

WEST WENDOVER WATER SYSTEM

Consumer Confidence Report – 2017

Covering Calendar Year – 2016

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are continually being made to improve their water systems. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings. **For more information, please contact Raul Naranjo at 775-664-2593.**

Your water comes from:

| Source Name | Source Water Type |
|----------------|-------------------|
| SHAFTER 5 WELL | Ground Water |
| SHAFTER 1 WELL | Ground Water |
| SHAFTER 6 WELL | Ground Water |
| SHAFTER 2 WELL | Ground Water |
| JOHNSON SPRING | Ground Water |
| SHAFTER 4 WELL | Ground Water |
| SHAFTER 3 WELL | Ground Water |
| PEQUOP 1 WELL | Ground Water |
| PEQUOP 2 WELL | Ground Water |

We add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the source water assessment, please contact us.

Message from EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, may also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system tested a minimum of 5 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presences in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

Water Quality Data

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1- December 31, 2016. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Non-Detects (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): a million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Testing Results for WEST WENDOVER WATER SYSTEM

| Microbiological | Result | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|-----------------|---|---|------|--------------------------------------|
| Coliform (TRC) | In the month of September, 1 sample returned as positive. | MCL: Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month – No more than one positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |

| Disinfection By-Products | Monitoring Period | RAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------|------|-----|------|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 2014 | 1 | 0.69 - 1.2 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2015 | 1 | 0.65 – 1.13 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Lead and Copper | Date | 90 TH Percentile | | Unit | AL | Sites Over AL | Typical Source |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|------|-----|---------------|---|
| COPPER | 2014 - 2016 | 0.123 | .0062-.028 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| LEAD | 2014 - 2016 | 2 | 1.3-2.9 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|------|----------------|
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|------|----------------|

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|------|-----|------|---|
| ARSENIC | 8/10/2015 | 4 | 4 | ppb | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| BARIUM | 8/10/2015 | 0.1 | .09-0.1 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| FLUORIDE | 9/29/2015 | 0.6 | 0.1-0.6 | ppm | 2 | 4 | Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. |
| NITRATE | 9/13/2016 | 0.48 | 0.482 | mg/L | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| SELENIUM | 9/13/2012 | 1 | 1 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| TOLUENE | 10/11/2016 | .00051 | .00051 | mg/L | 1 | 0 | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| XYLENES, TOTAL | 9/13/2016 | .001 | .001 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |

| Radionuclides | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-------|-----|------|--|
| COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) | 10/11/2016 | 2.3 | 0.6 - 2.3 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| COMBINED URANIUM | 9/13/2016 | 1 | 1 | µg/L | 30 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U | 10/11/2016 | 3.2 | 1.9 – 3.2 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U | 10/11/2016 | 3.2 | 1 – 3.2 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY | 9/29/2015 | 5.4 | 5.4 | pCi/L | 50 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

| Secondary Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | SMCL | MCLG |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|------|------|------|
| ALUMINUM | 9/29/2015 | 0.07 | 0.07 | mg/L | 0.2 | |
| CHLORIDE | 8/15/2015 | 15 | 6-15 | mg/L | 400 | |
| IRON | 9/29/2015 | 0.31 | 0.31 | mg/L | 0.6 | |
| MAGNESIUM | 8/10/2015 | 12 | 8 - 12 | mg/L | 150 | |
| MANGANESE | 9/29/2015 | 0.018 | 0.018 | mg/L | 0.1 | |
| ODOR | 3/16/2016 | 8 | 6 - 8 | TON | 3 | |
| O-XYLENE | 9/13/2016 | 0.00044 | 0.00044 | mg/L | 10 | 0 |
| pH | 8/15/2016 | 8.7 | 8-8.7 | pH | 8.5 | |
| SODIUM | 9/29/2015 | 23 | 23 | mg/L | 200 | 20 |
| SULFATE | 8/10/2015 | 22 | 10-22 | mg/L | 500 | |
| TDS | 8/10/2015 | 249 | 194-249 | mg/L | 1000 | |
| COLOR | 4/11/2017 | 10 | 10 | C.U. | 15 | |

Health Information About Water Quality

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. City of West Wendover Water System had one positive result for Total Coliform in September of 2016, and this was a warning of possible problems. We performed additional sampling in September and October, and all samples have since shown no further evidence of this biological contaminant.

Violations

During 2016 the City of West Wendover failed to test for the contaminants listed in the table below as required by state and federal laws. Because West Wendover Water System public water system did not monitor or failed to monitor completely during the period indicated below, West Wendover Water System did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time.

| Type | ID or Tag No. | Source Name | Contaminant | Monitoring Period | Number of Samples Required | Number of Samples Taken |
|------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 93 | WO9 | Shafter 6 Replacement well | Color | 3YR 2014 - 2016 | One | 0 |

What does this mean to me?

This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time.

What does the “Violation Type Code” mean?

Violation code 93 indicates that the violation is a State violation rather than a violation of the Federal or National Primary Drinking Water Standards. *These are violations for failing to monitor for State secondary contaminants* or failing to monitor primary drinking water contaminants during a state assigned monitoring year.

EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" (SMCLs). They are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, **color**, and odor. ***These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.***

Color may be indicative of dissolved organic material, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand, and the potential for the production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products. Inorganic contaminants such as metals are also common causes of color.

Corrective actions;

The City of West Wendover water system as soon as it was notified of the violation, has taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards. Please see “Secondary Contaminants” table on the previous page.