

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District



Domestic Water

Irrigation Service

On-Site Waste Disposal

1946~ 2011 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,

Every year brings more opportunities for our District to meet the daily demands of providing safe, reliable water to our communities while forecasting water use to meet the needs of our future customers. This year is no different.

This year, in addition to meeting the daily maintenance and operational needs of our customers, we embarked upon an important task of applying to the State Water Resources Control Board for water rights for the Stumpy Meadows Project. The Stumpy Meadows Project was constructed between 1960 and 1962 and at that time, we obtained two water rights permits: one that allows the storage of water at Stumpy and the second that allows a direct diversion from Pilot Creek for delivery to meet our customers' needs.

The Board rightly anticipated then that we should continue to apply for the permit extensions every 10 years until such time that our communities have reached maximum water use capacity. We have reached this milestone, and have prepared this water rights licensing package not only so that we can maintain rights to our highest water use, but also to embed current environmental standards into our operational practices.

While water rights issues can be complicated, we want to assure you that your GDPUD Board works to bring the staffing and expertise necessary to meet the current and future water needs of our communities while anticipating and budgeting for ongoing maintenance of our facilities.

Most of our customers simply want to know that when they turn on a faucet, they will get safe, reliable water. For those of you who would like to know more about our budgets, reports and projects, we invite you to visit our website at www.gd-pud.org, or attend our meetings held on the second Tuesday of every month at 9:00 am at our District offices.



The District applied for water rights licensing of Stumpy Meadows in 2010. Stumpy stores 20,000 acre feet of water and is the source of the water for the Divide communities.

Photo by Roberta Long, 2006.



Stumpy Meadows spilled on December 19, 2010, only the fourth time it has spilled that early.

GDPUD 2010 NEWS BRIEFS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

Below are highlights of our 2010 accomplishments.

Hydroelectric Supply & Revenue. Both Tunnel Hill and Buckeye Hydroelectric Plants were in production for the full year, producing 3.6 million kiloWatt hours, which is enough electricity to power 300 homes for an entire year.

Buckeye Hydroelectric Plant



Residential & Commercial Domestic Water Service. We provided more than 554 million gallons of water to 3,571 residential and commercial customers in 2010.

GDPUD is providing **FREE** water conservation kits for homes built before 1992. Please stop by and pick up 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 and mailing list.

Wastewater Services. In 2010, we performed 1,313 wastewater inspections in the Auburn Lake Trails On-Site Wastewater Disposal Zone. In order to reduce the inflow and infiltration into the Community Disposal System (CDS) six leaking septic tanks were replaced in 2010. One homeowner took advantage of the District's no-interest loan for a year to help pay for the cost of this tank replacement.

The Board also adopted the State-mandated Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) in August 2010, which outlines more stringent maintenance and inspection activities of the CDS to prevent sanitary sewer overflows. The SSMP was prepared by in-house staff, resulting in an approximate \$50,000 savings to the District.

GDPUD customers have experienced no sewer overflows since 2005 due to the District's implementation of the septic tank leak detection and replacement program. This program has been instrumental in significantly reducing the inflow and infiltration into the CDS sewer collection system and in extending the collection system's life.



Black Oak Mine Tank Exterior

Facilities Maintenance. We recoated the interior and exterior of the Black Oak Mine water storage tank in 2010 and continued this maintenance on other tanks in 2011. The purpose of the coating is to maintain the integrity of the tanks and to prevent corrosion and pitting, which would eventually create holes in the tank that can lead to catastrophic failure of the tank.

The Black Oak Mine tank is a 300,000-gallon tank that serves Garden Valley and Greenwood. We estimated the price to be around \$300,000, but were able to shop the market and negotiate a \$128,000 price, saving significant ratepayer funds. The project was completed on schedule and within budget.

Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Plant Retrofit. GDPUD was able to secure a \$200,000 grant from the El Dorado County Water Agency towards engineering and design cost for this project. Rather than construct a new plant, the Board voted in 2009 to retrofit the ALT plant, resulting in significant savings for the customers. The retrofit is at the 60% design stage, with final design expected to be complete in 2011 and construction final in 2013.

Fiscal. The California Society of Municipal Finance Officers awarded GDPUD an "Excellence in Budgeting" Award for its 2009-2010 operating budget. The award is based not only on the fact that GDPUD met all budget standards for municipal agencies, but also because the necessary fiscal detail was mixed well with written overviews, pictures and charts that make these complex budgets easier for the public to understand. The District's 2009-2010 budget was reduced by 3.35% from the previous year's budget. To view District budgets, audits and other details, go to our website at www.gd-pud.org.

DEAR WATER USER,

This report provides a snapshot of your water quality. We are pleased to report that in 2010, 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 Becky Siren at GDPUD 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

2010 Calendar Year (Reported in 2011)

Primary Drinking Water Standards--Health Related

Parameters/ Constituents	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Your Water		Meets Standards	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Walton Lake WTP Service Area	Auburn Lake Trails WTP Service Area		
Microbiological Primary Drinking Water Standards							
Turbidity	NTU	TT=1 NTU	0.1	0.22 highest (0.06 average)	0.31 highest (0.05 average)	YES	Soil runoff
		TT=95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	n/a	100%	100%		
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule) (weekly)		no more than one positive monthly sample	0	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	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	ND	ND	YES	Note on Inorganic Chemicals: 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	ND	YES	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	YES	
Asbestos	fibers/L	7 MFL	(7 MFL)	ND	ND	YES	
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND	ND	YES	
Beryllium	ppb	4	1	ND	ND	YES	
Cadmium	ppb	5	0.07	ND	ND	YES	
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND	ND	YES	
Copper	ppm	RAL=1.3	0.3	ND	ND	YES	
Cyanide	ppb	150	150	ND	ND	YES	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	ND	ND	YES	
Lead	ppb	RAL=15	0.2	ND	ND	YES	
Mercury (inorganic)	ppb	2	1.2	ND	ND	YES	
Nickel	ppb	100	12	ND	ND	YES	
Nitrate (as Nitrate, NO ³)	ppm	45	45	ND	ND	YES	
Nitrite (as Nitrogen, N)	ppm	1	1	ND	ND	YES	
Perchlorate (2008)	ppb	6	6	ND	ND	YES	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	ND	ND	YES	
Thallium	ppb	2	0.1	ND	ND	YES	

Natural Radioactivity

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

Organic Chemicals

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

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

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	NA	25.3 running annual average 29.5 highest LRAA (21.0-32.0 range)	42.25 quarterly average 55.0 highest LRAA (28.0-68.0 range)	YES	By product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	15.3 quarterly average 18.2 highest LRAA (9.6-20.1 range)	24.7 quarterly average 32.2 highest LRAA (16.3-33.8 range)	YES	By product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG=4	0.74 average (0.58 to 0.92 range)	0.74 average (0.58 to 0.92 range)	YES	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Definitions

<p>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.</p> <p>MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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>MRDL: Maximum Residual Detection Limit. 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>MRDLG: Maximum Residual Detection Limit Goal. 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>NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measurement of water clarity.</p> <p>Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>RAL: Regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a system must follow.</p> <p>ND: Non-Detected</p> <p>NS: No Standard</p> <p>NA: Not Applicable</p> <p>ppm: parts per million</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion</p> <p>mg/L: milligrams per liter (1 mg/L = 1 ppm)</p> <p>pCi/L: pico curies per liter</p> <p>TOC: Total Organic Carbon</p> <p>TT: Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average</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 o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District

GDPUD Consumer Confidence Report

2010 Calendar Year (Reported in 2011)

Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Aesthetic

Parameters / Constituents	Unit	Secondary MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Your Water		Meets Standards	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Walton Lake WTP Service Area	Auburn Lake Trails WTP Service Area		
Source water results							
<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		ND	ND	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color	units	15 units		ND	ND	YES	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper	ppm	1.0		ND	ND	YES	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Aggressive Index		NS		8.6 - 8.61 (slightly corrosive)	8.6 - 8.61 (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	ND	YES	Municipal & industrial waste discharges
Iron	ppb	300		ND	240	YES	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50		12	ND	YES	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	ppb	5		ND	ND	YES	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Nitrate as NO ₃	ppm	45		ND	ND	YES	Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from sewage systems; erosion of natural deposits
Odor-Threshold	units	3		ND	1	YES	Naturally occurring organic materials
Silver	ppb	100		ND	ND	YES	Industrial discharges
Zinc	ppm	5		ND	ND	YES	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000		21	27	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (EC)	micromhos	1600		25	28	YES	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500		0.70	0.73	YES	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500		0.5	ND	YES	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes.

Additional Constituents

Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	ppm	NS	NS	12	14	YES	Naturally occurring in water
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	1.9	2.3	YES	Naturally occurring in water
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	ND	ND	YES	Naturally occurring in water
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	ND	ND	YES	Naturally occurring in water
pH (daily treated water)	units	6.5-8.5	NS	8.15 average (8.07 - 8.14 range)	8.11 average (7.99 - 8.20 range)	YES	Naturally occurring in water
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	1.4	1.4	YES	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	7.6	9	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 2010 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 2010. 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 2010, 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.

Seven 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 District's Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Plant uses 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 to the system will be made in 2013. 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 Becky Siren at 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.

The District is currently in the design phase for retrofitting the existing Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Plant to meet the state and federal surface water treatment standards and expects completion of the project in 2013.

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

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District

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 95634-4240.

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

In an effort to reduce the financial burden on those customers whose bills remain unpaid for more than 30 days, the Board reduced the account delinquency fees from \$25 to \$12 per occurrence and the finance charges from 10 percent monthly to 1 percent bimonthly after the first 30 days. All other fees such as returned check charges, reconnection fees and payment collection fees remain the same. The new fees take effect August 2011. For a fee schedule, please visit our website at www.gd-pud.org under the publications drop-down menu.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE!

Please visit our website at www.gd-pud.org to download agendas, minutes, ordinances, publications and other important information.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Conserving water doesn't mean you should sacrifice your vegetable garden. By making small changes every day, you can reduce your water consumption sometimes by hundreds of gallons a month.

- Take shorter showers. A 5-minute shower uses 4-5 gallons versus 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off the water while brushing your teeth or shaving to save up to 500 gallons per month.
- Change your showerhead to a water-efficient one and use 750 gallons less water each month.
- Compost food and vegetables instead of using water to flush it down the garbage disposal.
- Run your dishwasher with full loads only. And if your clothes washer has a water level selector, be sure to check it before each wash to avoid overfilling with water.
- Keep a water pitcher in the refrigerator instead of running the faucet to get cold water.

GDPUD REQUIRED TO REDUCE WATER CONSUMPTION BY 20% BY 2020

Even though GDPUD is considered a rural water agency, because we have more than 3,000 connections, we must comply with the state's mandate to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Recently, the state added a new requirement for reducing water consumption by 20% by 2020 and asked water purveyors to update their Plans to reflect these conservation measures.

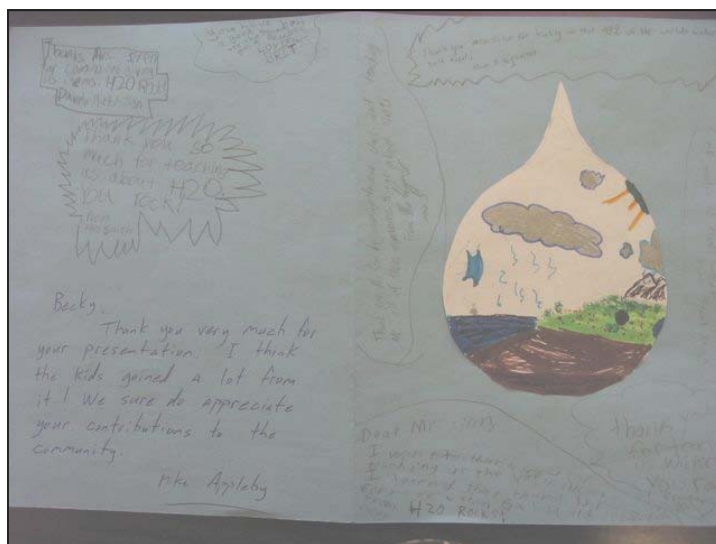
Thankfully, the Board anticipated the water reduction mandates several years ago and put several measures into place already, such as:

- Appointing a water conservation coordinator (Becky Siren) to help the District's customers implement conservation measures;
- Monitoring unaccounted water every billing cycle and identifying remedies;
- Offering water conservation kits to customers (call 333-4356 for your free kit!);
- Providing water education and conservation information to schools to reach our youngest customers (see photo below); and
- Passing an ordinance with a tiered rate structure (the more you conserve, the more you save!)

Many of our customers are conservation-minded and have implemented many water saving ideas. But we need everyone to practice water conservation to meet the requirements set by state law.

See information on this page for ways you can reduce water use, or check out other water conservation websites, such as www.h2ouse.com or www.wateruseitwisely.com.

(Go online to www.gd-pud.org to download a copy of our Urban Water Management Plan.)



Children from Georgetown School sent this note to Becky Siren to thank her for a presentation she gave regarding water conservation.

**GEORGETOWN DIVIDE
PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT**

PO BOX 4240, GEORGETOWN, CA 95634-4240
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:

- Norm Krizl, President
- Bonnie McLane, Vice President
- Bonnie Neeley, Treasurer
- Ray Griffiths, Director
- Kathy Otermat, Director

GDPUD CREWS MAINTAIN WATER QUALITY AND RELIABILITY



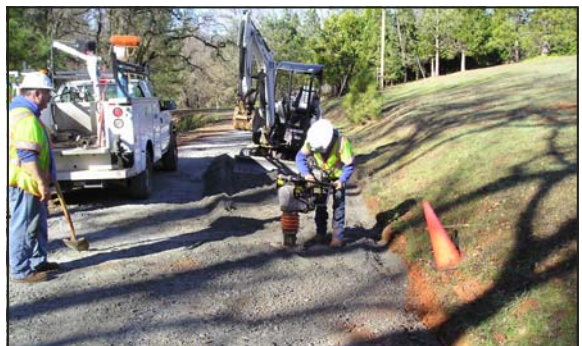
Top Left: Crews repair 300 feet of pipe in an area that is geologically unstable. They shotcrete the head wall to prevent water seeping into the piped section.



Top Right: Come rain or...snow. GDPUD staffer Jack Bohn drives the Snow Cat up to Stumpy Meadows to check on the facilities. Staff member Kyle Madison is in the background.



Bottom Left: Crews make a repair band to fix a raw water pipe near ALT Water Treatment Plant. Jacob Walsh (L), Chris Barbour (R back) and Matt Sampson (R front) are the crew members.



Bottom right: Crew members Marty Ceirante (L) and Jason Smith complete a fix to a service line leak in Garden Valley, leaving a restored roadway