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)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 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 eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.051
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.

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.

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 order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that 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 provide the same protection for public health.

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, pets 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.

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. The 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 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/safewater/lead.

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 cost 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.

Northstar Community Services District
Northstar 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:

The Northstar Community Services District (NCSD) is proud to provide some of the nation's cleanest drinking water. 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 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 state-of-the-art Water Treatment Facility prior to being delivered to the customers' tap. The other two sources are wells (TH-1 and TH-2) 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 2023, the District delivered roughly 160 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 go to our website at www.northstarcsd.org

In case of a water or sewer emergency, please call
530-562-0747

Want More Information?

The NCSD Board of Directors meets regularly each month. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. For meeting dates, times and locations please contact our main office at (530) 562-0747. You may also find more information by visiting our website: www.northstarcsd.org

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o habla con alguien que lo en-

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.
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

NCSD WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2023

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminant	Number of detections	Number 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 *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	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	Level Detected	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ug/L	Distribution	2021	4.40	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	mg/L	Distribution	2021	0.238	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 TH1 / TH2	2017 2018 / 2017	3.8 22 / 14	none	none	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	mg/L	Big Springs TH1 / TH2	2017 2018 / 2017	57 59 / 93	none	none	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent	Units	Sample Source	Year	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	ug/L	Big Springs TH1 / TH2	2017 2023 / 2023	ND 5.3 / 2.2	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	Big Springs TH1 / TH2	2023 N/A / 2023	0.047 N/A / 1.53	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	Big Springs TH1 / TH2	2017 N/A / 2023	0.099 N/A / 0.34	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent	Units	Sample Source	Year	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride	mg/L	Big Springs TH1 / TH2	2017 2018 / 2017	0.7 8.2 / 4.0	500	none	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	Big Springs TH1 / TH2	2017 2018 / 2017	134 259 / 266	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	mg/L	Big Springs TH1 / TH2	2017 2018 / 2017	0.4 11 / 17.2	500	none	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Big Springs TH1 / TH2	2017 2018 / 2017	91 180 / 197	1000	none	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Constituent	Units	Sample Source	Year	Level Detected	MRDL (MCL)	MRDLG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	mg/L	Distribution	2023	0.43-0.73	4.0	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes	ug/L	Distribution	2023	ND-2.8	(80)	(N/A)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	Distribution	2023	ND-2.7	(60)	(N/A)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection