

# ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT

Consumer Confidence Report – 2022

Covering Calendar Year – 2021

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 775-664-2593.**

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
17TH AND M ST WELL	Ground Water
NORTH ST WELL	Ground Water
GOLF COURSE WELL PWCOE 09-05	Ground Water
10TH AND M ST WELL	Ground Water
WELL RW 7P	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 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 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 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 regulation that limits the number 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 protections 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 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 by newspaper, television, or radio.

### Water Quality Data

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2021 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, 2021. 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.

### Testing Results for ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year 2021				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2021	1	0.52 - 0.59	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90 <sup>TH</sup> Percentile		Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2017 - 2019	0.067	0 - 0.53	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2017 - 2019	1	0 - 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	12/9/2021	4.7	0 - 4.7	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	11/8/2018	0.13	0.081 - 0.13	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	12/22/2021	1.6	0 - 1.6	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
NITRATE	3/25/2021	3.8	0.41 - 3.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
PICLORAM	12/9/2021	0.38	0.28 - 0.38	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
SELENIUM	11/8/2018	6.4	0 - 6.4	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)	9/10/2020	0.7	0 - 0.7	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	11/8/2018	2.4	0 - 2.4	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	10/8/2020	4	0 - 4	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG
CHLORIDE	12/9/2021	39	4.4 - 39	mg/L	400	
IRON	3/25/2021	1.7	0 - 1.7	mg/L	0.6	
MAGNESIUM	12/9/2021	45	12 - 45	mg/L	150	
pH	12/9/2021	7.98	7.54 - 7.98	pH	8.5	
SODIUM	12/9/2021	22	22	mg/L	200	20
SULFATE	12/9/2021	38	11 - 38	mg/L	500	
TDS	12/9/2021	400	140 - 400	mg/L	1000	
ZINC	12/9/2021	0.023	0 - 0.023	mg/L	5	

### **Health Information About Water Quality**

**Your water meets the EPA's standard for Lead.** If present at elevated levels, however, 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>.



## Violations

During the 2021 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.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Analyte</b>	<b>Compliance Period</b>
<b>MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR</b>	MON	DIQUAT	1/1/2021 - 12/31/2021
<b>MCL EXCEEDENCE</b>	MCL	IRON	1/1/2021 - 6/30/2021

### Health Information About the Above Violation(s)

Ely failed to monitor for Diquat for the year 2021, and we are issuing a Public Notice regarding this violation. We have begun our return to compliance by sampling for Diquat in July of this year, 2022. As this was a failure to monitor violation and not an exceedance, no known health effects are believed to have resulted from the missed sample.

The results of the analyses of water samples collected during the first half of 2021 indicate that iron was at or above the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) of 0.6 mg/L. The detected concentration was 1.7 mg/L. Based on the sample results, the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (BSDW) has issued a violation for exceedance of the SMCL for iron in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2021. Continued monitoring for this contaminant is required. Public notification and corrective action are also required.

Iron is mostly an aesthetic issue. Noticeable effects related to iron concentrations above the SMCL include rusty watercolor; sediment; metallic taste; and reddish or orange staining of plumbing fixtures. Gastrointestinal irritation, in some individuals, can be caused by high Iron levels.

During the Sanitary Survey Inspection of the water distribution system conducted by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Bureau (BSDW) on Thursday, October 21, 2021. The following significant deficiency was noted during the inspection.

Facility: Concrete Storage Tank 2MG

Description: Contamination Protection; The storage facility must be maintained to prevent pollution and contamination by way of leaks and openings (prevent entrance of rain, surface water, dust, birds, insects, and other animals). NAC 445A.6708.4 and 445A.67095; 2

The outer concrete coating of the tank has significant cracks that are allowing water to enter between the outer shell and the concrete wall and it causes Efflorescence (crystalline deposit of salts that can form when water is present in or on brick, concrete, stone, stucco or other building surfaces). The city had a dive team tank inspect the inside of the tank and also inspected the outside of the tank. It was found that there is no immediate danger of water contamination or failure of the integrity of the tank walls.

The city is currently looking for a structural engineer who specializes in concrete tanks to do a full evaluation and we are repairing the outer concrete coat of the tank.