ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT

Consumer Confidence Report 2019 Covering Calendar Year – 2018

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Por mas informacion contacte a Raul Naranjo a 801-440-2790

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 801-440-2790.**

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
17TH & M ST WELL	Ground Water
10TH & M ST WELL	Ground Water
WELL RW 7P	Ground Water
GOLF COURSE WELL PWCOE 09-05	Ground Water
WELL RW-6P	Ground Water
NORTH ST WELL	Ground Water
TERRACE WELL PWCOE 09-02	Ground Water

We add disinfectant to your water 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. Immune 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 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 7 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.

"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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

Water Quality Data

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2018 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, 2018. 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): 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.

Water Quality Data

Testing Results for Ely Municipal Water Department

Disinfection By-Products		Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
TTHM	2014	1	0.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	2018	1	.015	mg/L	.015	.06	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2017	.067	ND - .53	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives.
Lead	2017	1	ND – 9.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	11/8/18	.0050	.0021 - .0050	mg/L	.001	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	11/8/18	.13	.13	ppm	2	2	Discharging of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	11/8/18	.18	.14 - .18	ppm	2.0	2.0	Natural deposit; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate	2018	4.8	ND – 4.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Picloram	3/30/18	.29	.29	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Selenium	11/8/18	.0064	.0020-.0064	mg/L	.05	.05	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	3/30/18	.66	.66	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Radionuclides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Value**	**Range**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Combined Uranium	11/8/2018	2.4	2.4	µg/L	30	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha, Including Radon & Uranium	9/14/2018	5.6	5.1 – 5.6	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium – 226	9/8/2016	0.4	0.4	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon	12/7/2017	776.9	776.9	pCi/L			

Secondary Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Value**	**Range**	**Unit**	**SMCL**	**MCLG**
Chloride	11/8/18	39	2.5 - 39	mg/L	400	
Magnesium	11/8/18	47	12 - 47	mg/L	150	
Manganese	11/8/18	.035	.035	mg/L	0.1	
pH	11/8/18	8.07	7.59 – 8.07	pH	6.5 - 8.5	
Iron	11/8/18	.82	.072 - .82	mg/L	0.6	
Zinc	11/8/18	.028	.028	mg/L	5.0	
Sodium	11/8/18	25	25	mg/L	500	
Sulfate	11/8/18	32	8.3 - 32	mg/L	500	
Color	11/8/18	5.0	2.5 – 5.0	C.U.	15.0 C.U.	
Odor	11/8/18	1.4	0 – 1.4	TON	3.0 TON	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	11/8/18	430	140 - 430	mg/L	1000	

Potential health effects of disinfections byproducts and man-made chemical compounds chiefly used as herbicides are liver, kidney or central nervous system problems and increased risk of cancer. These contaminants can be produced as part of the disinfection process of the drinking water. At this time we cannot determine if these contaminants are present in our water. As directed by NDEP, we need to sample on the prescribed dates later this year to return to compliance.

Health Information About Water Quality

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for lead, it is present in low levels. Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761). While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from

drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for nitrate, it does contain low levels of nitrate. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Only about 1-2 percent of radon in the air comes from drinking water. However, breathing radon increases the risk of lung cancer over the course of your lifetime. Some radon stays in the water; drinking water containing radon also presents a risk of developing internal organ cancers, primarily stomach cancer. However, this risk is smaller than the risk of developing lung cancer from radon released to air from tap water. Although the EPA has previously proposed maximum contaminant levels for radon, there are currently no federal (or state) drinking water standards for radon.

Violations

During the 2018 calendar year, ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT 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. In 2018, routine water testing by the City of Ely identified that a sample from the Terrace Well was above the Secondary Maximum Level (MCL). The MCL for Iron is 0.6 mg/L our sample result was 0.82 mg/L. The Terrace Well is seldom used and we believe that incorrect sampling technique was the cause of the high result. We are testing for three consecutive months at this site and we need to be below the MCL to return back to compliance.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	IRON	1/1/2018 - 12/31/2018

For more information please contact: Raul Naranjo – Water System DRC – 801-440-2790

City of Ely - 501 Mill St. - Ely, NV 89301 - Phone: 775-289-2430