

Las Vegas Paiute Colony Annual Water Quality Report

2015

Public Water System #093200376



Is my water safe?

This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Water is purchased from the LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, Public Water System ID# NV0000090. See the attached water quality report for more information on the water quality.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 including:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microbial Contaminants								
Total Coliform Units: N/A	0	2 or more positive samples / month	All results negative	N/A	N/A	2015	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform/E. Coli Units: N/A	0	2 or more positive samples / month	All results negative	N/A	N/A	2015	No	Human and animal waste

Special Education

Statements

Additional Information for 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. PWS system 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/leadfactsheet.html>.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
positives samples	positive samples/year: the number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: % of samples taken monthly that were positive
N/A	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level 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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
mrem/yr	Millirem per year

Monitoring and Reporting Violations							
Contaminant Name	Type of Violation	Begin/End Date	Comments	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Return to Compliance	Return Date	Action Comment
Five Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	Failure to submit DBPR results for Stage 1 or 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule	1/1/2015 12/31/2015	Failed to monitor and/or report required monitoring results due annually	Reporting monitoring results as required	After Colony Infrastructure Project is completed this summer		Prior to 2015, the Colony water system had not been designated as a distinct Public Water System by the EPA.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Failure to submit DBPR results for Stage 1 or 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule	1/1/2015 12/31/2015	Failed to monitor and/or report required monitoring results due annually	Reporting monitoring results as required	After Colony Infrastructure Project is completed this summer		Prior to 2015, the Colony water system had not been designated as a distinct Public Water System by the EPA.
Lead and Copper Rule	Failure to submit Followup and Routine Sampling results for Lead and Copper Rule	7/1/2015 12/31/2015	Failed to monitor and/or report required Lead and Copper monitoring results due every six months	Reporting monitoring results as required	After Colony Infrastructure Project is completed this summer		Prior to 2015, the Colony water system had not been designated as a distinct Public Water System by the EPA.
Total Coliform	Major monitoring/reporting compliance violation for routine bacteriological monitoring	12/1/2015 12/31/2015	No routines reported	Report all future required results	Yes	3/26/2016	Prior to 2015, the Colony water system had not been designated as a distinct Public Water System by the EPA.
Total Coliform	Major monitoring/reporting compliance violation for routine bacteriological monitoring	10/1/2015 10/31/2015	No routines reported	Report all future required results	Yes	3/26/2016	Prior to 2015, the Colony water system had not been designated as a distinct Public Water System by the EPA.
Total Coliform	Major monitoring/reporting compliance violation for routine bacteriological monitoring	8/1/2015 8/31/2015	No routines reported	Report all future required results	Yes	10/1/2015	
Total Coliform	Major monitoring/reporting compliance violation for routine bacteriological monitoring	7/1/2015 7/31/2015	No routines reported	Report all future required results	Yes	10/1/2015	

How can I get involved? Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information. Your input is important to us!

For more information please contact:

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