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 lvwv.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 Jean system pages on lvwv.com for information on scheduled meetings of the Jean Water System Board of Directors. Meetings are open to the public.

LVVWD BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Jean 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
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.

Jean Water System
Las Vegas Valley Water District
1001 S. Valley View Blvd.
Las Vegas, NV 89153
2018 Water Quality Report

ABOUT YOUR SOURCE WATER
The Jean Water System service area is supplied by three wells in the Ivanpah Valley. The groundwater comes from the Ivanpah Valley aquifer, which is recharged from the southern end of the Spring Mountains and the New York Mountains. Water from the three wells is blended before entry into the distribution system. Potential groundwater contaminants include materials leaching from landfills and mines in the recharge 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 Jean 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 Jean Water System.

The updated summary assessment may be accessed online at lvwv.com. Detailed information pertaining to the findings of the source water assessment is available for viewing in person Monday-Thursday, by appointment, at the Las Vegas Valley Water District, 1001 S. Valley View Blvd. Please call 702-258-3215 for an appointment. Additional information about the Nevada Source Water Assessment Program may be found at ndep.nv.gov/water.

TREATMENT AND TESTING
Because Jean’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. Zinc orthophosphate is added to control corrosion of lead and copper as water travels through the distribution system.

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

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

Learn more in this report.

The Jean Water System is owned and operated by the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVWDD).
The Las Vegas Valley Water District tests for more than 100 regulated and unregulated contaminants. The Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water for public health. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 Jean list those regulated contaminants with primary 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.

FOOTNOTES:
[1] Some Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations require monitoring in the distribution system, while others require monitoring at the entry point to the distribution system (1 Prison Road). [2] Annual monitoring not required. Data is from 2015. [3] This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2017. Reports are filed quarterly. [4] Samples are from Jean customers' taps. [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] Chlorine is regulated by MCLs, with a goal stated as a MRDLG. [7] No collective MCL but there are MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (0), bromoform (0), dibromochloromethane (60 ppb). [8] No collective MCLG but there are MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants.

Jean 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>POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION</th>
<th>KEY TERMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Alpha Particles        | pCi/L | 15             | 15             | 0       | Entry Point Monitoring Only | 11 (3) | 11 (3) | N/A     | Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation | 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.

| Arsenic                | ppm  | 10             | 10             | 0       | Entry Point Monitoring Only | T     | 8     | 8 (3)  | Erosion of natural deposits | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| Barium                 | ppm  | 2              | 2              | 0.08 (2) | Entry Point Monitoring Only | 0.08 (2) | 0.08 (2) | N/A     | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling wastes | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added to drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

| Chromium (Total)       | ppm  | 100            | 100            | 0       | Entry Point Monitoring Only | 6 (4) | 6 (4) | N/A     | Erosion of natural deposits | Maximum Residual Level Goal (MRDL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| Copper                 | ppm  | 1.3 (5) (Action Level) | 1.3 | 0.1 (90th% value) | Distribution System Monitoring Only | 0.5 (5) | 0.5 (5) | N/A     | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG Li is allowable for a margin of safety. |
| Fluoride               | ppm  | 4.0            | 4.0            | 0.8     | Distribution System Monitoring Only | 0.8 (1) | 0.8 (1) | N/A     | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | MRDL: maximum contaminant level. A level of a contaminant in drinking water, above which water utility system must take additional steps.

| Free Chlorine Residual | ppm  | 4.0 (10) (MRDL) | 4.0 (10) (MRDLG) | 0.8     | Distribution System Monitoring Only | 1.0 (10) | 1.0 (10) | N/A     | Water additive used to control microbics | MRDLG: maximum contaminant level goal. A level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

| Lead                  | ppm  | 0              | 0              | 0       | Distribution System Monitoring Only | 2 (90th% value) | 2 (90th% value) | N/A     | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm  | 10             | 10             | 0       | Entry Point Monitoring Only | 3     | 3     | N/A     | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; component of petroleum | MCL (EPA LIMIT) | MRDL (EPA GOAL) | MINIMUM | MAXIMUM | AVERAGE | POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION | KEY TERMS |
| Selenium              | ppm  | 50             | 50             | 0       | Entry Point Monitoring Only | 4 (3) | 4 (3) | N/A     | Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppm  | 80             | 80             | 1 (3)   | Distribution System Monitoring Only | 1 (3) | 1 (3) | N/A     | By-product of drinking water disinfection | MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG Li is allowable for a margin of safety. |
| Uranium                | ppm  | 30             | 30             | 0       | Entry Point Monitoring Only | 4 (3) | 4 (3) | N/A     | Erosion of natural deposits | MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG Li is allowable for a margin of safety. |

Contaminants that may be present in source (untreated) water include:
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from 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;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from 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 Jean 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 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.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF ARSENIC

While the effects of arsenic in drinking water have low levels of arsenic, it is within the EPA’s standard limits. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.