

City of West Wendover Annual Water Quality Report 2007

*Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua de beber.
Traduzcalo 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 standard. 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 three deep wells and one spring. This system is overseen by the Administrative Authority, which is made up of representatives from both Wendover and West Wendover, and is operated and maintained by the West Wendover Public Works Department.

Do we have enough water for the future?

Currently the Administrative Authority is in the initial phase of exploration for possible new water well. 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 the system would do incase 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 two generators in our wells. This will insure that our wells will be able to keep the water supply operating incase of a power outage.

How do contaminants get into my water anyway?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, springs 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 activity.

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. Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, central nervous system and may have increased risk of cancer.

Other health related information:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immune-compromised persons such as persons under going cancer treatment, organ transplant, HIV/AIDS, immune system disorders, infants and elderly persons. These people can be more susceptible to contaminants in the water. 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 (1-800-426-4791)

Important information about your water monitoring requirements not met:

NOTICE OF VIOLATION: Failure to comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements as per Nevada administrative code (NAC) 445A.453. West Wendover Water System public water system (PWS I.D. # NV0000246) did not test 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 public 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.

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.

The contaminants the public water system did not monitor are listed in the table below, with the period during which sample should have been taken, and the number of samples required for each contaminant.

VIOL TYPE	ID OR TAG NO.	SOURCE NAME	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING PERIOD	NUMBER OF SAMPLES REQUIRED	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN
93	STO3	THREE MILE RESERVIOR	BARIUM	YEAR 2006 1/1/2006 TO 12/31/2006	1	0
93	STO3	THREE MILE RESERVIOR	MERCURY	YEAR 2006 1/1/2006 TO 12/31/2006	1	0

If you have any questions or comments regarding these violations, please call PWS contact: Raul Naranjo or Bryce Kimber at phone no. 775-664-2593 or 775-664-3363.

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 during a State assigned monitoring year.

Corrective Actions:

The West Wendover Water System has sampled for the contaminants listed above and did not exceed the state or federal limits.

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)**
- **Radionuclide's**

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 radionuclide's are typically associated with erosion of natural deposits and industrial activities.

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 2005. At that time we did not exceed the limits set by the state or federal regulator. For more information or for a copy of the latest lead and copper testing please contact Raul Naranjo at, Phone: 775-664-2593.

How can I get involved?

This system is overseen by the Administrative Authority, 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 Administrative Authority generally meets once a month. For more information about these 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 informacion en español por favor llame a Raul 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

Operator: Bryce Kimber Jr. / Raul Naranjo

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

2006 Test Results- Some of the following data, though representative, is over one year old.

Detected Substance	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Possible Sources
Gross alpha	15 pCi/L		3.5pCi/L	3.5pCi/L	3.5pCi/L	Decay of natural and made deposits
Uranium	.03 mg/L		.0027mg/L	.0027mg/L	.0027mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	250mg/L		12mg/L	12mg/L	12mg/L	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Secondary water standard (EPA does not require systems to comply)
Fluoride	4mg/L		.2mg/L	.2mg/L	.2mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits. Secondary water standard (EPA does not require systems to comply)
Magnesium			14mg/L	14mg/L	14mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrogen, Nitrate+Nitrite as N	10mg/L		2mg/L	2mg/L	2mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium			19mg/L	19mg/L	19mg/L	
Sulfate	250mg/L		25mg/L	25mg/L	25mg/L	Secondary water standard (EPA does not require systems to comply)
Barium	2mg/L	2mg/L	.1mg/L	.1mg/L	.1mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.