

WEST WENDOVER WATER SYSTEM

Consumer Confidence Report – 2026

Covering Calendar Year – 2025

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua de beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Par mas informacion llame a Raul Naranjo 775-664-3363

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.

For more information, please contact Raul Naranjo at 775-664-3363.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
SHAFTER 1 WELL	Ground Water
SHAFTER 2 WELL	Ground Water
SHAFTER 3 WELL	Ground Water
SHAFTER 4 WELL	Ground Water
SHAFTER 5 WELL	Ground Water
SHAFTER 6 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 the 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 people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 healthcare 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 some small amounts of 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 them 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater run-off, and septic systems.

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. 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 7 samples per month in accordance with the Revised Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence 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 via newspaper, television, or radio.

While your supplied water meets the EPA's standard for Lead, *if present at elevated levels* this contaminant 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. Your Water 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 drinking 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2024 calendar year. Testing was done between January 1- to December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor 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.**

Arsenic: The following health effects information is required because our last arsenic test was above half the MCL. Again, the bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe to drink.

Arsenic occurs naturally in the environment and as a by-product of some agricultural and industrial activities. It can enter drinking water through the ground or run off into surface water sources. Although short-term exposures to high doses (about a thousand times higher than the drinking water standard) cause adverse effects in people, such exposures do not occur from public water supplies in the U.S. that comply with the arsenic MCL. Some people who drink water containing arsenic more than EPA's standard over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. MCLGs 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. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs 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 contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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. MRDLGs 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): the 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 the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
HAA5	2025	0.31	0.47	µg/L	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2025	0.59	1.2	µg/L	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90 TH Percentile		Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2023	0.086	ND - .124	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2023	.00	ND - .002	ppm	.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	2024	5	2-5	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	2024	0.16	.10 - .16	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	2025	0.6	.338-.457	mg/L	2	4	Natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	2025	2.54	0.5 – 2.54	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
NITRITE	2023	ND	ND	mg/L	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
THALLIUM	2022	.6	.6	ppb	2	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
SELENIUM	2023	0.001	.001	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	2024	1.2	0.8 – 1.2	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	2025	2.9	2.9	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	2024	5.1	1.3 - 5.1	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM - 226	2024	0.4	0.1 – 0.4	pCi/L	5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM - 228	2024	1.1	0.8 – 1.1	pCi/L	5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG
CHLORIDE	2025	18	14 - 18	mg/L	400	
MAGNESIUM	2025	13	13	mg/L	150	
MANGANESE	2024	0.024	0.001 - .024	mg/L	0.1	
pH	2025	8.1	8.1	pH	6.5 - 8.5	
SODIUM	2024	24	6-24	mg/L	200	20
SULFATE	2025	29	29	mg/L	500	
TDS	2025	267	257 - 267	mg/L	1000	
COLOR	2024	17	15-17	C.U.	15	
ODOR	2025	7	0 - 7	T.O.N.	3 TON	
IRON	2025	0	0	mg/L	0.6	
COPPER	2024	.009	.009	mg/L	1.0	
ZINC	2024	0.01	0.01	mg/L	5.0	

Water System

The Three Mile water reservoir, a concrete tank utilizing a specialized plastic liner, experienced a structural failure of the liner this past summer, necessitating the removal of the tank from service.

We are currently in the process of replacing the liner to restore the asset to full operational capacity. The project is progressing as scheduled, with completion and return to service anticipated within a couple of months.

Please be assured that this proactive maintenance work does not disrupt the quantity or quality of water supplied to our clients. System pressures and water quality standards are being maintained through alternative operational measures.

The Shafter 1 well has been out of service since October due to a motor failure. As this is one of our lowest-producing wells, this failure does not currently constitute an urgent operational issue.

We have scheduled a crew to pull the pump later this summer, at which time we will conduct a comprehensive assessment of both the pump and the well. We intend to take advantage of the downtime to clean the well and improve its efficiency.

Violations

Shafter 2 well, experienced a violation of the secondary drinking water standard for [Iron/Odor]. Although these contaminants are not a threat to public health, they can affect the aesthetic quality of the water, specifically causing [iron staining/rusty color OR odor issues]. These levels are being monitored to ensure they do not interfere with the usability of the water.

What does this mean?

These violations do not present an immediate threat to public health or overall water quality. While certain contaminants exceed Nevada’s Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs), these guidelines specifically address aesthetic, non-health-related characteristics such as taste, odor, or appearance.

High iron causes "rusty color, sediment, metallic taste, or reddish/orange staining".

High odor causes "rotten-egg, musty, or chemical smells".

What is being done?

We remain committed to rigorous water quality management, including ongoing testing and system flushing. These actions ensure that all water entering the transmission and distribution network consistently meet established safety standards, providing our community with a clean, reliable, and safe water supply.

For more information contact: Raul Naranjo – City of West Wendover - PO Box 2825 - West Wendover NV 89883
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