



SPRING NEWSLETTER 2023

Pine Needle & Combustibles Pick Up Dates

IMPORTANT DATES

Big Trash Day **Wed., October 25**
Pine Needle Pick Up **Wed., June 28**
 Thurs., June 29
 Fri., June 30

South Tahoe Refuse's (STR) annual Big Trash Day will be held on **Wednesday, October 25**. 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 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, option 2, for more information.

Coinciding with the STR Big Trash Day, the District also sponsors a "Pine Needle Pick Up." After your regular trash pickup day Wednesday, June 28, you may set out bags of clean pine needles and cones for pickup on **Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, (June 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 14, 2023.

You're Invited to our 9th Annual Barbecue

IMPORTANT DATES: Open House Meet & Greet BBQ - Thurs., July 13

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 13, 2023** 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

Keith Fertala was appointed in 2014 and was elected Chairman in January 2021. Darin Smith was elected as Trustee in 2016 and re-elected in November 2020. He is now Vice-Chairman. Hunter Harris was appointed in 2017, elected in 2018 and is now the Secretary/ Treasurer. Gregg Rossi was elected Trustee in November 2020. Josh Buck was elected Trustee in 2022.

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

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The District's 2022 Water Quality Report is also available online at <http://www.rhgid.org/CCR2022>

Round Hill Board of Trustees

Keith Fertala, Chairman
Darin Smith, Vice-Chairman
Hunter Harris, Secretary/Treasurer
Gregg Rossi, Trustee
Josh Buck, Trustee

Please visit our improved and updated website!

www.RHGID.org

RHGID News

Chuck Fagen finishes tenure on the Board of Trustees



Chuck Fagen has dutifully served Round Hill GID and the Round Hill community for the past 15 years.

Chuck Fagen was appointed to the Board of Trustees on November 20, 2007 after the departure of another member. Chuck was then elected in January 2009 for a 2-year unexpired term.

After Chuck completed his 2-year term, Chuck was re-elected in 2010, 2014, and 2018. Chuck served as a Trustee from 2007 until May of 2018, when he was elected by the Board as the Vice Chairman. Chuck completed his tenure serving as the Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees for Round Hill General Improvement District as of January 1, 2023.

Chuck retired from the Army Corps of Engineers at Fort Ord, CA in 1992. He then went on to work for the Fort Ord Reuse Authority in a civilian capacity as a Civil Engineer until his retirement in 2006. That is when Chuck and his wife, Janie, moved to Round Hill.

Chuck now enjoys activities such as traveling, working around the house, testing the odds at casinos, spending time with family, and driving his Corvette (within the speed limit, of course).

While Round Hill GID will dearly miss Chuck's presence on the Board of Trustees, his impact on the community of Round Hill will last for quite a while.

Thank you from the entirety of our hearts, Charles A. Fagen. Round Hill General Improvement District staff and the residents of Round Hill will continue to appreciate your efforts during your tenure.

Welcome Joshua Buck to the Board of Trustees

Round Hill GID welcomes Round Hill resident Joshua Buck to the Board of Trustees.

Josh was born and raised in Iowa and attended the University of Iowa for his undergraduate work.

After graduating cum laude from Southwestern Law School in Los Angeles, Josh moved to Northern Nevada in 2008 to serve as a judicial clerk for Nevada Supreme Court Justice Ron Parraguirre.

Josh has spent time abroad, taking up residence in both Venezuela and Mexico.

Josh, his wife Erin, and two children (11 and 4) have lived in Round Hill since 2014.

Josh is an owner-partner of the Thierman Buck Law Firm that specializes in labor and employment law with offices in Reno and Round Hill, Nevada.

In addition to his professional career, Josh also appreciates his volunteer opportunities at Zephyr Cove Elementary School and coaches his kids with basketball and soccer. When Josh is not working or volunteering, you'll likely find him skiing or mountain biking on the neighborhood trails.



Come meet your
Board of Trustees at the Annual
Open House Meet and Greet Barbecue
at our office at 343 Ute Way on
Thursday, July 13, 2023
from 12:00 noon until 3:00 pm.

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 to find out. (775) 782-6222

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.

Vacation Home Rentals

As summer is soon upon us and tourists will be vacationing in Round Hill once again, we wanted to give you an update of what you need to do if you have any issues with Vacation Home Rentals (VHR) in your neighborhood.

RHGID has absolutely no authority against troublesome vacation home renters. Should you have issues or complaints about those renters, Douglas County has established a website and a Code Enforcement Team to handle those issues. That website is provided below.

[www.douglascountynv.gov/government/departments/
community_development/vacation_home_rentals](http://www.douglascountynv.gov/government/departments/community_development/vacation_home_rentals)

Douglas County VHR Hotline:
(775) 782-6214 option 2

or please send an email: vhr@douglasnv.us

Please, if you can, provide video or photos of the issue for the incident records.

All complaints will be logged and managed by Douglas County Code Enforcement personnel. Please have the address of the property ready to provide the officer on duty.

Of course, if you have an emergency that requires immediate response from law enforcement or fire/rescue/medical personnel, call 911.

VHR's are required by Douglas County Code Enforcement to obtain a permit to operate. Please visit the above website for a list of permitted VHR's and contact information.



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2022

ROUND HILL GID Consumer Confidence Report – 2023 Covering Calendar Year 2022

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 is 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 2022 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, 2022. 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

Testing Results for Round Hill GID

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022	ND	ND	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2022	3.52	3.52	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile		Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020-2022	0.035	ND - 0.046	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2020-2022	3.5	ND - 5.5	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	2022 Quarterly	ND	ND	ppm	4		
CHLORIDE	9/13/2022	3.7	3.7	mg/L	400		
MAGNESIUM	9/13/2022	2.5	2.5	mg/L	150		
SODIUM	9/13/2022	7.3	7.3	mg/L	200	20	
SULFATE	9/13/2022	1.9	1.9	mg/L	500		
TDS	9/13/2022	83	83	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 2022.			



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 the South Tahoe Refuse 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.

Clean Tahoe Program's Community Cleanup Day Saturday, June 10, 2023

The big day has been set by South Tahoe Refuse and Clean Tahoe: The annual return of \$5 Dump Day (\$10 for Nevada residents). It's the one day a year the community can get rid of all the unwanted, unused stuff in the garage, the house, and the backyard for a minimal cost.

On June 10 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., California residents can bring in a carload to South Tahoe Refuse for \$5. The cost is \$10 for Nevada residents.

Oversized truck and U-Haul loads will be priced differently, based on the size of the load. Commercial loads are not discounted. Concrete, dirt, green waste, asphalt, roofing, and other construction materials will not be accepted on this day.

Refrigerators are accepted at \$20 each, and mattresses and box springs are free. California residents only can drop off computer monitors and televisions for free. There will also be free on-site document shredding.

Be prepared for the possibility of long lines...last year there were 995 vehicles coming through the gates of South Tahoe Refuse to take advantage of this great deal. In total, 704,000 pounds of debris was disposed of and 8,500 pounds of sensitive documents were shredded!

The South Tahoe Refuse Transfer Station is located at 2140 Ruth, South Lake Tahoe. For more information, please call 530-544-4210 or visit www.clean-tahoe.org

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.



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**We Welcome Your
Feedback**

WWW.RHGID.ORG

PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

ZEPHYR COVE, NV

PERMIT #49

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.*

Cut and put on your refrigerator!

Important Numbers to have on hand:

Emergencies (Fire/Sheriff/Ambulance): **Dial 911**

Non-Emergencies:

- **Tahoe-Douglas Fire Protection District**
193 Elks Point Rd., Zephyr Cove, NV 89448
(775) 588-3591
<https://tahofire.org>
- **Douglas County Sheriff's Office**
175 US-50, Stateline, NV 89449
(775) 782-5126
<https://sheriff.douglascountynv.gov>
for parking, noise, and other complaints:
[https://douglascountynv.gov/government/departments/
community_development/code_enforcement](https://douglascountynv.gov/government/departments/community_development/code_enforcement)
- **NV Energy Outages**
(775) 834-4100
[https://www.nvenergy.com/outages-and-
emergencies/report-an-outage](https://www.nvenergy.com/outages-and-emergencies/report-an-outage)
- **Southwest Gas**
(530) 582-7200
Suspect a leak? Call 911 and 877-860-6020
<https://www.swgas.com>