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 lvwvd.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.
Visit the Blue Diamond system pages on lvwvd.com for information on scheduled meetings of the Blue Diamond Water System Board of Directors. Meetings are open to the public.

LVWD BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Blue Diamond Water System falls within the jurisdiction of the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVWD). The LVWD Board of Directors, which is responsible for governing the district’s activities, is composed of the Clark County Commissioners.
Marilyn Kirkpatrick, President
Steve Sisolak, Vice President
Susan Brager, Larry Brown, James Gibson, Chris Giunchigliani, Lawrence Weekly
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.

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT
Blue Diamond Water System

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.

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.

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

Learn more in this report.

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

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>MCL (EPA LIMIT)</th>
<th>MCLG (EPA GOAL)</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
<th>POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>0.04 (3)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling waters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3 (4) (Action Level)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>N/D</td>
<td>0.13 (5)</td>
<td>0.1 (500ppb value)</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4.0 (3)</td>
<td>4.0 (7)</td>
<td>Entry Point Monitoring Only</td>
<td>0.02 (4)</td>
<td>0.02 (4)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Chlorine Residual</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4.0 (7)</td>
<td>4.0 (7)</td>
<td>Entry Point Monitoring Only</td>
<td>0.5 (1)</td>
<td>0.9 (1)</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>15 (5) (Action Level)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.1 (90th% value)</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Entry Point Monitoring Only</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Entry Point Monitoring Only</td>
<td>2 (3)</td>
<td>2 (3)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; component of petroleum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A (7)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>Distribution System Monitoring Only</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Entry Point Monitoring Only</td>
<td>2 (4)</td>
<td>2 (4)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOTNOTES: (1) Some Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations require monitoring in the distribution system, while other SDWA regulations require monitoring at the entry points to the distribution system (EPTDS). The Blending Tank was the EPTDS from Jan. 1 – March 31, 2017. Beginning on April 1, 2017, the EPTDS became the two groundwater wells (North and South Wells) operated by Certainteed Gypsum Company. (2) Annual monitoring not required. Data is from 2015. (3) Samples are from Blue Diamond customers’ taps. (4) Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique (TT) that requires systems to control the concentration 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 10 ppb. (5) Chlorine is regulated by MRDL, with a goal stated as a MRDLG. (6) This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2017. Reports are filed quarterly. (7) North and South Wells operated by Certainteed Gypsum Company. (8) Samples are from Blue Diamond customers’ taps. (9) No collective MCLG but there are MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (0), bromoform (0), dibromochloromethane (60 ppb). 

KEY TERMS

Activity level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Disinfection by-products: A substance created by the chemicals or processes used to destroy potential pathogens or microorganisms.

Maximum Contaminant Level [MCL]: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal [MCLG]: The level of a contaminant in drinking water to which human health risks are not known or expected to be insignificant. 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 of safety. or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Running annual average: The average of sample results for 12 consecutive months or four 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 priorities standards that were detected. A complete analysis report is available through the Water District at 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, 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 it 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, which may come from urban runoff, septic systems and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, septic systems and industrial wastewater discharges;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as urban runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic or volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and can come from gas stations, urban runoff and septic systems;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and can come from gas stations, urban runoff and septic systems;
- Radionuclides, which 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 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 to 60 seconds 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.