

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 - IVGID's website: www.ivgid.org (or) call (775) 832-1284.

What agencies set testing standards for drinking water?

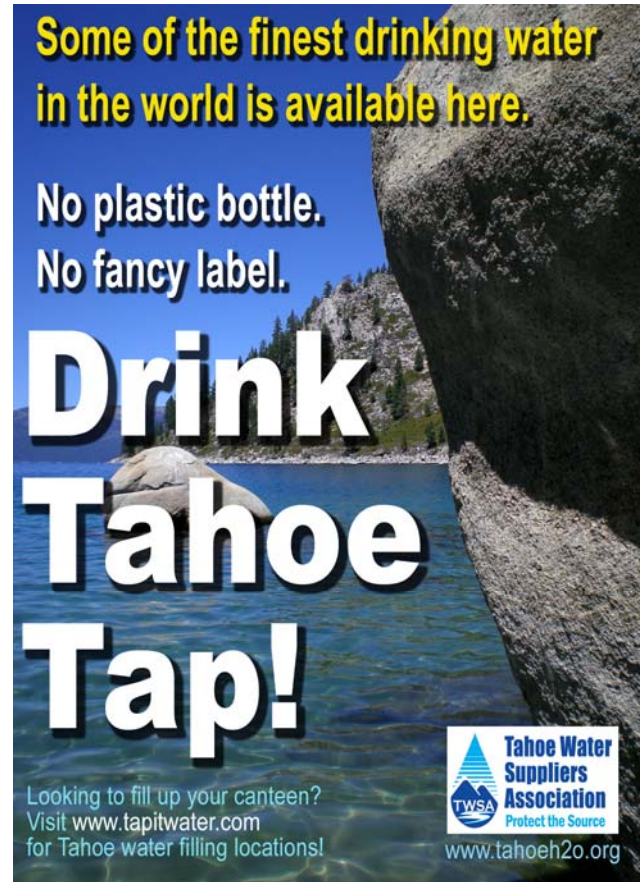
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes many regulations and testing requirements that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.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



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.



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."

Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report 2013 for Calendar Year 2012



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:
Harvey Johnson at 775-832-1289.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Burnt Cedar Lake Tahoe Intake	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 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, 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 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.

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



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 2012 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, 2012. 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 2012 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.

Monitoring and Testing Results for Incline Village GID

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ND = No Detected Results were found in calendar year 2012.				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	05/01/2012	0.011	0.011	PPM	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE Naturally occurring; We do not add fluoride to IVGID tap water	05/01/2012	ND = Non-Detect	ND	PPM	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factory.

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2012	4	2.2 – 4.3	PPB	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2012	12	8.1 - 9.7	PPB	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

LEAD and COPPER	Date	90th Percentile level detected	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2010-2012	0.091	PPM	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2010-2012	4	PPB	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ND = No Detected Results were found in calendar year 2012.							

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BROMATE	01/13/2012	3	1.1-3	PPB	10	1	By-product of drinking water ozonation and chlorination.
CHLORIDE	04/03/2012	3	3	MG/L	400		
COLOR	04/03/2012	5	5	CU	15		
MAGNESIUM	04/03/2012	2.1	2.1	MG/L	150		
PH	04/03/2012	7.05	7.05	PH	8.5		
SODIUM	08/01/2012	6.7	6.2-6.7	MG/L	200	20	
SULFATE	04/03/2012	1.9	1.9	MG/L	500		
TDS	04/03/2012	56	56	MG/L	1000		

Other Information	Results	Unit
Hardness (Total as CaCO3)	30-40 Soft Water	MG/L

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

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.

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.

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.

