



**Your water.**  
**Our commitment.**  
**65 years strong.**



**2019 Water Quality Report**  
Las Vegas Valley Water District

The Las Vegas Valley Water District is a not for profit water utility.

# Water delivered by the Las Vegas Valley Water District meets or surpasses all State of Nevada and Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Standards.

Reliable, high quality water. Service. Sustainability. That's what the Las Vegas Valley Water District has delivered to our desert community for **65 years**.

In 1954, our service area included about 45,000 residents. Today we deliver water to more than 1.5 million people! A not-for-profit utility, the Water District has built and responsibly maintained the city's water delivery system and served you—our customer—through periods of extraordinary change and community development. We're using sustainable technologies such as solar power and one of the nation's greenest vehicle fleets to increase efficiencies. Behind the scenes, we're investing more than \$600 million to maintain, expand and upgrade reservoirs, pumping stations and pipelines to keep our water system eight times more reliable than the national average.

We are proud to provide you this report in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Learn where your water comes from, what's in it, and how it's treated and delivered through one of the most state-of-the-art, award-winning municipal water systems in the nation.

You'll find additional water-quality information on [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com). Your 2019 report is based on data collected during the 2018 calendar year, unless noted otherwise. If you have questions, please see the last page for more consumer resources.



Lake Mead

## Where Your Water Comes From

Nearly **90 percent** of your water comes from Lake Mead. Nearly all of the lake's water originates as snowmelt in the Rocky Mountains that flows down the Colorado River.

The remaining water—**about 10 percent**—comes from wells that tap a deep groundwater aquifer beneath the Las Vegas Valley. That aquifer is naturally replenished by precipitation in the Spring Mountains and the Sheep Range.

Groundwater is used mainly May 1–Oct. 1 each year to meet peak water demand. Some groundwater wells also may operate Oct. 1–March 31 to optimize resources and minimize levels of trihalomethane, a treatment by-product. This helps ensure compliance with water-quality standards. If you live or work within several miles of the Water District's offices at Charleston and Valley View boulevards, or in the northwest valley, you may receive a blend of groundwater and treated Lake Mead water.

## How We Monitor, Test and Treat Your Water

In 2018, we conducted **295,500** analyses on **54,350** water samples—going beyond state and federal requirements to ensure your water quality meets or surpasses tough Safe Drinking Water Act standards.

We sample and test water from Lake Mead, from our storage reservoirs and from 367 sampling stations throughout our distribution system—including stations in customers' meter boxes. This helps ensure water quality is maintained all the way to your tap.

We treat water drawn from Lake Mead at the Southern Nevada Water Authority's two advanced water treatment facilities. State-of-the-art ozonation is our primary water treatment: Ozone provides a very powerful disinfectant that destroys bacteria, *Cryptosporidium* and other microscopic organisms that may be present. We also use a multistage filtration system to remove particles from the water.

As water leaves the treatment facilities, we add chlorine to protect it on the way to your tap. Additional corrosion-control efforts help maintain water quality throughout the district's water distribution system, which includes more than 6,500 miles of pipelines.

Because water drawn from the Las Vegas Valley groundwater aquifer is naturally filtered, it is simply treated with chlorine as it enters the distribution system.

## Understanding Test Results

On the following pages you'll view results of our 2018 testing and analyses. We **monitored for 91 regulated contaminants** as required by the U.S. EPA; 76 of these have "primary" standards and are listed in this report if they were detected in our water supply. We also monitored for more than 75 unregulated contaminants and for *Cryptosporidium*, which is required by the EPA for water systems that treat surface water. *Cryptosporidium*, a naturally occurring organism that can cause gastrointestinal distress, was not detected in any 2018 source (untreated) water samples.

Visit [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com) for a complete Water Quality Summary showing all monitoring results, including information beyond what is required in this report. Or contact our Water Quality Division at **702-258-3215**.



## Q & A

### Is my water "hard?" Why?

Many Western cities, including Las Vegas, have "hard" water, since we share the same primary water source: the mineral-rich Colorado River. Naturally abundant, harmless calcium and magnesium dissolve as the river flows. While you may notice a taste difference, your "hard" water (**278 parts per million or 16 grains per gallon**) poses NO health risk and meets ALL water-quality standards.

### Do you have water taste tips?

**Refrigerate** tap water in a pitcher—it boosts flavor and zaps chlorine perceptions. **Add a lemon or orange slice** to your glass for zest. **Try an activated carbon filter**, like those in carafe systems, for a few dollars more. These filters can improve taste, but don't remove hardness, minerals, sodium or fluoride.

### Should I use a water treatment system?

Supplemental home water treatment systems aren't necessary but may improve taste and hardness. Contact the Southern Nevada Water Authority for a free Consumer Reports® filter buying guide and fact sheets on filtration and home systems. Call **702-258-3215** or visit [snwa.com](http://snwa.com).

### How can I conserve water?

Here are three EASY ways to do your part:

#### 1 FOLLOW MANDATORY WATERING RESTRICTIONS

- ✓ **It's the law:** Water ONLY on your assigned days for each season and NEVER on Sunday.
- ✓ From May 1–Aug. 31, don't water between 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
- ✓ Find your assigned watering days at [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com).

#### 2 REMOVE UNUSED GRASS

Earn cash back: Visit [snwa.com](http://snwa.com) and enroll in the Water Smart Landscapes rebate program before trading your water thirsty grass for water-efficient plants.

#### 3 REPORT WATER WASTE

Visit [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com) from your mobile device or desktop to report water waste. You can even upload photos!



# Water Quality Test Results

## LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM <sup>(1)</sup>

## LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT GROUNDWATER (WELLS) <sup>(1)</sup>

## ALFRED MERRITT SMITH WATER TREATMENT FACILITY <sup>(1)</sup>

## RIVER MOUNTAINS WATER TREATMENT FACILITY <sup>(1)</sup>

These results represent levels of **regulated contaminants** in the treated water supply, based on 2018 data, except where noted. Visit [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com) for a complete Water Quality Summary.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Alpha Particles	pCi/L	15	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D <sup>(2)</sup>	16 <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.7 <sup>(2)</sup>	3.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	1	2	2	2	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	2	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.03 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.09 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling wastes
Bromate	ppb	10	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/A (groundwater is not treated with ozone)		2	4	3 <sup>(4)</sup>	3	9	7 <sup>(4)</sup>	By-product of drinking-water disinfection by ozonation
Chromium (Total)	ppb	100	100	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D <sup>(2)</sup>	6 <sup>(2)</sup>	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	Discharge from steel and and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3 <sup>(5)</sup> (Action Level)	1.3	0.1 <sup>(6)</sup>	1.2 <sup>(6)</sup>	0.8 <sup>(6)</sup> (90th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ppb	6	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D	0.9 <sup>(2)</sup>	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	Discharge from chemical and rubber factories
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.1 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive <sup>(7)</sup>
Free Chlorine Residual	ppm	4.0 <sup>(8)</sup> (MRDL)	4.0 <sup>(8)</sup> (MRDLG)	0.08	1.7	0.9 <sup>(4)</sup>	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A <sup>(9)</sup>	N/D	43	36 <sup>(10)</sup>	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			By-product of drinking-water disinfection	
Lead	ppb	15 <sup>(5)</sup> (Action Level)	0	N/D <sup>(6)</sup>	7.5 <sup>(6)</sup>	2.6 <sup>(6)</sup> (90th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.3	5.3 <sup>(11)</sup>	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D <sup>(2)</sup>	3 <sup>(2)</sup>	2	2	2	2	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; component of petroleum
Total Coliforms	percent positive per month	5%	0	0%	0.3%	0.1%	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Naturally present in the environment	
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A <sup>(9)</sup>	4	77	67 <sup>(10)</sup>	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			By-product of drinking-water disinfection	
Turbidity	NTU	95% of samples <0.3 NTU <sup>(12)</sup>	N/A	Treatment Facility Monitoring Only			Treatment Facility Monitoring Only		100% of samples were below 0.3 NTU. Maximum NTU was 0.073 on Feb. 15, 2018.		100% of samples were below 0.3 NTU. Maximum NTU was 0.154 on Jan. 11, 2018.			Soil runoff	
Uranium	ppb	30	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			1 <sup>(2)</sup>	3 <sup>(2)</sup>	4	4	4	4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2,4-D	ppb	70	70	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D <sup>(2)</sup>	0.1 <sup>(2)</sup>	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

### Key Terms

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**AMSWTF:** Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility

**Disinfection by-product (DBP):** A substance created by the chemicals or processes used to destroy potentially harmful microorganisms.

**Locational running annual average:** The average of sample results taken at a particular monitoring location for the previous four consecutive quarters.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**N/A:** Not applicable

**N/D:** Not detected. Does not equate to zero, but refers to an amount below analytical reporting limits.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measurement of water's clarity.

**Ozonation:** An advanced water treatment process that involves the addition of ozone, a very powerful gaseous disinfectant, to water to destroy bacteria, *Cryptosporidium* and other pathogens. Ozonation processes began at AMSWTF and RMWTF in 2003.

**Part per billion (ppb):** A unit used to describe the levels of detected contaminants. Equivalent to 1 cent in \$10 million.

**Part per million (ppm):** A unit used to describe the levels of detected contaminants. Equivalent to 1 cent in \$10,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water. Low levels of radiation occur naturally in many water systems, including the Colorado River.

**Running annual average:** The average of sample results for 12 consecutive months or four consecutive quarters, based on the monitoring requirements.

**RMWTF:** River Mountains Water Treatment Facility

**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Turbidity:** A measure of water clarity, which serves as an indicator of the treatment facility's performance.

### Footnotes

**(1)** Some Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations require monitoring from the distribution system, while other SDWA regulations require monitoring at the entry points to the distribution system (LVVWD wells, AMSWTF, RMWTF).

**(2)** Annual monitoring not required; data from 2017.

**(3)** This result is not a violation of the MCL. The MCL for alpha particles is based on net alpha particle activity, which excludes uranium's contribution to alpha particle activity. One well in 2017 had a gross alpha particle result of 16 pCi/L. In that sample, uranium's contribution to alpha activity was 1.6 pCi/L. When the uranium contribution was subtracted from the gross alpha particle activity, the net alpha particle activity was 14 pCi/L (below the MCL). SDWA regulations require additional monitoring for radium-226 if gross alpha particle results are greater than 5 pCi/L; all radium-226 test results were below the detection limit (1 pCi/L).

**(4)** This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2018. Reports are filed quarterly.

**(5)** Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique (TT) that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10% of tap-water samples exceed the Action Level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper the Action Level is 1.3 ppm, and for lead it is 15 ppb.

**(6)** Annual monitoring not required; data from 2016.

**(7)** By state law, the Southern Nevada Water Authority is required to fluoridate the municipal water supply. This law is not applicable to groundwater.

**(8)** Chlorine is regulated by MRDL, with the goal stated as a MRDLG.

**(9)** No collective MCLG but there are MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Haloacetic Acids: dichloroacetic acid (0), trichloroacetic acid (300 ppb); Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (0), bromoform (0), dibromochloromethane (60 ppb).

**(10)** This value is the highest locational running annual average reported in 2018. Reports are filed quarterly.

**(11)** While your drinking water meets EPA standards 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 agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

**(12)** Turbidity is regulated by a Treatment Technique (TT) requirement: 95% of all samples taken after filtration each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Maximum turbidity cannot exceed 1.0 NTU.

## Additional Test Results

Many large water systems, including ours, also monitor for specific constituents that the U.S. EPA is considering for regulation.

The information here was provided to the EPA in compliance with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)—a hallmark of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act to further protect water quality. The rule benefits the environment and public health

by providing the EPA with scientifically valid data on contaminants of interest, but not yet regulated, in drinking water. Learn more at [epa.gov/dwucmr](http://epa.gov/dwucmr).

UCMR 3 monitoring took place in 2014; this is the fifth and final year for reporting results. UCMR 4 monitoring took place in 2018; this is the first year for reporting results.

ADDITIONAL TEST RESULTS - UCMR 3 (Data from 2014)				LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			
MONITORED CONTAMINANTS <sup>(13)</sup>	UNIT	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorate	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/D	240	80	Agriculture defoliant or desiccant; by-product of disinfection; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium (Total)	ppb	100 <sup>(14)</sup>	100 <sup>(14)</sup>	N/D	1.1	0.27	See chromium-6 for source information; the amount measured when analyzing “total chromium” is the sum of all its valence states
Chromium-6	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.05	0.85	0.20	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation
Molybdenum	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/D	5	4	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria
Strontium	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.53	1.2	0.96	Naturally occurring element
Testosterone	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/D	0.0001	N/D	Androgenic steroid naturally produced in the human body; and used in pharmaceuticals
Vanadium	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.2	2.6	1.8	Naturally occurring element

**Footnotes: (13)** Monitoring for each of the monitored contaminants in the UCMR 3 table was conducted to comply with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR 3) set by the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act. Per the rule, monitoring is conducted within the Distribution

System only. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. With the exception of Chromium (Total), these contaminants have no MCLs or MCLGs.

**(14)** Monitoring for this regulated contaminant was performed under the UCMR 3 at lower detection limits than are required under current monitoring rules. Monitoring for Chromium (Total), in conjunction with UCMR 3 Assessment Monitoring, is required under the authority provided in Section 1445 (a)(1)(A) of the SDWA.

ADDITIONAL TEST RESULTS - UCMR 4 (Data from 2018)				LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT ENTRY POINTS TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			
MONITORED CONTAMINANTS <sup>(15)</sup>	UNIT	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
HAA 5 <sup>(16)</sup>	ppb	60	N/A <sup>(17)</sup>	0.42	37	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
HAA 6 Br	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/D	22	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
HAA 9	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.4	55	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
Manganese	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	5.2	2.6	Erosion of natural deposits

**Footnotes: (15)** Monitoring for each of the monitored contaminants in the UCMR 4 table was conducted to comply with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR 4) set by the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act. Per the rule, monitoring is conducted within the Distribution System and at entry points to the distribution system. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA to determine where certain

contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. With the exception of HAA 5, these contaminants have no MCLs or MCLGs.

**(16)** Results for this regulated contaminant in the UCMR 4 table are different from the results in the Water Quality Test Results table because UCMR 4 monitoring required separate locations and monitoring periods than those used for HAA 5

compliance monitoring. Monitoring for the HAA 5 compounds, in conjunction with UCMR 4 Assessment Monitoring, is required under the authority provided in Section 1445(a)(1)(A) of the SDWA.

**(17)** No collective MCLG but there are MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Haloacetic Acids: dichloroacetic acid (0), trichloroacetic acid (300 ppb).

## More About Your Source Water

All water originates from a source. Sources for both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves minerals and—in some cases—other contaminants, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Tap water as well as bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants—any substances that are not H<sub>2</sub>O. It's important to understand that the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk—particularly in light of claims made by some home water-treatment companies and reports about water quality or the environment.

Before the Las Vegas Valley Water District delivers your tap water, it undergoes a multistage treatment process. We test your water rigorously to ensure it meets strict Safe Drinking Water Act standards. Our goal is to effectively treat and manage contaminants that may be present in source (untreated) water, including:

**Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria that may come from wastewater discharges or animal wastes from urban or agricultural runoff;

**Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals that can occur naturally or result from industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, farming or mining;

**Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from urban stormwater runoff from agricultural and residential uses;

**Organic chemical contaminants** including synthetic or volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and can come from gas stations, industrial discharges and stormwater runoff;

**Radioactive contaminants** that can occur naturally or as a result of industrial activities.

To ensure tap-water safety, EPA regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Learn more by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791** or visit the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection website at [ndep.nv.gov/water](http://ndep.nv.gov/water).

Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar protection for public health.

## Source Water Assessment

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act was amended in 1996 and requires states to develop and implement source water assessment programs to analyze existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water throughout the state. A summary of the Las Vegas Valley Water District's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination was initially provided by the state of Nevada in 2003. The summary of this source water assessment was included in the LVVWD 2004 Water Quality Report and summary now may be accessed online at [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com).

Detailed information pertaining to the findings of the source water assessment is available for viewing in person Monday-Thursday at the Las Vegas Valley Water District, 1001 S. Valley View Blvd. Please call **702-258-3215** for an appointment. Learn more about the Nevada Source Water Assessment Program at [ndep.nv.gov/water/source-water-protection](http://ndep.nv.gov/water/source-water-protection).

## Precautions for Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Those with compromised immune systems such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, people who have had organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune-system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health-care providers about drinking water.

Call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791** for Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants.

## Lead and Copper Education Notice

The Las Vegas Valley Water District's water infrastructure doesn't contain lead service lines or other lead components. The state of Nevada and the EPA require public education for lead and copper, and the Water District monitors for both.

Your water meets state and federal requirements for lead, but if present at elevated levels, lead 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. The Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead-based components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, 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 tap water, have your water tested by a private laboratory. For more information, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **800-426-4791**, or visit [epa.gov](http://epa.gov).





**Your water. Our commitment, 65 years strong.**

## Getting Involved

For more information, please attend meetings of the Las Vegas Valley Water District Board of Directors at 9 a.m. on the first Tuesday of every month. Meetings are open to the public, offer a public-comment period and are held at the Clark County Government Center, 500 S. Grand Central Pkwy. In accordance with Nevada Open Meeting Law, agendas for regular meetings are posted and available at least three days before each meeting on [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com). Submit questions via the [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com) "Contact Us" link or by mail:

Las Vegas Valley Water District  
Public Services Department  
1001 S. Valley View Blvd., MS 780  
Las Vegas, NV 89153

## LVVWD Board of Directors

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## For More Information

### Las Vegas Valley Water District

Website ..... [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com)  
Water Quality ..... **702-258-3215**  
Public Information ..... **702-258-3930**  
Customer Services ..... **702-870-4194**

### Conservation (SNWA)

English ..... **702-258-SAVE (7283)**  
En español ..... **702-258-AGUA (2482)**

### Environmental Protection Agency


Website ..... [epa.gov](http://epa.gov)  
Safe Drinking Water Hotline ..... **800-426-4791**

### Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

Website ..... [ndep.nv.gov/water](http://ndep.nv.gov/water)  
Bureau of Safe Drinking Water ..... **775-687-9521**

## Noticia en Español

Este reporte contiene información muy importante acerca de la calidad del agua. Para recibir una copia en español, llame al **702-258-3946** o visita [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com).

 Please recycle.

## Treatment Facilities Earn Top Honor

The Southern Nevada Water Authority's (SNWA) River Mountains and Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facilities have joined the ranks of the elite, earning the Partnership for Safe Water's Excellence in Water Treatment award. The SNWA—which treats nearly all the community's drinking water, including water you receive from the Las Vegas Valley Water District—is only the 14th community water system, out of more than 50,000 nationwide, to earn the water industry's most exclusive designation.

**OUR MISSION: The Las Vegas Valley Water District's mission is to provide world class water service in a sustainable, adaptive and responsible manner to our customers through reliable, cost-effective systems.**