

# Georgetown Divide Public Utility District



**Domestic Water**

**Irrigation Service**

**On-Site Waste Disposal**

**1946~ 2010 Reflecting on the Past. Planning for the Future.**

The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District is pleased to present our annual newsletter to our customers, which not only includes two documents mandated by the California Department of Public Health (**1. Annual Water Quality Report /Consumer Confidence Report** and **2. a State Notification Letter** regarding the District's water treatment processes), but also provides an overview of GDPUD's projects and services. We have combined all information into one mailing to save on printing and mailing costs.

Dear GDPUD Customer,

The 2009 calendar year brought many fiscal challenges to our nation, our state and our community. GDPUD has also been impacted and always looks for ways that we can cost-effectively provide a high-quality and reliable water source to our customers.

Please be assured that we are ever mindful of the fact that we are stewards of ratepayer money. But one of our fiscal realities is that our water conveyance system is aging and the costs to maintain it increase every year. We pride ourselves on our proactive inspection and maintenance program, which not only helps us to prevent major and costly breaks, but also enhances water quality and reliability.

Sometimes, however, we must upgrade or replace components to either meet state regulations or because replacement may bring greater fiscal returns on the investment. In an effort to keep ratepayer costs down and remain fiscally responsible, we cancelled the construction of the Greenwood Lake Water Treatment Plant (GLWTP). This decision was made by your Board of Directors due to increased costs, the elimination of available state funding and ratepayer concerns.

Instead, we will retrofit the Auburn Lake Water Treatment Plant (ALWTP), ensuring that it meets state and federal surface water treatment standards while continuing to provide you with a safe and reliable water supply. We anticipate that the retrofit will be complete in 2012.

We are pleased to report that our 09-10 operating expenses were reduced by more than 3% over 08-09 expenditure levels; and while regulations require increased certification of our employees, the number of employees providing services has not changed since the 1960's.

As a District in a small community, our neighbors are our customers and so we are especially sensitive to the fiscal impacts to the Divide. If you need to make alternative payment arrangements for your GDPUD bill, please contact the office so that we can discuss options available.



GDPUD crews fabricated sampling station housings, resulting in a significant savings over purchasing. These stations normally cost \$800 each, but cost \$250 each to build, and are a required component of the state mandated sampling program. Pictured (L to R): Marty Ceirante, Kyle Madison, Jason Smith and Craig Carlyon.

GDPUD 2009 NEWS BRIEFS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

GDPUD staff carry out the vision and goals established by our Board of Directors.

Below are highlights of our 2009 accomplishments.

**Residential & Commercial Domestic Water Service.** We provided more than 637 million gallons of water to 3,640 residential and commercial customers in 2009.

GDPUD is providing **FREE** water conservation kits for homes built before 1992. Please contact us for your kit today!

**Irrigation Water.** The District supplied nearly 5,000 acre feet of water to irrigation customers from May through September. If you are interested in providing input into irrigation policies and processes, please call the District office and ask to be placed on the Irrigation Committee to receive meeting notices.



New filter at Walton Lake WTP

**Wastewater Services.** In 2009, we performed 1,268 wastewater inspections in the Auburn Lake Trails Zone. Of the 134 septic tanks connected to the Community Disposal System (CDS), 5 leaking tanks were replaced in 2009. The District is preparing a Sewer System Management Plan pursuant to new State requirements.

**Communication.** Our District website, [www.gd-pud.org](http://www.gd-pud.org) is easy to use and a cost-effective way to communicate with you. You can also sign up to receive emailed agendas prior to the meetings.

**Hydroelectric Supply & Revenue.** GDPUD reactivated the Tunnel Hill Hydroelectric plant during 2009. The planned production is expected to be 2.1 million kWh, which is enough electricity to power 175 homes for an entire year! Combined with the Buckeye Hydroelectric Plant that we reactivated in 2008, the District's total power production is 3.6 million kWh per year.



Repaired flume

**Facilities Maintenance.** In an effort to increase supply and reliability, we installed almost 1,000 feet of 48-inch pipe, lined approximately 1,000 feet of ditch with shotcrete and repaired several flumes. The District continually repairs or replaces components that reduce reliability or use water inefficiently. Maintenance work typically consists of repairing, constructing and installing flumes and pipelines; cleaning weeds and growth in ditches that impedes water flow; stabilizing banks to prevent water loss; and repairing damage from storm events or other external forces. Call us at 333-4356 for repairs or concerns.

**Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Plant Retrofit.** Due to the increased costs to construct the Greenwood Lake Water Treatment Plant and the state's rescission of available construction funding, GDPUD has opted to retrofit the ALT plant instead.

**CA Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA) Loan** —The state of California is attempting to bridge their \$24 billion deficit by shifting local property taxes from local districts, such as GDPUD, to the state's coffers. GDPUD is participating in a process called "securitization" as a means of insulating the District and its ratepayers from the impacts that this tax shift would have on its operations. This effort by the District will prevent customers from being impacted by the state's local property tax grab.



New intake screens at Walton Lake WTP



# Georgetown Divide Public Utility District

## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2009 CALENDAR YEAR (REPORTED IN 2010)

### DEAR WATER USER,

This report provides a snapshot of your water quality. We are pleased to report that in 2009, as in years past, your water met all US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, our water system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Included in these pages are details on where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state standards. For additional information on water quality, customers may contact the District at (530) 333-4356.

### About Contaminants

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. GDPUD 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>.

### Water Quality Rules Explained

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and CA Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

### Some People Are More Vulnerable

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 and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### Natural Materials Can Enter Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs and canals. As water travels over the surface of the land 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 septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

### Natural Materials Can Enter Water (cont.)

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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, septic systems and agricultural application.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### WATERSHED HEALTH

#### Water Source Assessment

Source water protection is the primary barrier for providing safe drinking water. A contaminant that does not enter the water source does not need to be removed. An assessment of the district's drinking water source was completed in December 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities for which no associated contaminants have been detected in the water supply: historic gas stations, historic mining operations, wastewater treatment systems, forest management activities, recreational use, storm drain and storm water discharges and illegal dumping. You may request a copy of the complete assessment or a summary at the GDPUD office or by contacting the CDPH District Engineer, at (916) 449-5600.

### YOUR WATER SUPPLY

Your water originates in the Sierra, flows into Stumpy Meadows Reservoir and is transported through a Gold Rush-era canal system and pipes to the Walton Lake and Auburn Lake Trails water treatment plants.

The Walton Lake plant serves the communities of Georgetown, Garden Valley, Kelsey and Greenwood. The Auburn Lake Trails plant serves Auburn Lake Trails, Cool and Pilot Hill.

Both plants use a multi-barrier process to ensure the quality of your drinking water. Each plant uses liquid bleach to disinfect raw water before it undergoes treatment. The treatment process involves coagulation for the removal of fine particles, filtration using sand and anthracite, disinfection, and reduction of corrosivity through use of sodium carbonate. Treated water is stored in tanks and piped to customers.

# Georgetown Divide Public Utility District

## GDPUD Consumer Confidence Report

2009 Calendar Year (Reported in 2010)

### Primary Drinking Water Standards--Health Related

Parameters/Constituents	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Your Water	Meets Standards	Typical Source of Contaminant
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#### Microbiological Primary Drinking Water Standards

Turbidity	NTU	TT=1 NTU	0.1	0.26 highest (0.04 average)	YES	Soil runoff
		TT=95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	n/a	100%		

**TURBIDITY NOTE:** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water or the level of suspended matter in the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. In reporting turbidity, the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits are specified.

Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule) (weekly)		no more than one positive monthly sample	0	1	YES	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (Total Coliform Rule) (weekly)		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive	0	0	YES	Human and animal fecal waste

**COLIFORM NOTE:** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present.

#### Inorganic Chemicals- Source Water Results

Aluminum	ppm	1.0	0.6	0.0925 average (0.065-0.12)	YES	<b>Note on Inorganic Chemicals:</b> The state does not require us to report undetected inorganic chemicals. These test results are included as a courtesy for our customers.
Antimony	ppm	6	20	ND	YES	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	YES	
Asbestos	fibers/L	7 MFL	(7 MFL)	ND	YES	
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	YES	
Beryllium	ppb	4	1	ND	YES	
Cadmium	ppb	5	0.07	ND	YES	
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND	YES	
Copper	ppm	RAL=1.3	0.3	ND	YES	
Cyanide	ppb	150	150	ND	YES	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	ND	YES	
Lead	ppb	RAL=15	0.2	ND	YES	
Mercury (inorganic)	ppb	2	1.2	ND	YES	
Nickel	ppb	100	12	ND	YES	
Nitrate (as Nitrate, NO <sup>3</sup> )	ppm	45	45	ND	YES	
Nitrite (as Nitrogen, N)	ppm	1	1	ND	YES	
Perchlorate (2008)	ppb	6	6	ND	YES	
Selenium	ppb	50	50	ND	YES	
Thallium	ppb	2	0.1	ND	YES	

#### Natural Radioactivity

Gross Alpha Activity (2004)	pCi/L	15	0	ND	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (2004)	pCi/L	5	0	ND	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (2004)	pCi/L	20	0.5	ND	YES	Erosion of natural deposits

#### Organic Chemicals

Glyphosate (10/07)	ppm	700	900.0	ND	YES	Runoff from herbicide use
Triclopyr (10/07)		NS	NS	ND	YES	Runoff from herbicide use
Hexazinone (12/01)		NS	NS	ND	YES	Runoff from herbicide use

#### Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	NA	46.5 running annual average 63.0 highest quarterly average (21.0-92.0 range)	YES	By product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	17.7 running annual average 26.9 highest quarterly average (9.1-35.1 range)	YES	By product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG=4	0.72 average (0.57 to 0.90 range)	YES	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

#### Definitions

<p><b>MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level.</b> 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.</p> <p><b>MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.</b> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <p><b>MRDL: Maximum Residual Detection Limit.</b> 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.</p> <p><b>MRDLG: Maximum Residual Detection Limit Goal.</b> The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.</p> <p><b>NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.</b> A measurement of water clarity.</p> <p><b>Primary Drinking Water Standard:</b> MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p>	<p><b>PHG: Public Health Goal;</b> 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.</p> <p><b>RAL: Regulatory Action Level</b> is the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a system must follow.</p> <p><b>ND: Non-Detected</b></p> <p><b>NS: No Standard</b></p> <p><b>NA: Not Applicable</b></p> <p><b>ppm: parts per million</b></p> <p><b>ppb: parts per billion</b></p> <p><b>mg/L: milligrams per liter</b> (1 mg/L = 1 ppm)</p> <p><b>pCi/L: pico curies per liter</b></p> <p><b>TOC: Total Organic Carbon</b></p> <p><b>TT: Treatment Technique</b> is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>
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**Note to GDPUD Customers:** Some samples, though representative, are more than a year old. The state allows us to monitor some constituents less than once per year because the concentration of these constituents does not change frequently.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

# Georgetown Divide Public Utility District

## GDPUD Consumer Confidence Report

2009 Calendar Year (Reported in 2010)

### Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Aesthetic

Parameters / Constituents	Unit	Secondary MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Your Water	Meets Standards	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Source water results</b>						
<i>Note: There are no PHG's or MCLG's for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because these are not health-based, but set on the basis of aesthetics.</i>						
Aluminum	ppb	200		92.5 average (65- 120 range)	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color	units	15 units		ND	YES	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper	ppm	1.0		ND	YES	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Aggressive Index		NS		8.86 - 8.93 (slightly corrosive)	YES	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppb	500		ND	YES	Municipal & industrial waste discharges
Iron	ppb	300		55 average (ND-110 range)	YES	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50		7.0 average (ND-14 range)	YES	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	ppb	5		ND	YES	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	45		ND	YES	Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from sewage systems; erosion of natural deposits
Odor-Threshold	units	3		ND	YES	Naturally occurring organic materials
Silver	ppb	100		ND	YES	Industrial discharges
Zinc	ppm	5		ND	YES	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000		24 average (23-25 range)	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (EC)	micromhos	1600		24	YES	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500		0.67	YES	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500		ND	YES	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

### Additional Constituents

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	ppm	NS	NS	13.5 (12-15 range)	YES	Naturally occurring in water
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	2.35 average (2.2-2.5 range)	YES	Naturally occurring in water
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	ND	YES	Naturally occurring in water
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	ND	YES	Naturally occurring in water
pH (daily treated water)	units	6.5-8.5	NS	8.22 average (7.75 - 8.40 range)	YES	Naturally occurring in water
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	1.55 average (1.3-1.8 range)	YES	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	9.45 average (9.0-9.9 range)	YES	Naturally occurring in water, generally from magnesium and calcium.

**How Data is Collected and Reported**—The tables presented on these pages list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2009 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables was collected during 2009. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. During 2009, the district conducted monitoring for an additional 78 contaminants, none of which were detected in our water supplies. In addition, the state waived testing for more than 30 additional contaminants that are sometimes tested. Some of the data in this Consumer Confidence Report, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.

# Georgetown Divide Public Utility District

## PUBLIC NOTICE TO DISTRICT CUSTOMERS

### OLDER WATER TREATMENT PROCESS DOES NOT MEET NEW STATE STANDARDS

Dear Customer,

The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District takes great pride in the high quality of the water we supply to our customers. In our many years of service, our water has always met or exceeded state and federal public health standards.

Even though our water continues to meet all of these standards, one of the methods in our water treatment process has become outdated under today's state standards. This is not surprising in a smaller, rural community where water treatment plants are older (the Auburn Lake Trails plant was built in 1971). It is financially challenging for a district with a small customer base to pay for millions of dollars in water system improvements.

Six years ago, on February 9, 2004, the California Department of Public Health, Office of Drinking Water issued an administrative order (No. 01-09-04CO-002) that instructs the district to comply with state regulations regarding the filtration of drinking water. Printed here is the state's public notification message:

#### NOTIFICATION OF FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DRINKING WATER TREATMENT STANDARDS

"The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District is providing this notice at the direction of the State of California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management (Department) to bring to your attention certain matters regarding the treatment of your drinking water supply.

The Department establishes standards for the quality of drinking water, including regulations for the quality of water supplies drawn from lakes and streams (i.e., surface water). If such water is inadequately treated, microbiological contaminants in the water may cause disease. Disease-causing organisms, if present, can cause symptoms including diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possibly jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. (These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water.)

Since it is infeasible to analyze treated water for all disease-causing organisms that may be present, the Department has established enforceable requirements (Surface Water Treatment Regulations) for treating surface water to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. The regulations include specific criteria for filtering and disinfecting surface water to remove or destroy microbiological contaminants. Drinking water that is treated to meet these criteria is considered to be safe.

The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District water treatment plants use a filtration technology that is not among those listed in the Surface Water Treatment Regulations. Because the District has not demonstrated to the Department that its treatment plants provide a degree of treatment equivalent to the listed technologies, the plants are not considered to be in compliance with the Department's regulations. The District is currently working toward bringing its water treatment plants into compliance with the regulations or constructing new facilities that will comply with the regulations.

It is estimated that all improvements and/or studies to the system will be made by Dec. 31, 2012. The District will keep you informed on a regular basis of progress made to resolve this issue. If you have any questions regarding this notification, or our service, please call GDPUD at (530) 333-4356."

#### District Summary

The district's water treatment plants were considered to be state of the art when they were built, but the "in-line filtration" technology does not meet current standards. Your Board of Directors wants to provide the best possible service to customers but is also very concerned about costs and resulting impacts on water rates.

The district is making significant progress in bringing its water treatment facilities into compliance with current regulations. A new filtration system was added in June 2005 at the Walton Lake Water Treatment Plant, which brings it into compliance with state standards.

***Due to the high cost of building Greenwood Lake Water Treatment Plant and the loss of state funding, the District will be retrofitting the existing Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Plant to meet the state and federal surface water treatment standards. The District is working with the state to establish a new date for compliance.***

In the meantime, you may consider your water safe to drink.



## WATER BILL PAYMENT OPTIONS

Bi-monthly water bills are mailed in odd months (January, March, May, July, September and November), and cover service for the previous two months. Bills are due and payable the last day of the above-listed months. *(Ex: The bill you receive in early January covers service from November 1 – December 31 and is due upon receipt. The bill will be delinquent if not paid by January 31.)*

Those customers who would rather budget on a monthly basis can submit a payment of about half of a typical bill each month.

**Be sure to include your customer number with your water payment or other correspondence,** and mail to: PO Box 4240, Georgetown, CA 95634

Customers wishing to drop off payments after normal business hours may use the payment drop box located at the main office entry.

## FLUCTUATING WATER PRESSURE

For more than 60 years, GDPUD has provided a reliable, safe water supply for our customers. Typically, our treated water customers receive pressures in excess of 50 psi (pounds per square inch), which is sufficient to supply water to any number of appliances and uses throughout the day.

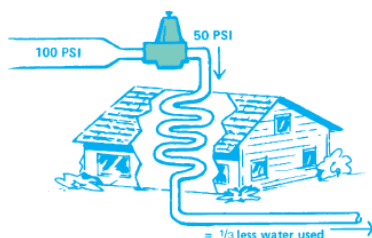
On occasion, however, breaks in the system or other maintenance interruptions may result in pressure fluctuations. During these times, customers may experience lower water pressure for a short period of time.

However, it's the surges or increased water pressure after the repairs that can be troublesome, sometimes pushing with enough force to cause leaking pipes, banging water pipes, dripping faucets or leaking water heaters. Over time, high pressure entering appliances can also reduce the life expectancy of those appliances.

In order to reduce the damage associated with water surges or high water pressure, customers should install a water pressure regulator, or water pressure reducing valves. These valves serve two primary uses: (1) they automatically reduce the high incoming water pressure from GDPUD's main distribution lines and thereby reduce the potential for pipe damage; and (2) they regulate the water pressure to the home at a consistent and satisfactory level — usually at 50 psi— which results in water conservation.

Water pressure regulators are typically installed at the meter and can be installed by any plumber or homeowner.

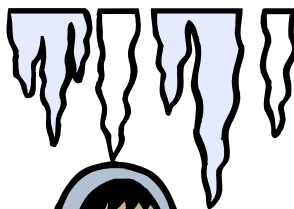
Please call the District at 333-4356 if you would like more information.



Graphic by Watts Regulator Co.

## EMERGENCY AND COLD-WEATHER PLANNING

The cold weather at the end of 2009 unfortunately resulted in frozen or broken pipes for some of our customers. In addition to the costs of replacement pipes and materials, some homeowners missed work or other obligations to make the repairs.



Some good ideas to do during the colder months:



- An easy and free fix is to disconnect all hoses from outside spigots and drain them and all water from outdoor faucets.
- Cover all outside spigots, exposed outdoor pipes and pipes in unheated areas of your home with foam pipe insulation available at hardware stores. You may also build a box with interior insulation to cover irrigation controls.
- If an overnight freeze is in the forecast, keep your sink cabinets open to keep the warmth flowing through. You may also choose to let water trickle from faucets to prevent freezing.

If your pipes break, shut off your main water valve and the water heater. If you cannot shut off your water yourself at the shut-off valve, call GDPUD at (530) 333-4356 and we will come and help.

## DO YOU HAVE A WATER LEAK?



If you have noticed an increase in your water usage, but you have not changed the way you use your water, you may have a water leak in your home or property.

This spring or summer is a good time to check for leaks.

First, shut off your main water valve to your home and then turn on a faucet in the home to test that the valve is off. Go to the water meter and check whether the meter's dials are moving.

If the meter is still running although no water is running in your home or on your property, you could have a leak between the meter and your home's shut-off valve.

If the meter is not moving, the leak could be inside your home.

To check for a toilet leak, remove the toilet tank lid. Place 10 drops of food coloring into the toilet tank. Do not flush. Wait 10 minutes.

Check the toilet bowl. If color appears within the bowl within 10 minutes, you have a toilet leak.

You can replace or repair your toilet with supplies at a hardware store.

**GEORGETOWN DIVIDE  
PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT**  
PO BOX 4240, GEORGETOWN, CA 95634  
**OFFICE HOURS: M—F 7:45 AM—4:30 PM**



### **Your GDPUD Board Members**

The Board meets regularly on the second Tuesday of each month, at 9:00 am at the District offices, located at 6425 Main Street in Georgetown.

Your board members are:

- Bob Diekon, President
- Norm Krizl, Vice President
- Bonnie Neeley, Treasurer
- Michael Cooper, Immediate Past President
- JoAnn Shepherd, Director

### **GDPUD CREWS MAINTAIN WATER QUALITY AND RELIABILITY**



**GDPUD seeks ways to conserve water and improve reliability. Please call us at 333-4356 to report repair needs or water loss concerns.**



**Before (top) and After (bottom) photos of Cherry Acres Ditch. Crews must continually remove vegetation that impedes the flow of irrigation water.**

**GDPUD installed nearly 1,000 feet of 48-inch pipe upcountry to conserve water and enhance reliability. Once construction was complete, crews stabilized the site prior to winter (bottom photo).**

