

2006 Consumer Confidence Report

on the quality of your drinking water for the 2005 calendar year

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 has been granted an exemption from a filtration permit. 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.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

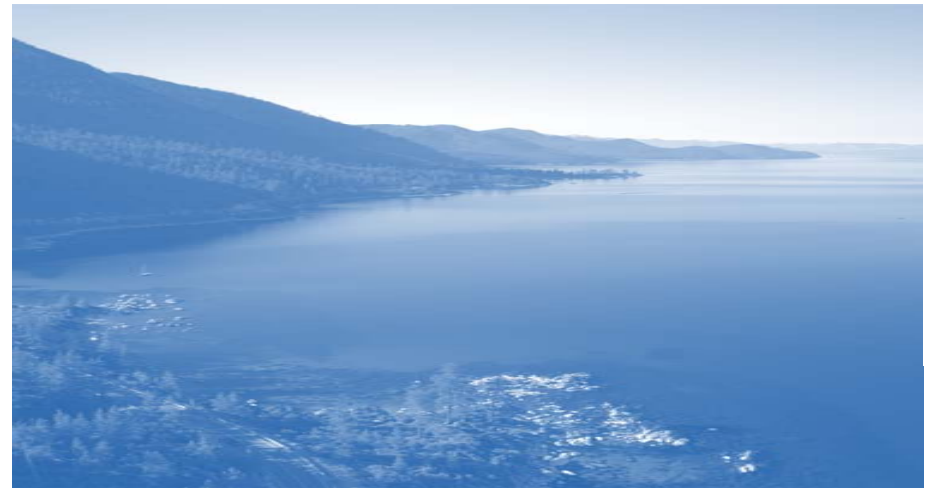
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 contaminate level for both health and aesthetic contaminants.



How Can I Get Involved?

The Incline Village General Improvement District Board of Directors meets the second and last Wednesday of the month at 6:30 pm. The meeting location is the IVGID Administration Building, 893 Southwood Boulevard in Incline Village, Nevada.

For more information call the Incline Village General Improvement District Public Works Office at (775) 832-1203 or visit us online at 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 will all state and fecal maximum containment 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".

¡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.

Department of Public Works

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



2006 Water Quality Report



2006 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report for the Customers of Incline Village and Crystal Bay

Analyses results are reported in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb), unless otherwise specified, also 0.05 ppm = 50 ppb. **MCL** (maximum contaminant level) refers to the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs (maximum contaminant level goal) as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **MCLG** refers to the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. (The symbol "<" means less than. NS = no standard. ND = not detected.)

We are pleased to report that your water meets, or exceeds, all standards set for quality and safety. For the 2005 calendar year monitoring period, IVGID had no water quality standard violations of any kind.

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Mandatory health-related standards established by 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
Inorganic Contaminants:	Treated Water	MCL	MCLG
Antimony (ppb)	<1	6	6
Arsenic (ppb)	1	50	50
Barium (ppm)	0.013	2	2
Beryllium (ppb)	<1	4	4
Cadmium (ppb)	<1	5	5
Chromium (ppb)	<1	100	100
Copper (ppm)	0.004	1.3 (AL)	1.0
Cyanide (ppb)	<5	200	200
Fluoride (ppm)	<0.1	4	4
Lead (ppb)	1	15 (AL)	0
Mercury (ppb)	<0.2	2	2
Nickel (ppb)	<1	100	100
Nitrate -N (ppm)	<0.05	10	10
Nitrite -N (ppm)	<0.05	1	1
Selenium (ppb)	<5	50	50
Thallium (ppb)	<0.5	2	0.5
Turbidity (NTU)	0.24	5.0	NS

*Treatment technique—a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 NTU=Nephelometric turbidity units is a measure of the clarity of water (highest average monthly value).
 AL = Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. *mfl* = millions of filbers per liter.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

	Treated Water	MCL	MCLG
Bromate (ppb)	<5.0	10	10
TTHm*(ppb)	4.7	80	80
HAA5**(ppb)	0.98	60	60

*Total trihalomethanes ** Haloacetic Acids

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).

SECONDARY STANDARDS

Aesthetic standards established by the State of Nevada, Health Protection Services.

Contaminants:	Treated Water	SMCL*	SMCLG*
Aluminum (ppm)	<0.05	0.05 - 0.2	0.05
Chloride (ppm)	4	400	250
Chlorine residual (ppm)	0.36**	0.20***	NS
Color (CU)**	<5	15	15
Fluoride (ppm)	<0.1	2.0	NS
MBAS SURFACTANTS (ppm)	<0.05	0.5	0.5
Iron (ppm)	<0.05	0.6	0.3
Magnesium (ppm)	2.4	150	125
Manganese (ppm)	<0.001	0.1	0.05
Odor (TON)****	2	3	3
pH (SU)**	7.68	6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5
Silver (ppm)	<0.001	0.1	0.1
Sulfate (ppm)	2.5	500	250
Zinc (ppm)	<0.01	5	5
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	56	1000	500

*Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) is a number associated with the aesthetic quality of water as taste, odor, or color. Water with contaminants above the SMCL may not be pleasant to drink but will not cause health problems. The SMCL Goal (SMCLG) is the level at which no aesthetic effects are observable.

** Minimum average monthly value. *** Color and pH are measured in standard color and pH units.

**** Minimum residual entering system. ***** TON = Threshold Odor Number.

Additional Contaminants:	Treated Water	MCL	MCLG
Hardness (ppm)	40	NS	NS
Calcium (ppm)	11	NS	NS
Potassium (ppm)	2.2	NS	NS
Sodium (ppm)	7.8	NS	NS
Silica (ppm)	13	NS	NS

VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) are organic chemicals that evaporate easily, such as gasoline. Eighty-one (81) chemicals were tested, none were detected.

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.”

Visit our website at www.yourtahoeplace.com