra cans or bags is an additional charge at STR regular rates.

The next Big Trash Day will be on October 25, 2017 and the same STR rules will apply.

Residents must be active service customers with STR to take advantage of this service. Your STR refuse invoice states that included in your weekly service you are allowed one garbage can, one blue recycle bag and one bag of yard waste.

3rd Annual RHGID BBQ/Luncheon

The RHGID Board of Trustees invites all Round Hill residents to the third annual BBQ/Luncheon at our offices at 343 Ute Way on July 21, 2017 from 11:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m.

The Board of Trustees is elected by you--the residents of Round Hill. The Trustees have a fiduciary responsibility to their constituents

Federal money received

The devastation caused by the Angora Fire provided the Tahoe Water Suppliers Association and South Tahoe Public Utilities District with the opportunity to tout fire protection efforts as a reasonable pursuit for Federal dollars. Together, TWSA and STPUD created the Lake Tahoe Fire Protection Partnership and acknowledged that the efforts of the Partnership had paid off, and that \$5,000,000 had been awarded as part of a grant through the US Forest Service (USFS).

The US Forest Service has graciously continued their programs and RHGID has

Coinciding with the STR Big Trash Days, the District also sponsors a "Pine Needle Pick Up." After your regular trash pickup day on Wednesday, June 7, you may set out as many bags of clean pine needles and cones as you have for pickup on Thursday and Friday, June 8 and 9. We do not know where in the District they will begin, so please have the bags out early.

If you miss these dates, clean pine needles, cones and slash may also be taken to the Heavenly Boulder parking lot on South Benjamin Drive as part of the Tahoe Douglas Fire District's "Compost Your Combustibles" program from May 26 through July 4, 2017.

and in order to support you and understand your desires, they need your feedback.

Please join the Trustees and staff of the RHGID and your neighbors for our annual BBQ/luncheon and let us know what is important to you.

An RSVP is not necessary to attend but would help us to be prepared.

benefited with \$210,331 to date. As part of the program, RHGID must match the grant amounts 50/50.

In 2009 & 2010, \$139,649 was used to offset costs for the new water storage tank at the District's office site.

In 2011, 2012, 2013 & 2014, \$46,084 was used to offset costs associated with replacement of the Upper water storage tank.

In 2015 & 2016, \$24,485 was used to offset costs associated with replacing fire hydrants within the district.

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The District's 2017 Water Quality Report is also available online at <http://www.rhgid.org/flipbooks/CCR2017>

Round Hill Board of Trustees
 Steve Seibel, Chairman
 Wes Rice, Vice-Chairman
 Keith Fertala, Secretary/Treasurer
 Chuck Fagen
 Darin Smith

www.RHGID.org

News from Your Board

Trustees' News

At the Trustees' meeting in February 2017, Steve Seibel was elected Chairman of the Board, Wes Rice was elected Vice Chairman and Keith Fertala was elected as Secretary/ Treasurer. The remaining two trustees are Chuck Fagen and Darin Smith.

How can I get involved?

The Round Hill Board of Trustees meets regularly on the third Tuesday of every month at 4:00 p.m. at the Round Hill Fire Station on Elks Point Road. 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.

Hydrants Replaced

Last year, RHGID received a 50% matching grant from the U.S. Forest Service through the Lake Tahoe Fire Protection Partnership; bringing the total grant to \$210,331 since 2009. In 2016/2017, the District used \$24,485 of those funds to replace approximately 20 fire hydrants located throughout the District.



Be Water Wise!

Remember, RHGID restricts all outside irrigation between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

RHGID reserves the right to resort to odd/even water restrictions. Please avoid wasting water and over irrigating.

Lead & Copper Testing Results

RHGID Operators sampled for lead and copper in the distribution system last summer. All results were below the action level established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Ninety percent of all lead results must be below 15 parts per billion and there was no lead detected in any of the Round Hill samples.

Ninety percent of all copper results must be below 1.2 parts per million (ppm) and all RHGID results were well below 1.3 ppm with the highest result at 0.042 ppm. RHGID will test for lead and copper again in 2019, as required by regulation.

Herbicides in Lake Tahoe?

The Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (TKPOA) has submitted an application to the Lahontan Water Quality Control Board for an exemption to the aquatic herbicide prohibition regulations. The Tahoe Keys has a problem with invasive and native plants overcrowding the waterways of the Keys. They currently treat the weeds by harvesting the weeds with essentially a lawn mower, and then they try to catch the fragments that are released by the mower with fragment skimming processes.

This year, the Keys Association is purchasing a commercial skimmer that should be able to do a much better job at catching fragments. There are many other non – chemical methods of weed eradication that have either not been used or have not been given the opportunity to prove themselves.

The Tahoe Water Suppliers Association (TWSA) meets regularly with TKPOA and other stakeholders to determine how to best move forward with any proposal to use herbicides. During those meetings, TKPOA has changed their proposal and included many mitigation activities.

The application to Lahontan includes sampling, monitoring and mitigation actions to minimize the potential for an inadvertent spill and to minimize the resistance to the application. Mitigation processes detailed in the proposal include installing an inflatable temporary coffer dam in the entrance to the Keys lagoons and maintaining a portable water treatment facility on site to remove the pesticides if needed. The temporary coffer dam could remain in place for as long as there are no longer any detectable herbicides in the water.

While the proposed mitigations are significant and significantly more than originally proposed, Lake Tahoe remains a Tier III Outstanding Natural Resource Water (ONRW). There are anti-degradation rules that stipulate that the water quality of a Tier III ONRW cannot be degraded by human induced activities. Therefore, does the introduction of aquatic herbicides meet the anti-degradation rules?

Round Hill GID remains opposed to any application of herbicides until all non-chemical methods have been fully evaluated and tested. RHGID and the TWSA encourage all residents to get involved in the care and protection of our drinking water.

Please follow this issue at Lahontan, TWSA, or the Keys at www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan, www.keysweedsmanagement.org or www.tahoeh2o.org.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

ROUND HILL GID Consumer Confidence Report – 2017 Covering Calendar Year 2016

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 supply and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant or other water quality standard.

The water that you use in Round Hill comes from Lake Tahoe. Your water is treated with filtration, then it is 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.**

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are continually being made to improve their water systems. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings. For more information please contact Greg Reed at 775-588-2571.

We treat your water to remove several contaminants and we 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. A source water assessment has been completed by the Nevada Bureau of Safe Drinking Water and is available upon request by calling 775-687-9520.

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's 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.

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 regulations which limit the amount 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 two 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

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1- December 31, 2016. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. ***The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.***



WATER QUALITY TERMS & DEFINITIONS

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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): the secondary standards of “Maximum Allowed” MCL allowed in drinking water.

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.

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.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source			
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2016							
Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2016	5	4.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2016	3	3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile		Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2014-2016	0.038	0.0032-0.042	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	8/17/2016	0.013	0.013	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	8/27/2013	0.11	0.11	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG	
CHLORIDE	8/17/2016	2.7	2.7	mg/L	400		
MAGNESIUM	8/17/2016	2.4	2.4	mg/L	150		
ODOR	8/17/2016	6	6	TON	3		
PH	8/17/2016	7.84	7.84	PH	8.5		
SODIUM	8/17/2016	6.7	6.7	mg/L	200	20	
SULFATE	8/17/2016	1.1	1.1	mg/L	500		
TDS	8/17/2016	48	48	mg/L	1000		

Health Information About Water Quality

While your water meets the EPA's standards 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 at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Violations

During the 2016 calendar year, ROUND HILL 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 the Calendar Year of 2016			

From drought to runoff

What a difference two years makes. The 2014 and 2015 Newsletters contained warnings about the drought and the potential impact to the district and its residents. After the record snow fall this winter, RHGID received many calls about water runoff causing problems for residents. Excessive runoff was coming up through the streets, out of people's garages and entering homes where water had never previously been reported. Now that the runoff has started to slow down, RHGID staff will be out in the District this summer inspecting and cleaning the storm drainage system to ensure the system does not become over-run with sand and dirt.

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 cause contamination or pollution to enter the system.

We are 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 that are connected to the water system, 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

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair 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.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- 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.



Douglas County RADON FACTS

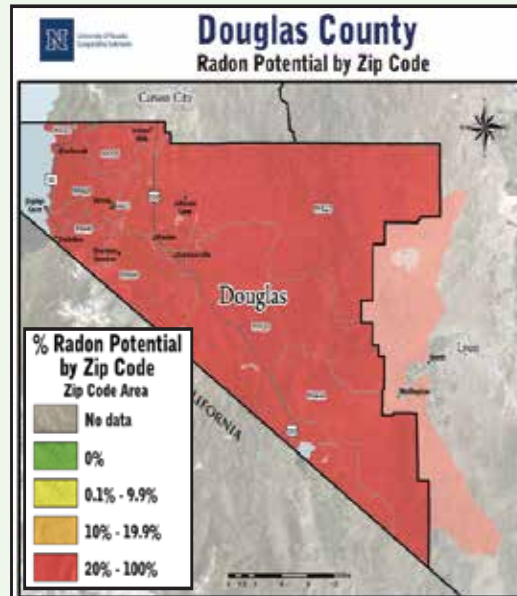
Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is the primary cause of lung cancer for nonsmokers and the secondary cause for smokers.

The action level for radon, the level where the health risk warrants acting, is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/l). **One in three homes tested in Douglas County has an elevated level** (a level at or above the action level), **and in Zephyr Cove, one in two homes, or 57.8% has an elevated level.**

Testing is the only way to determine a home or building's radon level. If an elevated level is found, the home should be mitigated for radon by a certified radon mitigation professional. When purchasing a home, be sure to have a radon professional test the home prior to purchase. Homes should be tested every 2 years, before or after remodeling, and after significant seismic activity.

You can't determine your home's radon level from a map or from your neighbor's radon test, because two residences right next to each other can have drastically different radon levels due to many factors.

For more information, visit www.RadonNV.com or call 1-888-RADON10.



Douglas County residents can receive free radon test kits at Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA)
128 Market St. Stateline
 Open M, W, T, F, from 9 a.m. to noon, and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.





343 Ute Way
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Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

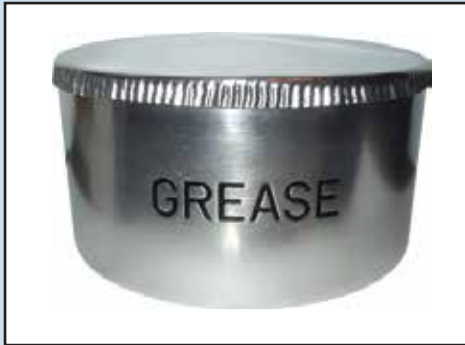
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**We Welcome Your
Feedback**

PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
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PERMIT #49

WWW.RHGID.ORG

Save this date!
Annual Luncheon BBQ
July 21, 2017
from 11:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.



Fats, Oils and Grease from cooking areas can enter the sewer system creating backup problems.



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. Keep Fats, Oils and Grease out of the sewer system.

It is common for sewer blockages in the sewer lines to be 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 sewer line blockages has been grease buildup 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 collect your grease and dispose of properly. Do not pour grease down drains.

