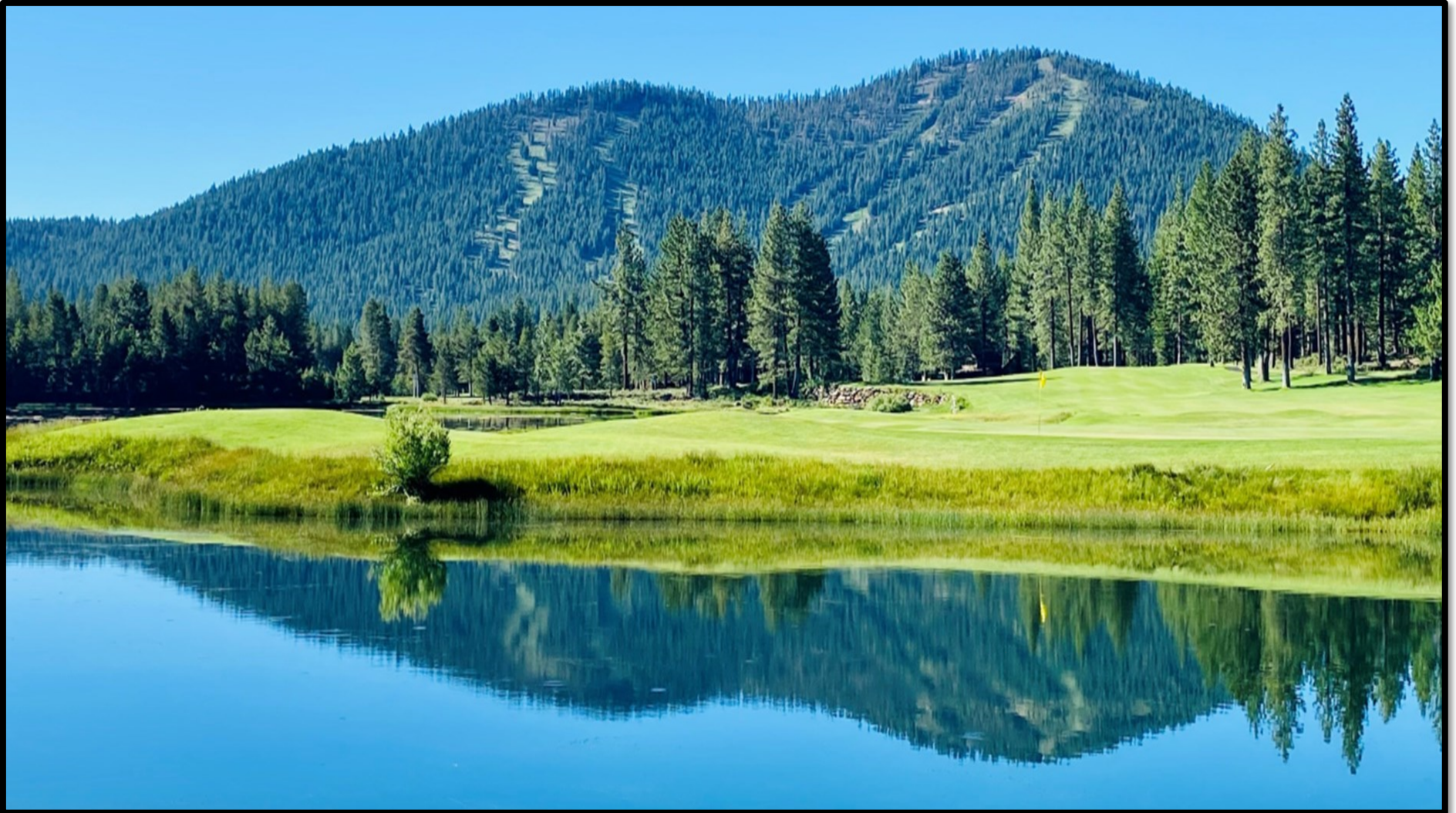


2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

NORTHSTAR COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

MARTIS VALLEY WATER SYSTEM

Our Mission: The Northstar Community Services District delivers core public services to enhance the quality of life for the community.



THIS STATE MANDATED ANNUAL REPORT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER.



Administration & Engineering Office
900 Northstar Drive
Truckee, California 96161



DO YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION?
OR TO GET INVOLVED?

The NCSD Board of Directors meets regularly each month.
Please feel free to participate in these meetings.
For meeting dates, times, and location contact the
NCSD Administrative office at (530) 562-0747
Or
Visit our website for further information

www.NorthstarCSD.org

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su
agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse
NCSD a (530) 562-0747 para asistirlo en español.

In case of a water or sewer emergency, please call NCSD Customer Service at (530) 562-0747

DEAR NCSD CUSTOMER-

In October of 2015, the Northstar Community Services District (NCSD) acquired the Martis Valley Water System which serves the communities of Lahontan, Martis Camp, Schaffer’s Mill and Hopkins Village. Prior to October of 2015, NCSD staff performed daily operations and maintenance on behalf of Placer County Water Agency since 2010. NCSD is committed to delivering the highest quality drinking water, ensuring that our customers receive clean, safe water from their taps. In 2024, as in years past, our water met or exceeded all federal and state standards for drinking water. The State of California mandates that the District share this Annual Water Quality Report to its customers, which includes important information about your drinking water.

The Martis Valley Water System draws its source water from the Martis Valley aquifer. Groundwater is drawn from three wells, varying from approximately 500 to 900 feet in depth, located adjacent to Lahontan Drive and Schaffer Mill Road. Water is distributed to customers via a series of pump stations and water storage tanks. In 2024, the District delivered 150 million gallons of drinking water through 50 miles of pipeline to over 1,250 residential and commercial services throughout the Martis Valley Water System. Should you have any questions or would like to obtain additional information, please contact the Northstar Community Services District or visit www.northstarcsd.org



UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

DEFINED TERMINOLOGY:

- (MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level-** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL’s are set as close to the PHG’s (or MCLG’s) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
- (MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- (MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level-** 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.
- (MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal-** 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.
- (AL) Action Level-** The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- (TT) Treatment Technique-** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Primary Drinking Water Standard-** MCL’s and MRDL’s for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- (PHG) Public Health Goal-** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG’s are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- (AL) Action Level-** The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- (NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Units-** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- (pCi/L) picocuries per liter-** A measure of radiation.
- (mg/L) milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)**
- (ug/L) micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)**
- (uS/cm) MicroSiemens per centimeter**
- (ND) ND or Non-Detected-** An analysis result below detectable levels.
- (NA) Non-Applicable**

MARTIS VALLEY WATER SYSTEM WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2024					
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					
Constituent	Units	AL	PHG	90th Percentile (Range)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (2023)	ug/L	15	0.2	0.846 (ND - 2.62)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (2023)	mg/L	1.3	0.3	0.077 (ND - 0.099)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Constituent	Units	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Level Detected (HRAA)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	mg/L	[4.0]	[4]	0.27 - 0.59 (0.40)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	N/A	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	60	N/A	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Arsenic	ug/L	10	0	2.5 - 6.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (2023)	pCi/L	15	0	ND - 1.70	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (2023)	pCi/L	5	0	ND - 0.21	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					
Constituent	Units	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Level Detected (HRAA)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500	N/A	93 - 130	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	N/A	194 - 205	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	mg/L	500	N/A	0.74 - 1.82	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	250	N/A	ND - 1.52	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
MONITORING OF UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES					
Constituent	Units	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Level Detected (HRAA)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	mg/L	None	None	6.0 - 11.5	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	mg/L	None	None	67.8 - 89.9	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
A NOTE ON 2024 TESTING RESULTS					
Measurements reported here were collected in 2024 (unless otherwise noted). In accordance with federal regulations, data is from the most recent tests. The District is allowed to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.					
A STATEMENT ON THE PRESENCE OF ARSENIC IN DRINKING WATER					
While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.					
A STATEMENT ON THE PRESENCE OF LEAD IN DRINKING WATER					
Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NCSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact NCSD at (530) 562-0747. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead . A service line inventory of all service lines in the MVWS has been prepared and there were no lead service lines found within the water system.					

ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON DRINKING WATER

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 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**, that 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**, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

A NOTE TO AT-RISK WATER USERS

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).

