WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2020

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2019

1220 SWEETWATER ROAD, INCLINE VILLAGE NV 89451 . OFFICE HOURS M-F 8AM TO 4:30PM
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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 Nevada 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.

For more information please contact:
Keith Rudd at (775) 832-1290.

SOURCE NAME	SOURCE WATER TYPE
Lake Tahoe Intake at Burnt Cedar Water Disinfection Plant	**Surface Water**

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 the source water assessment results, please contact us.

MESSAGE FROM THE 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 the 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) or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 the 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) or visiting the EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 TREATMENT INCLUDE:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater run-off, agriculture, landscaping and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which 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 stormwater run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to the EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide protection for public health. Our water system tested a minimum of 15 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence 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 - INCLINE VILLAGE GID

Public Water System (PWS) #NV0000158

The water provided to you is safe and high quality. Our tap water exceeds all national standards.

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2019 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, 2019. 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.

Violations: IVGID is required to include an explanation of any violations. We are pleased to report there were no violations in 2019. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No violations occurred calendar year 2019			

OZONE GENERATOR AT BURNT CEDAR WDP

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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.

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.

mg/L: milligrams per liter

No Detected Results (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.

pH: pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of an aqueous solution. Pure water is said to be neutral, with a pH close to 7.0 at 25 °C (77 °F). Solutions with a pH less than 7 are said to be acidic and solutions with a pH greater than 7 are basic or alkaline.

TDS: Total Dissolved Solids is a measure of the combined content of all inorganic and organic substances contained in a liquid.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane)

RAA: running annual average.

Soft/Hard Water: Because it is the precise mixture of minerals dissolved in the water, together with the water's pH and temperature, that determines the behavior of the hardness, a single-number scale does not adequately describe hardness. However, the United States Geological Survey uses the following classification into hard and soft water: Classification by hardness in mg/L: Soft = 0 to 60; moderately hard = 61-120; hard = 121-180; very hard >180.

TEST RESULTS: 2019 WATER QUALITY DATA

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	0 = No Detected results in Calendar Year 2019	0	0	Naturally present in environment

Regulated Contaminants	Unit	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2,3,7,8-TCDD	ppb	07/05/2018	0.00001	0-0.00001	0.00003	0	Emissions from waste incineration, and other combustion, discharge from chemical factories
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	ppb	09/11/2019	0.56	0-0.56	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
BROMATE	ppb	04/03/2019	3	0-3	10	1	By-product of drinking water ozonation and chlorination
FLUORIDE Naturally occurring; Fluoride is NOT ADDED to IVGID tap water	ppm	04/05/2017	ND = No detected results	ND	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factory
RADIONUCLIDES Gross Alpha, including Radon & U	pCi/L	08/03/2016	0.8	0.8	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	Unit	Sample Year	Running Annual Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	ppb	2019	6	3.9-7	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	ppb	2019	18	10.9 - 25	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD and COPPER	Unit	Sample Year	90th Percentile		AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
			Level Detected	Range			
COPPER, FREE	ppm	2017-19	0.009	0-0.014	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	ppb	2017-19	2.6	0-2.7	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Contaminants	Unit	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	SMCL	MCLG	Noticeable Effects
CALCIUM	mg/L	10/05/2015	9.2	9.2			
CHLORIDE	mg/L	02/07/2019	4.2	4.2	400		Salty taste at higher levels
COLOR	CU	02/07/2019	5	5	15		Visible tint
HARDNESS, Total (as CACO3)	mg/L	10/05/2015	34	34			34 = soft water
IRON	mg/L	04/05/2017	0.068	0.068	0.6		Rusty color; sediment
MAGNESIUM	mg/L	02/07/2019	2.4	2.4	150		
PH	pH	02/07/2019	8.17	8.17	8.5		8.17 = slightly alkaline water
SODIUM	mg/L	02/07/2019	9.3	9.3	200	20	
SULFATE	mg/L	02/07/2019	2.4	2.4	500		Salty taste at higher levels
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	mg/L	02/07/2019	67	67	1000		Hardness; deposits; cloudy water
TEMPERATURE	°C	04/05/2017	22.3	22.3			

The EPA website has a helpful guide on drinking water regulations. It is available on their website: www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulation-table

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Where does my drinking water come from?

The source of your drinking water is Lake Tahoe. Pumped directly out of the lake, your drinking water is first disinfected, then distributed through 90 miles of pipelines, stored in one of 13 water storage tanks and finally delivered to your property. Due to the high quality of our drinking water source, IVGID is not required to perform filtration. Our treatment system meets stringent national water quality standards through rigorous watershed management practices, extensive water quality monitoring and state-of-the-art ozone and ultraviolet disinfection with a chlorine residual.

How healthy is our drinking water?

Our drinking water is healthy and pleasant to drink. The water tests well below the maximum contaminant level for both health and aesthetic contaminants. In 2012, 2013 and 2016, IVGID won the "Best Tasting Water in Nevada Award" from the Nevada Rural Water Association. IVGID is a member of the Tahoe Water Suppliers Association (TWSA). This group provides a unified voice for source water protection in the Tahoe Basin. In 2020, the local water providers were awarded the "American Water Works Association Exemplary Source Water Protection Program Award". As purveyors of some of the finest drinking water in the United States, we encourage you to fill up a glass and **DRINK TAHOE TAP®**.

To learn more about how you can protect the source of your drinking water, visit the TWSA website: www.TahoeH2O.org, the IVGID Public Works website: www.ivgidpublicworks.org, or call (775) 832-1284.

Does IVGID add fluoride to the drinking water?

No, fluoride is not added to IVGID's drinking water.

Should I be concerned about lead?

Your water meets State and federal requirements 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. IVGID'S 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Should I filter the water?

IVGID tap water is safe and pleasant to drink from the tap. If you have concerns about the tap water, a simple carbon block filter (pitcher or tap mount) will remove final traces of metals (from your plumbing), chlorine (a disinfectant required in municipal water distribution) and resolve any taste or odor issues.

What agencies set testing standards for drinking water?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes many regulations and testing requirements that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. In general, the EPA standards for tap water are much more stringent than the FDA standards for bottled water.

How can I get involved?

The IVGID Board of Trustees meeting dates and times are posted on the Meeting & Agendas page of our website: www.yourtahoeplace.com/ivgid/board-of-trustees/meetings-and-agendas. To be emailed agendas for meetings send and email to: info@ivgid.org with the subject "Agenda."

ABOUT IVGID

The Incline Village General Improvement District, commonly referred to as IVGID, is a quasi-public agency established under Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 318 and chartered to provide water, sewer, trash and recreation services for the unincorporated communities of Incline Village and Crystal Bay, Nevada. It is governed by an elected Board of Trustees which, acting on behalf of the electorate, sets policy and determines strategies to accomplish its charter. Both Incline Village and Crystal Bay, Nevada are located within Washoe County, the entity that had the authority to create IVGID.

¡ATENCIÓN!

Este folleto contiene información sobre la calidad de su agua potable y está disponible en español. Por favor llame a (775)832-1203 para obtener una versión traducida.