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** 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 **775-687-9520** or visit **ndep.nv.gov/bsdw**.

Visit the Kyle Canyon system pages on **lvvwd.com** for information on scheduled meetings of the Kyle Canyon Water District Board of Trustees. Meetings are open to the public.

KYLE CANYON WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Larry Brown, Chair

Chris Giunchigliani, Vice Chair

Susan Brager, Marilyn Kirkpatrick, Mary Beth Scow, Steve Sisolak, 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.

Kyle Canyon Water District

Las Vegas Valley Water District
1001 S. Valley View Blvd.
Las Vegas, NV 89153

2017 Water Quality Report

KYLE CANYON WATER DISTRICT

2017 Water Quality Report

ABOUT YOUR SOURCE WATER

Four wells supply water to the Kyle Canyon Water District. The three Echo Wells supply water primarily to the Old Town, Cathedral Rock and Echo View areas. Rainbow Well serves primarily the Rainbow View area. These wells derive water from the bedrock aquifer, which is recharged by runoff from precipitation and snowmelt.

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 Kyle Canyon Water District's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination was initially provided by the state of Nevada in 2005 and was updated in 2016, as follows:

The Kyle Canyon Water District public water system is currently in compliance with all state and federal safe drinking water requirements. The water system operates four wells to provide safe drinking water to the water users. Routine safe drinking water monitoring has detected xylene total and ethylbenzene in a 2009 sample in one of the wells. The aquifer is considered to have a moderate vulnerability for volatile organic compound contamination. The aquifer is considered to have a low vulnerability for inorganic compound, synthetic organic compound, microbiological and radionuclide contamination.

Additional summary information for this 2016 source water 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. Additional information about the Nevada Source Water Assessment Program may be found at **ndep.nv.gov/bsdw**.

TREATMENT AND TESTING

Because Kyle Canyon'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 Kyle Canyon's water system are collected and analyzed. The Water District monitors in accordance with all Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

Water delivered by the Kyle Canyon Water District meets or surpasses all state of Nevada and federal drinking-water standards. Learn more in this report.

The Kyle Canyon Water District is operated by the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD)

KYLE CANYON WATER DISTRICT Water Quality Test Results

These results represent levels in the treated water supply, based on 2016 data, except where noted.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL (EPA LIMIT)	MCLG (EPA GOAL)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (1) MINIMUM	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (1) MAXIMUM	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (1) AVERAGE	ECHO WELLS (1) MINIMUM	ECHO WELLS (1) MAXIMUM	RAINBOW WELL (1) MINIMUM	RAINBOW WELL (1) MAXIMUM	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D (2)	4 (2)	N/D (3)	N/D (3)	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Barium	ppm	2	2	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.01 (2)	0.01 (2)	0.02 (2)	0.02 (2)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling wastes
Copper (4)	ppm	1.3 (5) (Action Level)	1.3	0.1 (2)	0.4 (2)	0.3 (2) (90th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.1 (2)	0.2 (2)	0.1 (2)	0.1 (2)	Erosion of natural deposits
Free Chlorine Residual	ppm	4.0 (6) (MRDL)	4.0 (6) (MRDLG)	0.5	1.3	0.8 (7)	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A (8)	2	2	N/A	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		By-product of drinking-water disinfection
Lead (4)	ppb	15 (5) (Action Level)	0	N/D (2)	10 (2)	7 (2) (90th% value)	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			0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A (8)	4	4	N/A	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only		By-product of drinking-water disinfection
Uranium	ppb	30	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			2 (2)	2 (2)	1 (3)	1 (3)	Erosion of natural deposits

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 (Wells). **(2)** Annual testing not required. Data is from 2014. **(3)** Annual testing not required. Data is from 2015. **(4)** Samples are from Kyle Canyon customers' taps. **(5)** 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. **(6)** Chlorine is regulated by MRDL, with a goal stated as a MRDLG. **(7)** This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2016. Reports are filed quarterly. **(8)** 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).

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 Kyle Canyon 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**.

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, 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 and septic systems;
- 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 urban runoff and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, 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

The Las Vegas Valley Water District 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 LVVWD 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**.