

### Additional health information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Those with compromised immune systems such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**.

### Input and information

For water-quality information, call **702-258-3215**. Submit questions via the “Contact Us” form on [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com) or by mail: Las Vegas Valley Water District, Water Quality Division, 1001 S. Valley View Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89153. For the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, call **800-426-4791**; for the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, call **775-687-9521** or visit [ndep.nv.gov/water](http://ndep.nv.gov/water).

Visit the Blue Diamond system pages on [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com) for information on scheduled meetings of the Blue Diamond Water System Board of Directors. Meetings are open to the public.

### LVVWD Board of Directors

The Blue Diamond Water System falls within the jurisdiction of the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD). The LVVWD Board of Directors, which is responsible for governing the district’s activities, is composed of the Clark County Commissioners.

Marilyn Kirkpatrick, President  
James Gibson, Vice President

Justin Jones  
William McCurdy II  
Ross Miller  
Michael Naft  
Tick Segerblom

John J. Entsminger, General Manager

### Noticia en español

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

# 2022 Water Quality Report Blue Diamond Water System

Water delivered by the Blue Diamond Water System meets or surpasses all state of Nevada and federal drinking-water standards.

### About your source water

The water supplied by the Blue Diamond Water System comes from two wells that are recharged from precipitation and snowmelt runoff in the Wilson Cliff/Red Rock Canyon and Mount Potosi areas. Water from the two wells is blended before entry into the distribution system. Potential contaminants are few because the watershed is within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

### 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 Blue Diamond Water System’s susceptibility to potential sources of contamination was initially provided by the state of Nevada in 2005, and an updated summary was published in the 2017 water quality report for the Blue Diamond Water System. The updated summary assessment may be accessed online at [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com).

Call **702-258-3930** if you have questions. 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).

### Treatment and testing

Because Blue Diamond’s water supply is protected within the principal groundwater aquifer, it does not require the level of treatment associated with surface water sources. However, water quality is closely monitored. Once pumped from the principal aquifer, the water is **disinfected using sodium hypochlorite**.

Every month, water samples from Blue Diamond’s water system are collected and analyzed. The Water District monitors in accordance with all Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.



The Blue Diamond Water System is operated by the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD)

# Blue Diamond Water System

## WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL (EPA LIMIT)	MCLG (EPA GOAL)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM <sup>(1)</sup>			NORTH WELL <sup>(1)</sup>		SOUTH WELL <sup>(1)</sup>		POSSIBLE SOURCES
				MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	
<b>Alpha Particles</b>	pCi/L	15	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D	N/D	3	3	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
<b>Arsenic</b>	ppb	10	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Barium</b>	ppm	2	2	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling wastes
<b>Copper <sup>(2)</sup></b>	ppm	1.3 <sup>(3)</sup> (Action Level)	1.3	N/D <sup>(4)</sup>	0.2 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.2 <sup>(4)</sup> (90th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Fluoride</b>	ppm	4.0	4.0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Free Chlorine Residual</b>	ppm	4.0 <sup>(5)</sup> (MRDL)	4.0 <sup>(5)</sup> (MRDLG)	0.4	1.2	0.9 <sup>(6)</sup>	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Lead <sup>(2)</sup></b>	ppb	15 <sup>(3)</sup> (Action Level)	0	N/D <sup>(4)</sup>	2 <sup>(4)</sup>	2 <sup>(4)</sup> (90th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</b>	ppm	10	10	Entry Point Monitoring Only			1	1	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Selenium</b>	ppb	50	50	Entry Point Monitoring Only			1	1	1	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; component of petroleum
<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b>	ppb	80	N/A <sup>(7)</sup>	2	2	N/A	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		By-product of drinking-water disinfection
<b>Uranium</b>	ppb	30	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			2	2	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits

These results represent levels in the treated water, based on 2021 data, except where noted.

**FOOTNOTES:** (1) Some Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations require monitoring in the distribution system, while other SDWA regulations require monitoring at locations representative of the entry point to the distribution system. (2) Samples are from Blue Diamond customers' taps. (3) Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique 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. (4) Annual testing not required, data from 2020. (5) Chlorine is regulated by MRDL, with the goal stated as a MRDLG. (6) This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2021. Reports are filed quarterly. (7) Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (60 ppb); chloroform (70 ppb).

### KEY TERMS

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

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

**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.

**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.

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

### Understanding test results

The Las Vegas Valley Water District tests for more than 100 regulated and unregulated substances. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, the test results above for Blue Diamond list those regulated contaminants with primary standards that were detected. A complete analysis report is available through the Water District at [lvvwd.com](http://lvvwd.com).

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**.

The sources of drinking water (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 naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, other contaminants, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source (untreated) water include:

- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria that may come from urban runoff, septic systems and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, septic systems and industrial wastewater discharges;
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as urban runoff 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, urban runoff and septic systems;
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or the result of industrial activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar protection for public health.

### Lead and copper education notice

The Las Vegas Valley Water District, which operates the Blue Diamond Water System, actively monitors for lead and copper in accordance with state and EPA Lead and Copper Rule requirements. The following information is provided to help you assess risks in your tap water. 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 up to your meter but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead-based 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 two 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 by a private laboratory. For more information, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **800-426-4791**, or visit [epa.gov](http://epa.gov).

In December 2021, the U.S. EPA took a series of actions to improve the Lead and Copper Rule that are intended to better protect families and communities in years to come, particularly those that have been disproportionately impacted by lead in drinking water. Learn more about focus areas, including additional tap sampling and lead service line replacements, at [epa.gov](http://epa.gov), and depend on your Water Quality Report to keep you informed.