



SPRING NEWSLETTER 2019

Pine Needle & Combustibles Pick Up Dates

IMPORTANT DATES

Big Trash Days **Wed., May 22**
 Wed., October 23

Pine Needle Pick Up **Thurs., June 6**
 Fri., June 7

South Tahoe Refuse's (STR) annual Big Trash Day will be held on **Wednesday, May 22, 2019**. 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. Please call (530) 541-5105 for more information.

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 5, you may set out as many bags of clean pine needles and cones as you have for pickup on **Thursday and Friday, June 6 and 7**. 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 24 through July 7, 2019.

The next big Trash Day will be on Wednesday, October 23, 2019, and the same South Tahoe Refuse rules above will apply.

You're Invited to our 5th Annual Barbecue

IMPORTANT DATES

Open House Meet & Greet BBQ **Mon., July 8**

The RHGID Board of Trustees invites all Round Hill residents to an Open House Meet and Greet Barbecue at our office at 343 Ute Way on **July 8, 2019** from 12:00 noon until 3:00 pm.

The Round Hill General Improvement District Board of Trustees is elected by *you*, the residents of Round Hill.

The Trustees have a fiduciary and civic responsibility to their constituents, the homeowners of Round Hill. In order to support you and understand your desires, they need your feedback. The annual Meet &

Greet BBQ is your opportunity to meet the board members and staff.

Your Board

Wes Rice is the longest tenured member of the Board, and is currently serving as the Chairman of the Board. Chuck Fagen is the Vice Chairman and was first appointed to the Board in 2007. Trustee Keith Fertala was appointed in 2014 and is the Secretary / Treasurer. Trustee Darin Smith was elected in 2016. Hunter Harris is the newest member of the Board, appointed April 17, 2018 and then was elected in November 2018.

Please come and meet the staff of RHGID and the Board to let them know what is important to you.

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The District's 2018 Water Quality Report is also available online at <http://www.rhgid.org/CCR2018>

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

Please visit our improved and updated website!

www.RHGID.org

RHGID Staffing News

Meet Our New District Manager



Andrew Hickman first started at Round Hill GID in November of 2009, after spending the previous 12 years in the juvenile rehabilitation industry. When he left ROP, Andrew was managing staff training and development; an asset he applies at RHGID.

Andrew worked to obtain certification by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection - Bureau of Safe Drinking Water and currently holds Level III certifications in Water Treatment and Water Distribution as well as being a certified Backflow Tester.

In 2018, Andrew was named Nevada Rural Water Association's Water Operator of the Year. Because of that award, Andrew was featured in the March 2019 issue of Treatment Plant Operator Magazine.

Andrew is married to Tammy and his son Vance is a junior at Douglas High School in Minden. Andrew is an avid sports fan, particularly baseball and watching his son wrestle.

Please feel free to stop by the office to get to know Andrew, or call him at (775) 588-2571.

Accolades Abound!

Congratulations to **Patti Page**!! RHGID's Executive Administrative Assistant was named Administrative Person of the Year for 2019 by the Nevada Rural Water Association at their annual conference.



District Manager **Andrew Hickman** was recently featured in Treatment Plant Operator Magazine (a national industry magazine) for his achievements in water over the last decade. You can read the article at

www.tpomag.com/editorial/2019/03/a-nevada-operators-professionalism-earns-him-mvp-status-among-co-workers-and-peers

Josh Bisset recently passed his Treatment Level 2 and Distribution Level 2 certification tests and was promoted to Operator II.

Welcome two new staff members! **Adam Day** and **William Pinella** have joined RHGID as Water Operators.

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 our website at www.rhgid.org.

Thermal Expansion Tanks

A standard tank water heater can stress your plumbing pipes by the normal thermal expansion that happens during the heating process. A safety device known as a water heater expansion tank (sometimes called a thermal expansion tank) can help minimize the risk of pressure damage to the plumbing system. (This is normally not a problem on modern on-demand, tankless water heaters--only tank-style heaters are subject to this problem.)

The water heater expansion tank serves as an overflow receptacle by absorbing excess water volume created by the tank water heater when heating water, as well as absorbing fluctuations in the incoming water supply pressure. Since water expands when it is heated due to thermal expansion, the water heater creates extra water volume every time it heats water. It's estimated, for example, that the cold water in a standard 50-gallon water heater expands to 52 gallons when heated to 120 F. This extra water volume can create excess pressure in the plumbing system, and if the increased pressure is enough it may, over time, cause damage to the water heater, plumbing fixtures, and the water pipes themselves.

Closed Water Supply Systems

In an open system where expanding water can push back into the city water supply, there is rarely any problem. However, many homes have a closed water supply system, which is a water system equipped with a one-way valve such as a backflow valve, check valve or pressure-reducing valve. In a closed system, this extra water pressure from thermal expansion can cause the most damage because the extra water pressure cannot push back into the city water supply and therefore has nowhere to go.

Most cities require that residential closed plumbing systems be equipped with expansion tanks. If you have some form of backflow preventer installed on the main water line, you may be required by law to also have a water heater expansion tank installed. Check the local building code or call the building and safety department at (775) 782-6222 to find out.

How a Water Heater Expansion Tank Is Installed

If you do not have a one-way valve installed on the main water line and therefore do not have a closed water system, you may still benefit from a water heater expansion tank. Expansion tanks are normally installed above the water heater on the cold water line before it enters the water heater; however, they can really be installed anywhere on the cold water line prior to entry into the water heater. Having an expansion tank helps prevent dripping faucets and running toilets by keeping the extra built-up pressure in the system from reaching the fixtures and prematurely damaging them.

Water heater expansion tank prices start at around \$40 and range up to nearly \$200; pricing is largely dependent on the size of the tank. For most residential installations with 40- or 50-gallon water heaters, a simple 2-gallon tank is fine. The tank is quite easy to install with a normal 3/4" threaded connection. A tee fitting will have to be installed above the water heater if one is not there already.

If you are hiring a plumber to have a water heater installed, it's a good idea to get a price for the installation of an expansion tank at

the same time. It may not be much more than you are already paying if it is done at the same time. If you are installing a water heater yourself, consider installing an expansion tank even if it is not required, since the benefits far outweigh the work and cost involved if an issue arises.

Be Bear Smart

The District has received several calls regarding bears breaking into homes. Living in Tahoe means we share this beautiful landscape with black bears. Black Bears are native to Lake Tahoe and the Sierras. You may encounter a bear (even in town) because some bears have lost their fear of humans; they have become habituated to human presence, human food and human garbage. Black bears are wild animals, but if you take precautions, your chances of being injured are extremely low.

They are always hungry and seeking food resources in vacant homes, dumpsters, trash cans, buildings and vehicles. Once a bear becomes habituated to human presence or human food, the end result is usually the bear's death. We have the ability to save bears by embracing the practices of a "Bear Smart Community". This is something that everyone in the community, full-time residents and visitors alike, need to be aware of and take action on.

Here are some Bear Smart Tips:

1. Garbage should be secured at all times except for placement at the curb after 8 a.m. on trash collection day.
2. The most effective way to store household garbage is inside a metal bear box or locking metal dumpster.
3. Wildlife-resistant cans are a secondary option, though not as secure or durable.
4. Garages and utility sheds are the least secure storage options. Bears will make strong efforts to get into garages with garbage and damage can be costly.
5. Always lock dumpsters securely.
6. Don't leave food in your car and lock your car doors. They have learned how to open car doors. Air fresheners, gum, mints, coffee cups and takeout containers are all attractants.
7. Keep home and garage doors closed, except for immediate use. A bear walking into an open garage and taking food or garbage is one preventable incident most often reported.
8. If you want to compost, use an indoor worm-bin composting for kitchen scraps.
9. NEVER FEED WILDLIFE! Don't use bird feeders.
10. Feed your pets indoors and keep the BBQ clean.
11. Authorities recommend making noise to scare away a bear you find on your property. Always make sure that the bear has an obvious escape route, and never act aggressively toward a bear in a confined space, for example, a bear that has entered your house.
12. Always use caution and common sense when dealing with wildlife.

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2018

ROUND HILL GID Consumer Confidence Report – 2019 Covering Calendar Year 2018

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 Andrew Hickman 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. The state has completed SWAs for all community water systems that use groundwater, but not surface water systems (such as Round Hill GID).

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) included 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 2 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 tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1 - December 31, 2018. 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 2018				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2018	6	5.69	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile		Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	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	µg/L	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
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2018							

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG	
CARBON, TOTAL	12/6/2018	5.1	5.1	ppm	4		
CHLORIDE	9/20/2018	2.8	2.8	mg/L	400		
COLOR	9/20/2018	2.5	2.5	CU	15		
MAGNESIUM	9/20/2018	2.5	2.5	mg/L	150		
ODOR	8/17/2016	6	6	TON	3		
SODIUM	9/20/2018	6.9	6.9	mg/L	200	20	
SULFATE	9/20/2018	1.8	1.8	mg/L	500		
TDS	9/20/2018	46	46	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 mini-

mize 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

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2018. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.			

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.

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.

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

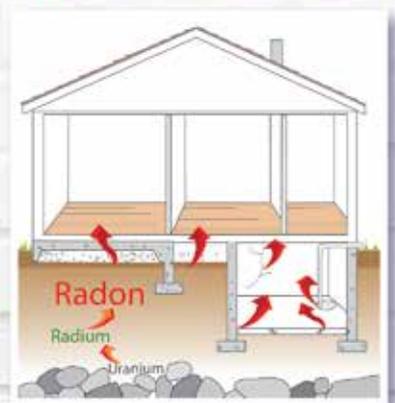
DOUGLAS COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
1325 Waterloo, Gardnerville
(M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

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.)

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

- 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.



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**We Welcome Your
 Feedback**

PRSR STD
 U.S. POSTAGE
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 PERMIT #49

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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.

TOILET LEAK TEST

STEP 1

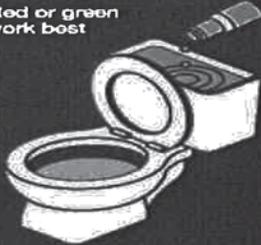
Remove the tank lid



STEP 2

Place 10 drops food coloring* inside tank

* Red or green work best



STEP 3

Replace lid, do not flush till morning



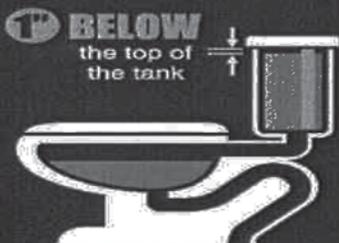
STEP 4

Check the next morning. If the food coloring shows up, you have a leak

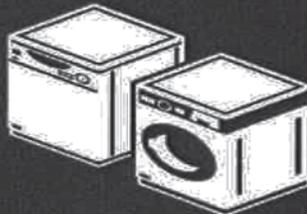


OTHER PLACES TO LOOK

Check the water level in your toilet tank. Be sure that the level is



Check behind or below your washing machine or dishwasher for stains indicating a leak



Check for & replace worn gaskets & washers on indoor & outdoor faucets



A leaking faucet can waste 19 gallons daily - and up to 7,000 gallons in a year!

Check sprinkler systems for damaged heads/leaks...



and check your yard for wet spots

