

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

NORTHSTAR COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

NORTHSTAR 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-

Northstar Community Services District (NCSD) is proud to provide some of the nation’s cleanest drinking water. 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 we send this Annual Water Quality Report to you, which includes important information about your drinking water. The NCSD draws its source water from four locations. Two sources are natural mountain springs located in the mid-mountain region of the Northstar California Resort. The water is collected in the Big Springs collection system and Sawmill Flat Springs collection system and then treated at the District’s Water Treatment Facility prior to being delivered to the customers’ tap. The other two sources are wells (TH1 and TH2) located in the Martis Valley that were developed in 2013 and 2007, respectively, to help meet future water demands as the community continues to expand. We are committed to delivering the highest quality drinking water, ensuring that our customers receive clean, safe water from their taps. In 2024, the District delivered roughly 185 million gallons of drinking water through 30 miles of pipeline to over 950 residential and commercial services throughout the Northstar community. 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**

A NOTE ON DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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. 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

NORTHSTAR WATER SYSTEM WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2024							
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA							
Microbiological Contaminant	Number of Detections	Number of Months in Violation	MCL		MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 / Month	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection		0	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coliform (E. coli)	0 / Year	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli		0	Human and animal fecal waste	
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER							
Constituent	Units	Sample Source	Year	90th Percentile (Range)	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ug/L	Distribution	2024	6.53 (ND - 6.82)	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ug/L	Distribution	2024	0.212 (ND - 0.345)	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES							
Constituent	Units	Sample Source	Year	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	mg/L	Big Springs / Res A TH1 / TH2	2024 / 2024 2024 / 2024	4.7 / 4.1 30.8 / 15.4	none	none	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	mg/L	Big Springs / Res A TH1 / TH2	2024 / 2024 2024 / 2024	55.8 / 46.5 61.3 / 93.3	none	none	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Constituent	Units	Sample Source	Year	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	ug/L	Big Springs / Res A TH1 / TH2	2023 / 2023 2023 / 2023	ND / ND 5.33 / 2.22	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	Big Springs / Res A TH1 / TH2	2024 / 2024 2023 / 2024	0.05 / 1.09 1.13 / 1.53	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	Big Springs / Res A TH1 / TH2	2024 / 2024 2023 / 2024	0.10 / 0.36 0.07 / 0.34	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Constituent	Units	Sample Source	Year	Level Detected	SMCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride	mg/L	Big Springs / Res A TH1 / TH2	2024 / 2024 2024 / 2024	0.8 / ND 15.2 / 3.7	500	none	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	Big Springs / Res A TH1 / TH2	2024 / 2024 2024 / 2024	133 / 108 284 / 261	1,600	none	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	mg/L	Big Springs / Res A TH1 / TH2	2024 / 2024 2024 / 2024	ND / ND 10.5 / 17.1	500	none	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Big Springs / Res A TH1 / TH2	2024 / 2024 2024 / 2024	110 / 74 230 / 170	1,000	none	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
Constituent	Units	Sample Source	Year	Range Detected	MRDL (MCL)	MRDLG (PHG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	mg/L	Distribution	2024	0.24 - 0.54	4.0	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes	ug/L	Distribution	2024	2.5 - 8.5	(80)	(N/A)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	Distribution	2024	ND - 5.8	(60)	(N/A)	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique (Type of approved filtration technology used):	Pall membrane microfiltration with chlorination
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(a) : (That must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1– Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month 2– Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than either consecutive hours 3– Not exceed 1 NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Stand-ard No. 1:	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year:	0.050
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements:	0
(a)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.	

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.

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.

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).

