Northstar Community Services District
Martis Valley Water System
Annual Water Quality Report

2020

This state-mandated annual report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water.

Northstar Community Services District
900 Northstar Drive
Truckee, CA 96161

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

Dear 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 PCWA since 2010. The NCSD is committed to delivering the highest quality drinking water, ensuring that our customers receive clean, safe water from their taps. In 2020, 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 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 2020, the District delivered roughly 150 million gallons of drinking water through 48 miles of pipeline to over 1,100 residential and commercial services throughout the Martis Valley Water System.

Should you have any questions, would like to obtain additional information, or in case of a water emergency, please contact the Northstar Community Services District.

530-562-0747

About Your 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline:**

1-800-426-4791

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 Board) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Martis Valley Water Quality Results

Primary Drinking Water Standards

CONSTITUENT	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper	10	0.073	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

* Samples collected in 2016

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	Level Detected (RAA)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	mg/L	[4]	[4]	(0.63)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Arsenic*	ug/L	10	0.004	2.5 - 2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium*	ug/L	10	0.02	0 - 1.1	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Total Dissolved Solids*	mg/L	1,000	None	130	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance*	uS/cm	1,600	None	180 - 190	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride*	mg/L	500	None	1.6 - 1.9	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate*	mg/L	500	None	1.1 - 1.4	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

Monitoring of Unregulated Substances

Sodium*	mg/L	None	None	6.9 - 7.4	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Hardness*	mg/L	None	None	79 - 83	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Radon 222[2]	pCi/L	None	None	930 - 1600	Erosion of natural deposits

[2]Radon samples were last collected in 2001. There is no current requirement to monitor for radon in drinking water. Further information is provided in this report.

DEFINITIONS: Understanding Your Water Quality Report

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.

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

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.

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

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

HRAA: Highest Running Annual Average

<: Less Than

ND: ND or Non-Detected: An analysis result below detectable levels.

NA: Non-Applicable

Environmental Influences on Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salt and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

Statement on Lead

(none found in this system)

Infants, young children, and pregnant women are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of the materials used in your home's plumbing. If your water faucet has not been used for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

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

Note to At-Risk Water Users

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 at (800) 426-4791.

About Your Water Supply

Note on Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, smell, or taste. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering a home through soil, radon entering through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon is 4 pCi/L or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly.

For additional information, call your State radon program (800-745-7236), the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (800-426-4791) or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

2020 Testing Results

Measurements reported here were collected in 2019 (unless otherwise noted). In accordance with federal regulations, data is from the most recent tests. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.