

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

The sources of most 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. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may originate 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may originate from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants are naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

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 treated, pumped through 90 miles of pipelines and 13 water storage tanks then delivered to your home.

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, water quality monitoring and state-of-the-art ozone disinfection. The treatment facility delivers a superior quality drinking water for less than half the capital, operation and maintenance costs of a conventional treatment plant.

How can I get involved?

The Incline Village General Improvement District Board of Directors meets the second and last Wednesday of the month. The meeting location is the IVGID Administration Building, 893 Southwood Boulevard in Incline Village, Nevada. For more information call the IVGID Public Works Office at (775) 832-1203 or visit us online at www.ivgid.org.

To learn more about water conservation and how you can protect the source of your drinking water, visit the Tahoe Water Suppliers Association (TWSA) website: www.tahoeh20.org or IVGID's webpage: www.ivgid.org

Nevada Source Water Assessment

The surface water intake is considered to be moderately to highly vulnerable to microbiological contamination surface runoff to Lake Tahoe, sewage lift stations nearby and inorganic compounds (IOC) contamination from nearby above chemical storage. Microbiological contaminants are typically associated within lakes, streams and animal holding facilities. IOC's are associated with natural deposits, fertilizers, septic systems and asbestos components in the distribution systems. The water system is presently in compliance with all state and federal maximum contaminant levels for drinking water.

Additional information related to Lake Tahoe source water assessment may be found in the document, "A Source Water Assessment for the Truckee River and Lake Tahoe in Northern Nevada. Final Report, February 2003".

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

on the quality of your drinking water for the 2007 calendar year



GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Department of Public Works

1220 Sweetwater Road
Incline Village, NV 89451-9214
www.ivgid.org
(775) 832-1203

The Incline Village General Improvement District (IVGID) is a public agency providing water, sewer, and trash collection, as well as recreation facilities and services for the residents and property owners in the Incline Village & Crystal Bay communities located on the northeast shore of Lake Tahoe.

"We are dedicated people providing quality service, for our community and environment, with integrity and teamwork."

¡ATENCIÓN!

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien (775) 832-1203.

2008 Water Quality Report



2008 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report for the Customers of Incline Village and Crystal Bay.

We are pleased to report that your water meets, or exceeds, all standards set for quality and safety.

During the monitoring year of July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007 IVGID had NO Surface Water Treatment Rule Violations (SWTR).

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Mandatory health-related standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of Nevada Health Protection Services.

Microbiological:	Treated Water	MCL	MCLG
Total Coliform bacteria, no/100ml	0	1 positive	0
Giardia	99.9% removal	99.9% removal	0
Virus	99.99% removal	99.99% removal	0

Typical source of contaminant: Naturally present in the environment

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

	Highest Value	MCL	MCLG
Barium (ppm)	0.015	2	2

Typical source of contaminant: Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

	Treated Water	MCL	MCLG
Flouride (ppm)	0.4	4.0	4.0

Typical source of contaminant: water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Turbidity (NTU)	0.467	5.0	NS
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(highest average monthly value) Typical source of contaminant: Soil runoff

	Treated Water	AL	Sites over AL
Copper (ppm)	0.36	1.3	0

Typical source of contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead (ppb)	4.0	15	0
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Typical source of contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants:	Treated Water	MCL	MCLG
Hardness (ppm)	33	NS	NS

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

	Running Annual Average	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
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Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2.0	1 - 4	ppb	NS	0
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Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	8.0	5.09 - 8.73	ppb	80	0
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Typical source of contaminant: By-product of drinking water chlorination

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

RADIOACTIVITY

Radionuclides	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Gross Alpha					
Incl. RA & U; Excl. RN	1.53	0.42 - 1.53	pCi/L	15	NS
Gross Beta Particle Activity*	1.31	0.325 - 1.31	pCi/L	50	0
Radium Combined (226, 228)	0.336	0 - 0.336	pCi/L	5	NS
Uranium Combined	1		µg/L	30	NS

Typical source of contaminant: Decay/erosion of man-made and natural deposits.

*The MCL for Beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) are organic chemicals that evaporate easily, such as gasoline. Sixty-eight (68) chemicals were tested, none were detected.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) are man-made chemicals such as pesticides and herbicides. Out of 55 known chemicals, none were detected.

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.

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.

Millionth of a gram (µg or mcg): A unit of weight equal to one millionth of a gram.

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.

Analyses results are reported in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb), unless otherwise specified, Symbols: "<" means less than. NS = no standard. ND = not detected

Health Information About Water Quality

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.