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, distributed through 90 miles of pipelines and 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.

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 and 2013, 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. 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 - TWSA’s website: www.ivgid.org (or call (775) 832-1284.

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 more stringent than the FDA standards for bottled water.

Does IVGID add fluoride to the drinking water?
No, fluoride is not added to the drinking water.

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.

Some of the finest drinking water in the world is available here.

How can I get involved?
The Incline Village General Improvement District Board of Trustees meets the second and last Wednesday of the month, in 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.

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

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:
Jeff Bendorf at 775-832-1271.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Source Water Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnt Cedar Lake Tahoe Intake</td>
<td>Surface Water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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, 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 use.
- 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 EPA 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 20 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 Consumer Confidence Report 2014
for Calendar Year 2013

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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.”

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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 2013 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, 2013. 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. During the 2013 calendar year, IVGID is required to include an explanation of any violations. We are pleased to report to our customers that there were no drinking water violations. The water provided to you is safe and of exceptional quality.

### Monitoring and Testing Results for Incline Village GID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coliforms</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ND = Non Detects for calendar year 2013.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regulated Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Value</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BARIUM</td>
<td>05/02/2013</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drinking wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUORIDE</td>
<td>05/01/2012</td>
<td>ND = Non Detect</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disinfection By-Products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical Source</th>
<th>Monitoring Period</th>
<th>RAA</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.3 - 4.8</td>
<td>PPB</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THM</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.6 – 11.94</td>
<td>PPB</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEAD and COPPER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>90th Percentile detected</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>Sites Over AL</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COPPER, FREE</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>0.079</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAD</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>PPB</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Value</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BROMATE</td>
<td>11/07/2013</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.1-1.7</td>
<td>PPB</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLORIDE</td>
<td>04/03/2013</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>MGL</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOR</td>
<td>04/03/2013</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>CU</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGNESIUM</td>
<td>04/03/2013</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>MGL</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRON</td>
<td>04/03/2013</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>MGL</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PH</td>
<td>04/03/2013</td>
<td>7.71</td>
<td>7.71</td>
<td>PH</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM</td>
<td>04/03/2013</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>MGL</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SULFATE</td>
<td>04/03/2013</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>MGL</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDS</td>
<td>04/03/2013</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>MGL</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hardness Total as CaCO3** (sampled 12/11/13)

- **31** Soft Water
- **50** Hard Water
- **100** Very Hard Water

### Terms & Abbreviations

- **MCL** (Maximum Contaminant Level): The “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLs are set by the USEPA as enforceable using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCLG** (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs are set as a margin of safety.
- **MRDL** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **ND** (Not Detectable): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **aluminum factory.**

**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.

- **Soft Water:** Classification by hardness in mg/L: Soft <= 50; moderately hard <= 121-180; hard >= 181.
- **Hard Water:** Classification by hardness in mg/L: Soft <= 50; moderately hard <= 121-180; hard >= 181.