

# BEATTY WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT

## Consumer Confidence Report – 2014

### Covering Calendar Year – 2013

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.

Six wells were used in 2013. Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL EW4	Ground Water
INDIAN SPRING WELL	Ground Water
SUMMIT WELL	Ground Water
WELLS 1, 2, 3	Emergency Ground Water

We treat your water to remove several contaminants and 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. Immunocompromised 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 from 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 storm water 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 2 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 following below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2013 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, 2013. 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.



## 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):** 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.

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### Testing Results for BEATTY WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2013				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2013	4	3.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	3/8/2013	23	6.5 - 23	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
FLUORIDE	9/3/2013	6.8	0.5 - 6.8	ppm	2	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	3/27/2013	2.1	2.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	9/4/2012	10	10	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	9/4/2012	10.5	10.5	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG
CHLORIDE	9/20/2011	59	59	mg/L	400	
MAGNESIUM	9/20/2011	9	9	mg/L	150	
PH	9/20/2011	8.17	8.17	PH	8.5	
SODIUM	9/20/2011	110	110	mg/L	200	20
SULFATE	9/20/2011	140	140	mg/L	500	
TDS	9/20/2011	512	512	mg/L	1000	

### Violations

During the 2013 calendar year, BEATTY WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT is required to include an explanation of the violation(s) in the table below and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MCL, AVERAGE	MCL	ARSENIC	1/1/2013 - 12/31/2013
MCL, AVERAGE	MCL	FLUORIDE	4/1/2013 - 12/31/2013


### Health Information About Water Quality

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The EW-4 Well, our largest production well and the only well that has arsenic treatment, was down since June 18th, 2012. Therefore we had smaller back-up wells on line until August, 2013, which provided water higher than the Federal Standard for Arsenic & Fluoride. We tried to use a minimal amount of the water from these alternate sources in our overall blend in the distribution lines. The readings provided to you is the annual average from the distribution line samples taken throughout the year. The EW-4 Well was put back into production August of 2013, along with the Water Treatment Plant to reduce the arsenic levels.

High Fluoride in the water was due to the need to use the older wells to keep up with the demand during summer months. Our high fluoride wells are currently out of production. This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine (9) years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than two (2) milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride concentration greater than 2.0 mg/L. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine (9) should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride (the maximum contaminant level for fluoride) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed two (2) mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call at the phone number located under the heading How might I become actively involved on page 1 of this report. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.



Contact Name: Rob Shirley or Lorraine Eastman

Address:

P. O. Box 99, 1300 A Avenue North

Beatty, NV 89003

Phone: 775-553-2931

Fax: 775-553-2168

E-Mail: [waterdoctor5@sbcglobal.net](mailto:waterdoctor5@sbcglobal.net)

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