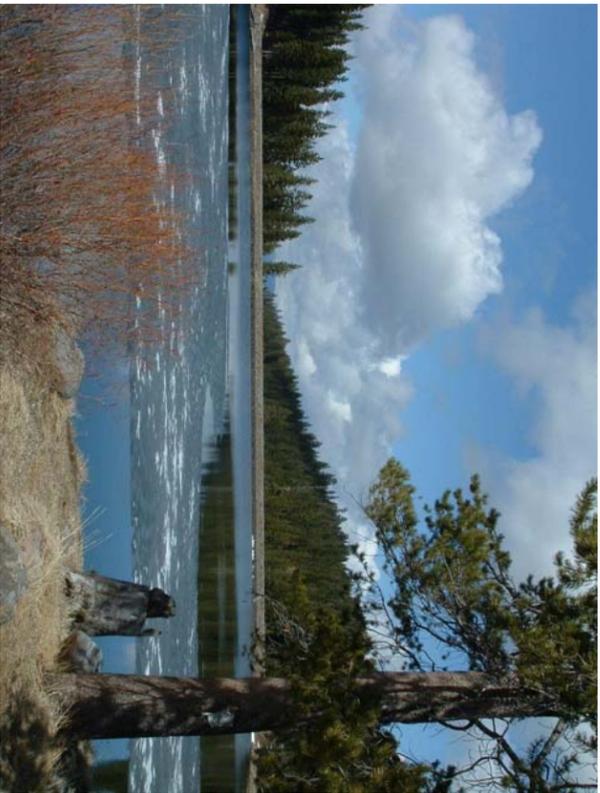


Northstar Community  
Services District



2008  
Annual Water Quality  
Report

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*In case of a Water or Sewer Emergency Please Dial (530) 562-0747*



## A Report to NCS D Water Customers on the Quality of Your Drinking Water for 2008

The enclosed information is a report of the quality and laboratory analysis of the drinking water that the Northstar Community Services District (NCS D) delivered to the community over the calendar year of 2008. The NCS D draws its source water from two locations. The first source is a natural mountain spring located in the mid-mountain region of the Northstar-at-Tahoe Resort. The water is collected in the Big Springs collection system and then treated at the District's state-of-the-art Water Treatment Facility prior to being delivered to the customers' tap. The second source is a well (TH-2) located in the Martis Valley that was developed in 2007 to help meet future water demands as the community continues to expand.

In 2008, the District increased its potable water storage capacity to 3.6 million gallons by adding a 385,000 gallon water tank at Reservoir F. In addition the District installed a 1,250 gallons per minute pump station to balance the increasing demands in the water distribution system.

The NCS D Utility Department is proud to announce that our water quality exceeds all state and federal standards and regulations. We are committed to delivering the highest quality drinking water, ensuring that our customers receive clean, safe water from their taps.

Should you have any questions or would like to obtain additional information, please contact the Northstar Community Services District:

**Address:**

Northstar Community Services District  
908 Northstar Drive  
Northstar, CA 96161

**Contact:**

Phone: (530) 562-0747

Fax: (530) 562-1505

Web: [www.northstarcسد.com](http://www.northstarcسد.com)



**For Your Information:**

The NCS D Board of Directors meets regularly each month. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. For meeting dates, times and locations please contact the main office at (530) 562-0747.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ND: not detectable at testing limit

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The DHS allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

## NCS D Water Quality Test Results for 2008

### NCS D WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008

**TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminant	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead & Copper (units) Sample Dates	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> %tile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2005 & 2006	20	4.2	1	15	2	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of household water plumbing; discharges from industrial manufacturers;
Copper (ppb) 2005 & 2006	20	498	0	1300	170	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of household plumbing; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 - SAMPLE RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	Big Springs Well TH2	2005	5.2	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
		2007	25.3			
Hardness (ppm)	Big Springs Well TH2	2005	51	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
		2007	90			

**TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nickel (ppb)	Big Springs Well TH2	2005	11	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
		2007	ND			

**TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	Big Springs Well TH2	2005	0.3	500	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
		2007	4.5			
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	Big Springs Well TH2	2005	130	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
		2007	262			
Sulfate (ppm)	Big Springs Well TH2	2005	ND	50	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
		2007	12.9			
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Big Springs Well TH2	2005	101	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
		2007	192			

**TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Vanadium (ppb)	Well TH2	2006	7.7	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**TABLE 7 - DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected (avg)	MCL	MRDL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2008	0.52	4.0	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2008	28.8	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	2008	6.3	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<b>TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF GROUND WATER UNDER DIRECT INFLUENCE OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES</b>	
<b>Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup></b> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	<b>Pall membrane microfiltration facility.</b>
<b>Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup></b> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<b>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</b> <b>1 – Be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.</b> <b>2 – Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.</b> <b>3 – Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.</b>
<b>Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Highest single turbidity measurement during the year</b>	<b>0.103 NTU</b>
<b>Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements</b>	<b>0</b>

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



### Additional General Information on 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. USEPA/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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

In 2003 CDPH conducted a source water assessment on the Big Springs source. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: recreational areas, sewer collection systems, automobile repair shops, chemical/petroleum pipelines, and machine shops. These activities are not associated with any detected contaminants.