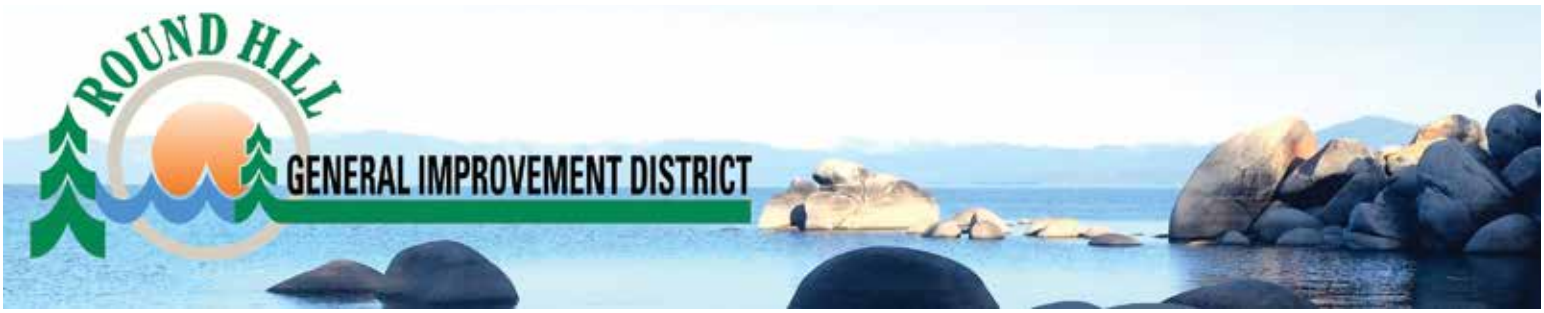


Spring Newsletter 2018

Pine Needle & Combustibles Pick Up Dates

South Tahoe Refuse's (STR) annual Big Trash Day will be held on Wednesday, May 23, 2018. At no additional charge, STR will allow up to six additional bags or cans of house garbage and/or spring cleanup yard waste. Anything over six extra cans or bags will be an additional charge at STR regular rates.

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.

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 6, you may set out as many bags of clean pine needles and cones as you have for pickup on Thursday and Friday, June 7 and 8. We do not know where they will start; therefore, please have the bags out early.

If you miss the above dates, you may take your clean pine needles, cones and slash to the Heavenly Stagecoach Lodge parking lot on Quaking Aspen Lane as part of the Tahoe Douglas Fire District's "Compost Your Combustibles" program from May 25 through July 15, 2018.

The next big Trash Day will be on Wednesday, October 24, 2018, and the same South Tahoe Refuse rules above will apply.

Neighborhood Watch

Residents and visitors of Round Hill Village need to be aware of a recent string of incidents involving theft of property inside unlocked vehicles parked in Round Hill.

Although the thefts have stopped, we must all stay vigilant. Please continue to secure your vehicles and homes. Do not leave packages unattended.

Be a good neighbor and report any suspicious persons, vehicles, or behaviors in the area.

Contact Douglas County Sheriffs Dispatch (775) 782-5126, or Round Hill General Improvement District (775) 588-2571.

RHGID BBQ/Luncheon canceled

Due to changes in Management and staff within the Round Hill General Improvement District, there will not be an Annual BBQ/Luncheon this year. We hope to resume this event on a bi-annual basis in the future.

RHGID Hours of Operation Changed

Please be aware that the hours of operation at the District office were changed to the following:

Monday through Thursday 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.; and Friday 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

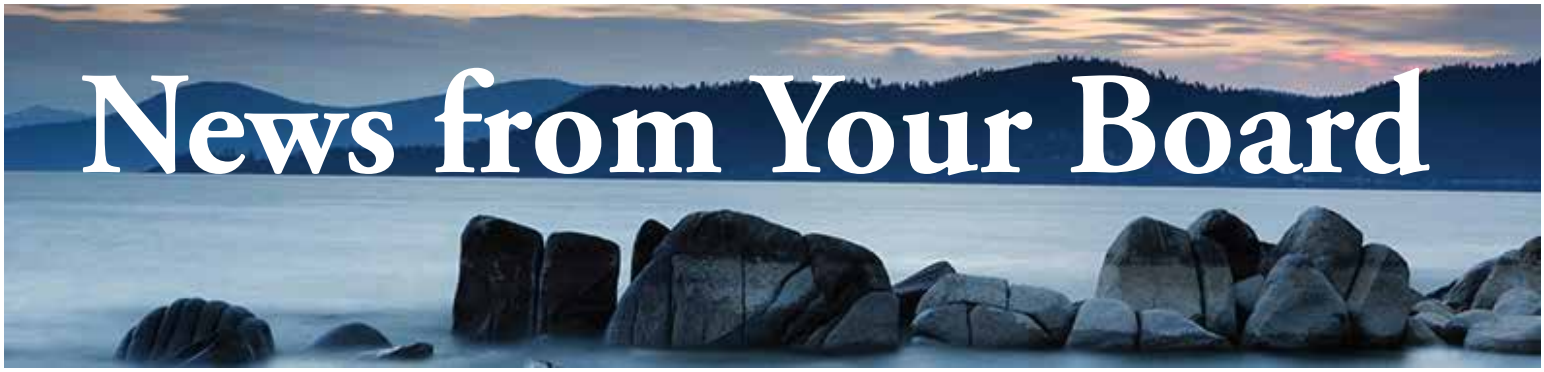
This change has proven to be more cost effective and productive for staff and management. The District Office phone number is (775) 588-2571.

One Water and Sewer Operator is On-Call 24/7 and the District Manager John Fassmann is available 24/7 for emergencies at (775) 691-4535.

In This Issue:

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

www.RHGID.org



News from Your Board

New District Manager

We are very pleased to announce to the Round Hill Community that at the January 16th Board meeting, John Fassmann, a 9-year veteran of RHGID, was unanimously approved to become our full time District Manager. John began as a Grade I Water operator for the District in September 2008. He has been an integral part of all system upgrades and enhancements over these years. John has a BA in Business & Finance. John has been a Round Hill homeowner since 2008 and has Level 3 Water Treatment and Water Distribution certificates. He's extremely knowledgeable of the Round Hill water and sewer systems as well as enjoying a good workplace relationship with the Round Hill Administrative and full time Operator Staff. John had been appointed as acting District Manager at the November 21st Board meeting. From November 2017 through January 2018, John maintained the daily managerial duties while we retained Greg Reed as a part time Consultant/Manager to help John transition to full time Manager.

The Round Hill Board of Trustees would like you to join us in welcoming John on board. Feel free to stop by the District office if would like to meet John in person.

Retirement

Steve Seibel has been a Trustee and Chairman of the Board at the District for 9 years. He submitted his resignation effective March 21, 2018 as Steve and his wife will be moving off the mountain away from the cold winters.We wish Steve the very best in his future endeavors. His contributions to the District are numerous, and his presence will be sorely missed. If you have the opportunity, please say thanks to Steve for all he has done as your representative on the Board.

New Trustee

We would like to take this opportunity to welcome Hunter Harris as the newest member of the Round Hill General Improvement District's Board of Trustees. Hunter was appointed to the Board on April 17, 2018 to replace Steve Seibel who stepped down after serving nine years on the Board. We are excited to have Hunter on the Board. His family have been Round Hill residents since 2015 and his experience in financial planning and investment management will be an asset to the Board.

Your Trustees

Due to Steve Seibel's retirement, during the April 17, 2018 Board of Trustees meeting, Wes Rice was elected as Chairman, Chuck Fagen was elected as Vice-Chairman and Keith Fertala elected as the District's Secretary / Treasurer. Darin Smith will continue to be a Trustee and Hunter Harris will participate as a Trustee.

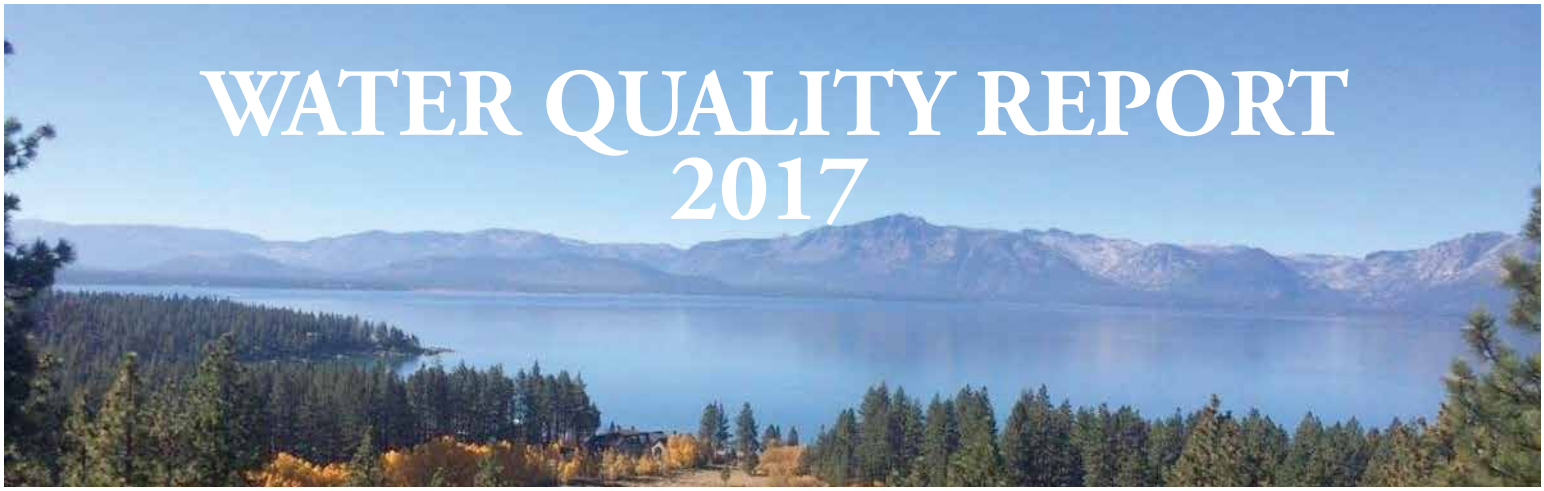
In the 2018 election your Chairman of the Board of Trustees Wes Rice will be running for District 4 County Commissioner. We wish Wes the very best of luck – we know he can do it!

Welcome Back Andrew

RHGID welcomes the return of Andrew Hickman to our staff. Andrew started at the District again in August 2017. He tested for and passed his Treatment Level III examination in March 2018. Andrew was also voted 2018 Water Operator of the Year by the Nevada Rural Water Association. Andrew now holds the necessary level of certification and has become the District's Chief Operator. Congratulations to Andrew!

How can I get involved?

The Round Hill Board of Trustees meets regularly on the third Tuesday of every month at 4:30 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.**



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2017

ROUND HILL GID
Consumer Confidence Report – 2018
Covering Calendar Year 2017

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 John Fassmann 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, 2017. 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 2017				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2017	ND	4.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2017	3.66	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 systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	9/14/2017	0.011	0.011	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	9/14/2017	2.8	2.8	mg/L	400		
MAGNESIUM	9/14/2017	2.4	2.4	mg/L	150		
ODOR	9/14/2017	0.0	0.0	TON	3		
PH	9/14/2017	8.05	8.05	PH	8.5		
SODIUM	9/14/2017	6.6	6.6	mg/L	200	20	
SULFATE	9/14/2017	1.6	1.6	mg/L	500		
TDS	9/14/2017	51	51	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 2017 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 2017			

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.

RADON in Douglas County

RADON is the **primary cause of lung cancer among nonsmokers.** The naturally occurring radioactive gas can seep into homes from the ground, increasing your risk for lung cancer. **One in three homes** tested in Douglas County has an elevated level of Radon, while in **Stateline** and **Zephyr Cove, two in three homes** tested have elevated levels.

KNOW YOUR LEVEL. GET YOUR TEST KIT TODAY

FREE RADON TEST KITS TO DOUGLAS COUNTY RESIDENTS

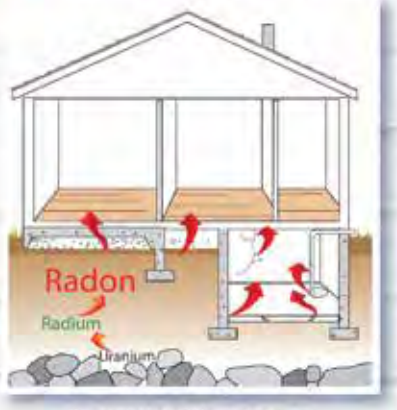
DOUGLAS COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
1325 Waterloo, Gardnerville
(M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

GARDNERVILLE RANCHOS GID
931 Mitch Dr., Gardnerville
(M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
128 Market St., Stateline
(M, W, Th, F 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and 1 to 4 p.m.)

GENOA TOWN OFFICE*
2289 Main St., Genoa
(M-Th, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., F, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.) *until June 1

ALL HOMES NEED TO BE TESTED



For more information call the Radon Hotline 888-RADON10 (888-723-6610) or visit www.RadonNV.com

University of Nevada Cooperative Extension

Follow @NVRadonProgram

Visit @NevadaRadonEducation

Nevada Radon Education Program

Hydrant Replacement

RHGID was the recipient of a 50% matching grant in the amount of $21,746 from the U.S. Forest Service through the Lake Tahoe Fire Protection Partnership. In 2016/2017, the District used those funds to replace 20 fire hydrants located throughout the District.

In 2017 RHGID was granted another 50% matching grant in the amount of $22,200 from the U.S. Forest Service through the Lake Tahoe Fire Protection Partnership. These funds will be used to replace two pressure reducing valves (PRV's) that are more than 50 years old. The new PRV's will allow the District to continue to provide adequate water pressure for fire protection throughout the wildland urban interface.

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 such as a well for irrigation water
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough for animals

Please contact RHGID with any questions.

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.

ROUND HILL GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

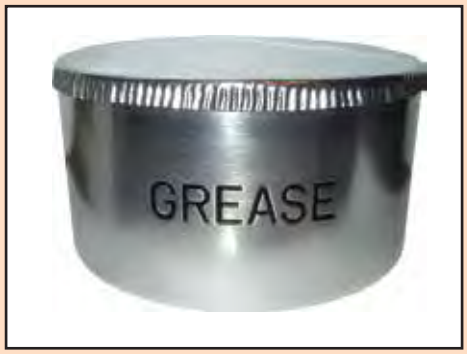
343 Ute Way
P.O. Box 976
Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

Tel: (775) 588-2571
Fax: (775) 588-5030
E-mail: info@rhgid.org

We Welcome Your Feedback

WWW.RHGID.ORG

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.



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.