



Northstar Community Services District
Martis Valley Water System
Annual Water Quality Report
2023

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 (NCS D) 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, NCS D staff performed daily operations and maintenance on behalf of Placer County Water Agency since 2010. The NCS D is committed to delivering the highest quality drinking water, ensuring that our customers receive clean, safe water from their taps. In 2023, 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 send 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 2023, the District delivered 118 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, would like to obtain additional information, or in the 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	UNITS	AL	PHG	90th Percentile Level Detected	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ug/L	15	0.2	0.846	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper	mg/L	1.3	0.3	0.077	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL or [MRDL]	MCLG or [MRDLG]	Level Detected (HRAA)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	mg/L	[4.0]	[4]	(0.62)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	N/A	ND - 1.2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	60	N/A	ND - 1.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Arsenic	ug/L	10	0	2.5 - 2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	ND - 1.70	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	ND - 0.21	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Total Dissolved Solids*	mg/L	1,000	N/A	130	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance*	uS/cm	1,600	N/A	180 - 190	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride*	mg/L	500	N/A	1.6 - 1.9	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate*	mg/L	500	N/A	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

* Samples collected in 2016

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.

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.



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.

Statement on Lead

If present, elevated levels of 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, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

2023 Testing Results

Measurements reported here were collected in 2023 (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.