

City of West Wendover Annual Water Quality Report 2010

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

West Wendover is committed to providing you with safe and reliable drinking water.

As part of the commitment we are providing this brochure as a snapshot of the quality of water we provide to you, our customer. It includes information about the sources of your water and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water Authority vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our water supplies have not violated a maximum contaminant level or any system water quality standards. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. For more information about your water, or to receive an individual copy of this report, call 664-2593 ask for Raul Naranjo or Amber Dehn.

What does the EPA require water systems to test for?

Currently the Federal and State EPA require the water system to test for over one hundred different chemicals and contaminants. The items listed in the chart represent only the chemicals that have been detected in the West Wendover water system. (Chart at end of report)

Where does our water come from?

Our water is pumped from six deep wells and one spring. This system is overseen by the Johnson Springs Transmission System, which is made up of representatives from both Wendover and West Wendover. It's operated and maintained by the West Wendover Public Works Department.

Do we have enough water for the future?

Currently the Johnson Spring Transmission System is in the final phase of completing construction and accepting a new water well. The new water well will be designated Shafter # 6 and is capable of pumping 500 gallons per minute. Our storage capacity is over 3 million gallons. Our pumping capacity is around 2,000 gallons per minute. Our supply is plentiful now and for future growth.

What are we doing to protect our water?

Environmental Health Specialist from the Nevada Bureau of Health Protection Services has conducted a Vulnerability Assessment for our water system. Each source was individually evaluated for potential sources of contamination. In addition, the City of West Wendover has completed the drinking water source protection plan to increase public awareness and create management plans to preserve the integrity of each source. The city has also completed the Cross Connection Control Plan. The city has completed the Operations and Maintenance Manual and Emergency Response Plan. The O & M Manual has information that describes the normal procedures for operations, maintenance and emergency procedures as per NAC 445A.6667. The Emergency Response Plan describes what procures the system operators would do in case of power, mechanical, electrical failures, natural disasters or in case of breaks in water mains. As per NAC 445A.6665 The City of West Wendover has currently installed three generators in our wells. This will insure that our wells will be able to keep the water supply operating in case of a power outage.

How do contaminants get into my water anyway?

The sources of our drinking water include a spring and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, chemicals and in some cases, radioactive materials. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Contaminants that may be present in our source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile. Which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. It may also come from gas station, urban storm runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, also mining activities.
- TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) A byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Other health related information:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. These may include immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing cancer treatment, organ transplant, HIV/AIDS, immune system disorders, infants and elderly persons. These people can be more susceptible to contaminants in the water and should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. There are also EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Nevada Source Water Assessment Program Summary:

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was amended in 1996 to require states to develop and implement Source Water Assessment Programs (SWAP) to analyze existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water.

Water System Contamination Vulnerability: The water system is considered potentially vulnerable to the following contaminant groups.

- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
- Inorganic Compounds (IOC)
- Radionuclides

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are typically associated with gas stations and gas cleaners; Inorganic Compounds (IOC) are typically associated with natural deposits, fertilizers, septic systems, and asbestos components in the distribution system; and radionuclides are typically associated with erosion of natural deposits and industrial activities. Radionuclides can be naturally occurring from the decay of natural deposits in the ground.

A copy of the complete assessment is available for viewing at the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (BSDW) Carson City office between the hours of 8:00 and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. It is suggested that an appointment be made if you are interested in viewing a report. The BSDW office is located at 901 So. Stewart St. Suite 4001, Carson City, Nevada 89701. Telephone 1-775-687-9520.

Lead and Copper Monitoring:

The West Wendover Water System last required monitoring period was in 2008. At that time we did not exceed the limits set by EPA or State contaminant levels. For more information or for a copy of the latest lead and copper testing please contact Raul Naranjo at 775-664-2593.

2008 Lead and Copper tests results. 90th Percentile

Contaminant	Lead (Pb)	Copper (Cu)
Result	.003 mg/L	.06 mg/L
MCL	.005 mg/L	.65 mg/L

Why we test for lead and copper? In older homes corrosion of plumbing systems could possibly release these contaminants. There may be some potential health effects from drinking water with contaminant levels above the MCL. Possible health effects from Copper are gastrointestinal distress, and liver or kidney damage. Possible health effects from Lead in infants and children are delays in physical or mental development, and in adults are kidney problems and high blood pressure.

How can I get involved?

This system is overseen by the Johnson Springs Transmission System, Which is made up of representatives from both Wendover and West Wendover, and is operated and maintained by the West Wendover Public Works Department. The Johnson Springs Transmission System generally meets once a month, usually every third Tuesday. For more information about these public meetings, we encourage you to call the West Wendover City office at; 775-664-3081.

Other information:

For information in Spanish please call Raul Naranjo.

Para recibir información en español por favor llame a

Raúl Naranjo.

TEL: 775-664-2593

FAX: 775-664-2617

E-MAIL: lab@westwendovercity.com

Water System contact information:

Water system name: West Wendover Water System

County: Elko

BSDW system ID Number: NV0000246

Address: P.O. Box 2825, West Wendover, NV 89883

Telephone: 775-664-3081

Fax: 775-664-3720 or 775-664-2617

E-Mail: lab@westwendovercity.com

Operators: Bryce Kimber / Raul Naranjo

TEL: 775-664-3363 or 775-664-2593

2009 Detected Contaminants, Some of the following data, though representative, is over six months old.

Detected Contaminants	Result	MCL	Analysis Date
Trihalomethanes Total	.71 ug/L	80 ug/L	9/2/09
Arsenic	.003 mg/L	.01 mg/L	8/29/09
Barium	.1 mg/L	2 mg/L	8/28/09
Magnesium	12 mg/L		8/28/09
Sodium	17 mg/L		8/28/09
Uranium	2 ug/L	30 ug/L	8/29/09
Chloride	11 mg/L		2/28/09
Sulfate	17 mg/L		8/28/09
Fluoride	.4 mg/L		8/27/09
Nitrogen, Nitrate as N	1.63 mg/L		8/31/09
Nitrite + Nitrate as N	1.63 mg/L		8/28/09
Total Dissolved Solids TDS	230 mg/L		8/27/09

2010 New well Detected Contaminants (Shafter # 6).

Detected Contaminants	Result	MCL	Analysis Date
Gross Alpha	12.9 pCi/L	15	2/4/10
Radium 226	.09 pCi/L	5	2/1/10
Radium 228	.5 pCi/L	5	1/27/10
Radium 226 + Radium 228	.6 pCi/L	5	2/2/10
Uranium	13 ug/L	30 ug/L	1/11/10

- **Note:** None of the contaminants detected were above the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level). MCL is the level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- **Note:** The following are secondary standards; Fluoride, Copper, Chloride, Sulfate and TDS.

What does the “Secondary standard” mean?

National Secondary Drinking Water Standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects such as skin or tooth discoloration or aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, or color, in drinking water. The EPA’s National Secondary Drinking Water Regulation is a non-enforceable guideline regarding contaminants which does not require systems to treat or remove contaminants.

Possible source of contaminates: Erosion of natural occurring deposits, Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

