2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT
Jean Water System

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 lvvwd.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. Learn more about the Nevada Source Water Assessment Program at ndep.nv.gov/water/source-water-protection.

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 water 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.
naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, other contaminants, and rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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

- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria that may come from septic systems and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals that can naturally occur 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 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. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead-based 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.

**FOOTNOTES:**

1 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 This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2018. Reports are filed quarterly. Samples are from Jean customers’ taps. 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.

3 Annual monitoring not required. Data from 2017. Copper is regulated by MRDL, with the goal stated as a MRDLG.

4 No collective MCLG but there are MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants. Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (8), bromonitromethane (8), dibromochloromethane (8).

5 The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

6 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.

7 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfecting agent in drinking water to protect the consumer against microbial contamination. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

8 N/A: Not applicable. Does not equate to zero, but refers to an amount below analytical reporting limits.

9 Part per billion (ppb): A unit used to describe the levels of detected contaminants equivalent to 1 in a billion (10^-9).

10 Part per million (ppm): A unit used to describe the levels of detected contaminants equivalent to 1 in a million (10^-6).

11 N/A: Not applicable.

For more information, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791, or visit epa.gov.

**HEALTH EFFECTS OF ARSENIC**

While your drinking water has 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.