ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT

Consumer Confidence Report – 2026 Covering Calendar Year – 2025

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 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 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 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 below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2025 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 between January 1- December 31, 2025. 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.

Water Test Results

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year 2025				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2025	1	No Detected	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HHA5	2025	1	No Detected	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile		Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2025	0.05	0 - 0.21	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2025	1.6	0 – 2.1	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	2025	3.5	3.5	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	2025	0.0855	.085-.086	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	2022	1.8	1.8	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
NITRATE	2025	3.3	.31 – 3.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
PICLORAM	2023	0.14	0.14	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	2025	1.0	1.0	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 226	2025	< 0.6	<0.5 - <0.6	pCi/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 228	2025	< 0.8	< 0.8 – 1.0	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	2025	< 9.4	< 9.4	pCi/L			

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG
CHLORIDE	2025	9.0	8.8 – 9.0	mg/L	400	
IRON	2025	0.82	0.11 – 0.82	mg/L	0.6	
COPPER	2025	0.076	0.076	mg/L	1.0	
MAGNESIUM	2025	23	16 - 23	mg/L	150	
MANGANESE	2025	0.012	0.012	mg/L	0.1	
pH	2025	8.32	8.15 – 8.32	pH	8.5	
SODIUM	2025	9.0	5.4 – 9.0	mg/L	200	20
SULFATE	2025	25	17 - 25	mg/L	500	
TDS	2025	200	180 - 200	mg/L	1000	
ZINC	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 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

ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT public water system (PWS I.D. #NV0000038) did not test the contaminants listed in the table below as required by State and Federal laws. *Because* ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT *public water system did not monitor or failed to monitor completely during the period indicated below,* ELY MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT *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.*

Sampling for the contaminants will be initiated during this year's testing (2026) and you will be notified of any violation of the standards.

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 samples should have been taken, and the number of samples required for each contaminant.

Type	Category	Analyte	Water System Facility	Compliance Period
Failed to test	Drinking Water	Nitrate	17th and M Well	2025
Failed to test	Drinking Water	VOCs Phase 2 & 5	10th and M Well	2025

If you have any questions or concerns regarding these violations, please call PWS contact: Raul Naranjo – DRC at cell number: 801-440-2790.

Health Information About the Above Violation(s)

N/A

Water System Information

Under the Lead and Copper Rule Revision (LCRR) the City of Ely water department conducted inventory of the service lines materials. The aim is to protect public health by reducing lead and copper levels in drinking water. If you would like to review the Lead and Copper inventory report, please contact the water department. At 775-293-1394.

If you have any questions on this report or the quality of your drinking water, please feel free to contact Ely Municipal Water Department at 775-664-2430.