



SPRING NEWSLETTER 2021

Pine Needle & Combustibles Pick Up Dates

IMPORTANT DATES

Big Trash Days **Wed., May 26**
 Wed., October 27

Pine Needle Pick Up **Wed., July 28**
 Thurs., July 29
 Fri., July 30

South Tahoe Refuse's (STR) annual Big Trash Day will be held on **Wednesday, May 26, 2021**. 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 Wednesday, July 28, you may set out bags of clean pine needles and cones for pickup on **Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, (July 28, 29 and 30)**. We do not know where they will start; therefore, please have the bags out early.

Keep the pine needle pick-up bags separate from the regular trash.

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 22 through July 18, 2021.

You're Invited to our 7th Annual Barbecue

IMPORTANT DATES: Open House Meet & Greet BBQ - Thurs., July 15

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 **Thursday, July 15, 2021** 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

Chuck Fagen is the longest tenured member of the board and is currently serving as the Vice Chairman. Chuck was first appointed to the Board in 2007. Keith Fertala was appointed in 2014 and was elected Chairman in January 2021. Trustee Darin Smith was elected in 2016 and re-elected in November 2020. Hunter Harris was appointed in 2017, elected in 2018 and is now the Secretary/Treasurer. Gregg Rossi was elected Trustee in November 2020.

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

IN THIS ISSUE:

Pine Needle Pick Up Dates 1

RHGID BBQ 1

Staff 2

Water Leak Impacts 3

Home Main Water Shut Off . . . 3

Water Quality Report 4-6

Free Clean Waste Dump 7

Source Water Protection Tips . . . 7

Water Conservation Tips 7

"Second Shovel" 8

The District's 2020 Water Quality Report is also available online at <http://www.rhgid.org/CCR2020>

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

Please visit our improved and updated website!
www.RHGID.org

RHGID Staffing News

Welcome Gregg Rossi to the Board of Trustees



Gregg Rossi is the newest member of the Board of Trustees for Round Hill GID. Gregg was elected in November of 2020, and took his seat on the Board in January of 2021.

Gregg and his wife, Sharon moved to Round Hill in 2014 from Virginia Beach, VA. As

you can see from the photos, Gregg loves everything the Lake Tahoe area has to offer. Since his first trip to Tahoe 30 years ago, Gregg knew he wanted to live here, and now he has achieved that goal.

Gregg is a small business owner and is a Consulting Engineer specializing in Lean Manufacturing techniques. Gregg has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering and spent most of his career in the fields of manufacturing engineering and facility management. He has worked in manufacturing plants and has established new manufacturing facilities across the US.

Gregg's wide-ranging experience and knowledge make him a valuable asset to the Board of Trustees. Be sure to say hello and welcome Gregg when you come across him on the slopes, on the bike paths, or just out and about; because that's where he likes to be!



Wes Rice finishes tenure on the Board of Trustees

Wes Rice has dutifully served the Round Hill GID and community for 15 years. Wes was first appointed to the Board in May of 2005.

He was then elected in 2006 for a 2 year unexpired term. Every subsequent 4 years, Wes was re-elected to the Board.



Wes served as a Trustee from 2005 to 2009, when he was elected by the Board as the Secretary/Treasurer. In 2017, Wes was elected by the Board to be the Vice-Chairman until he was tabbed by the Board to serve as Chairman in April of 2018. Wes completed his tenure as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for Round Hill General Improvement District as of January 1, 2021.

Wes and his wife Eileen first moved to the district in October of 1991 from Pasadena, CA after retiring from the City of Pasadena Police Department at the rank of Lieutenant in 1990. Wes went on to continue his service in law enforcement as a Douglas County Deputy Sheriff assigned to the Marine 7 patrol boat here on Lake Tahoe from 1992 to 2007. Wes then served as a Constable for Douglas County at the Stateline Law Enforcement Center from 2007 through 2018.

While Round Hill will dearly miss his dedication, Wes has, by no means, given up his service to the community. Wes ran for and was elected to the Douglas County Board of County Commissioners in 2018, where he currently represents District 4 (Lake Tahoe Region).

Fare thee well, Wesley A. Rice. Round Hill General Improvement District staff and the residents of Round Hill thank you.

Water Leaks and Their Impact

Common Water Loss Examples:

- **Leaking Toilet** @ ½ GPM = 21,600 Gal/month
- **Drip Irrigation** @ 1 GPM = 43,200 Gal/month
- **Watering Garden** for 2 hours @ 5 GPM = 18,000 Gal/month
- **Watering Garden** for 2 hours @ 10 GPM = 36,000 Gal/month
- **Unattended Water Hose** - 1 night @ 10 GPM = 5,400 Gal
- **Broken Service Line** - 1 night @ 15 GPM = 8,100 Gal
 - 1 day @15 GPM = 21,600 Gal
 - 1 week @15 GPM = 151,200 Gal
 - 1 month @ 15 GPM = 648,000 Gal
- **Stuck Ice Maker** @ 2 GPM = 86,400 Gal/month
- **Stuck Check Valve in Washing Machine** – 30 minutes = 240 Gal



Typical Normal Water Uses:

- 1 Bath = 42 Gal
- 1 Shower = 17 Gal
- Wash 1 Load of Clothes = up to 45 Gal
- Flush Toilet = up to 3 Gal

Leaks can become even more expensive with regards to their impact on base sewer rates. The premise is that water in equals water out (sewer). A hidden leak can greatly increase your base sewer fees.

Reasons to Use Your Home's Main Water Shut Off

Among the many valves and switches in your home, is the main water shut off valve. This is the valve that is responsible for shutting off the water supply to the entire house. One good clockwise turn, and you won't be able to access water from any appliance or faucet throughout the house. There aren't many scenarios where all the water to the house must be shut off, but it is important to have an idea of when to do it and how to find the valve, because time is often a factor. If you don't have a shut off valve already, it is a good idea to have a plumber install one. **The METER valve outside your home should be shut off by RHGID personnel ONLY.**

Plumbing Emergencies

The primary reason that would cause you to shut off the main water valve to the house is in the case of a plumbing emergency. This may consist of a burst pipe (even on irrigation systems), seriously backed up sewer drain, flooding from an intense storm or any other reason that might cause water to enter your living space. When you shut off the main supply of water to the house, then at the very least, you'll stop the water flow and reduce the amount of water damage and associated costs.

Major Renovations

If you are having a major home renovation performed and pipes are being moved or replaced, then the main water shut off comes into play. If the work is being done on a small area or specific appliance, then the main valve won't need to be closed, but if the work relates to a larger area, all the water may need to be shut off.

On Vacation

If you are leaving the house for a long vacation or some other reason, you might want to shut off the main valve to save water and prevent damage in the case of a water leak. Most of the time, this isn't an issue, but if the house will be vacant anyway, why take the chance? You don't want to come home to a giant mess and damaged house.

Finding the Valve

In the case of a plumbing emergency, finding the valve is often the most challenging task, if you don't already know where it is. In colder winter climates like Round Hill, the valve will be inside the house where the cold water pipe comes in, or close to the water heater. Some main water shut off valves have a bright red handle, which makes them easy to identify. Just give it a clockwise turn and the water will be shut off.

Letting Everyone Know

It's a good idea to train each family member just in case the water supply needs to be shut down and you aren't home. Show them where the main water shut off is, how to shut it off and go over a few scenarios in which they may have to use it. It may seem a little over the top, but being prepared will pay off in the end.

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2020

ROUND HILL GID Consumer Confidence Report – 2021 Covering Calendar Year 2020

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 an assessment of our source water. For results of the source water assessment, please contact us.

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 regulation which limits 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 following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2020 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, 2020. 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.

MCLs 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

Testing Results for Round Hill GID

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2020	ND	ND	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2020	3	2.92	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile		Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2017-2019	0.059	ND - 0.068 0.042	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2017-2019	2	ND - 3.7	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined RADIUM (-226 & -228)	9/19/2019	0.2	0.2	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG	
CARBON, TOTAL	2020 Quarterly	ND	ND	ppm	4		
CHLORIDE	9/10/2020	2.92	2.92	mg/L	400		
MAGNESIUM	9/10/2020	2.5	2.5	mg/L	150		
SODIUM	9/10/2020	7.0	4.36-7.0	mg/L	200	20	
SULFATE	9/10/2020	1.6	1.6	mg/L	500		
TDS	9/10/2020	72	72	mg/L	1000		

Health Information About Water Quality

While your water meets the EPA's standard 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
The ROUND HILL GID public water system did not receive any violations in 2020.			



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.

Green waste drop-off is FREE for residential customers of South Tahoe Refuse!

Monday - Saturday 8am to 5pm
Resource Recovery Facility
2121 Eloise Ave.

Vouchers are no longer required, but customers must provide their resident service address at time of drop-off. Please bring in CLEAN GREEN WASTE ONLY: pine needles, pinecones, weeds, leaves, branches, etc. -- Vegetation ONLY. Residential drop-off by trucks, trucks with trailers, small tip-trucks and small box vans. No rocks or construction material of any type. No dirt, stumps, trash, milled wood, metal, or plastic of any kind. Regular charges will apply for contaminated loads.

Keep it Clean - Keep it Green!
If your load is boxed, bagged, or canned, you will need to dump them out.

Commercial Green Waste Dates/Times

Same rules apply as above.

CLEAN GREEN WASTE ONLY!

Resource Recovery Facility, 2121 Eloise Ave.

May 29	8am-4pm	September 4	8am-4pm
June 26	8am-4pm	October 16	8am-4pm

- 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.



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**

PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
ZEPHYR COVE, NV
PERMIT #49

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.*

How to Prevent the "Second Shovel"!

