OUR PRIORITY IS YOUR DRINKING WATER.



LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT®

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Las Vegas Valley Water District is a not-for-profit water utility

IT'S HEALTHY. IT'S HYDRATING. AND ABOVE ALL, IT'S HIGH QUALITY.
Our priority is your drinking water.

Water delivered by the Las Vegas Valley Water District **meets or surpasses all** State of Nevada and Federal Safe Drinking Water Act **standards**.

Water's journey to your home starts near you: Drinking water is drawn from **deep** within Lake Mead, where **water quality is optimal**.

From there, **Intake No. 3** works with our **Low Lake Level Pumping Station** to move water safely and reliably—and ensures our region can continue to access high-quality water even during decades of drought. We appreciate our community's support of these essential infrastructure investments.

Your water passes through world-class treatment facilities and testing laboratories next, before we deliver it to you through one of the **most advanced and reliable municipal water systems** in the nation. We're focused on the future of water quality, too. The Southern Nevada Water Authority conducts **innovative, high-level research** at its Applied Research & Development Center. By anticipating future public-health and regulatory needs, we help safeguard our community.

We're serious about your drinking water. And we thank YOU for being serious about using it wisely. Your conservation efforts day in and day out help extend our community's water supply. In turn, we're investing in water infrastructure to ensure reliable and efficient water delivery to you. Together, we help Southern Nevada shine as a world leader in water conservation.

Please read on for the facts about your water quality. Visit **lvvwd.com** to learn more and to find tips on how you can be water smart every day of the year.

John J. Entsminger
General Manager
Las Vegas Valley Water District/Southern Nevada Water Authority

LVVWD Board of Directors
Marilyn Kirkpatrick, President • James Gibson, Vice President • April Becker • Justin Jones • William McCurdy II • Michael Naft • Tick Segerblom

GET INVOLVED

Open, public LVVWD Board meetings are typically held at 9 a.m. on the first Tuesday of each month at the Clark County Government Center, 500 S. Grand Central Pkwy. Agendas are posted at least three days before each meeting on **lvvwd.com**. Questions? Email us via the **lvvwd.com** "Contact Us" link or send mail to:

Las Vegas Valley Water District
Public Services Department
1001 S. Valley View Blvd., MS 780
Las Vegas, NV 89153

Nota en español: Este reporte contiene información muy importante acerca de la calidad del agua. Para recibir una copia en español, llama al **702-258-3838** o visita **lvvwd.com**.

This report is based on data collected during the **2024 calendar year**, unless noted otherwise, and is provided in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.



WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

About **90 percent** of your water comes from Lake Mead. Nearly all of the lake's water originates as snowmelt in the Rocky Mountains that flows down the Colorado River. The remaining water—about **10 percent**—comes from wells that tap a deep Las Vegas Valley groundwater aquifer, which is naturally replenished by precipitation in the Spring Mountains and the Sheep Range.

Groundwater is used mainly between May and October each year to meet peak water demand. If you live or work in the northwest valley, or within several miles of the Water District's offices at Charleston and Valley View boulevards, you may receive a blend of groundwater and treated Lake Mead water.

HOW WE MONITOR, TEST AND TREAT YOUR WATER

We monitor your water in "real time" 365 days a year, 24/7 around the clock.

In 2024, we conducted nearly **301,000** analyses on more than **62,000** water samples from Lake Mead, our storage reservoirs and **380** community-wide sampling stations—including stations in customers' meter boxes. We go above and beyond Safe Drinking Water Act requirements to ensure water quality right up to your meter.

Water we draw from the Las Vegas Valley groundwater aquifer is naturally filtered, so it is simply treated with chlorine as it enters the water distribution system. We treat water drawn from Lake Mead at the Southern Nevada Water Authority's two advanced water treatment facilities with a leading-edge combination of **ozonation, filtration and chlorination**.

- **State-of-the-art ozonation** is our primary water treatment. Ozone provides a very powerful disinfectant with a superior ability to kill bacteria, *Cryptosporidium* and microscopic organisms that may be present.
- **Multistage filtration systems** remove particles from the water.
- **Chlorine** is added as water leaves treatment facilities to protect water on the way to your tap.

Why do we use chlorination in Southern Nevada's distribution systems? It's **highly effective at destroying viruses and microorganisms** during treatment and it helps maintain disinfection throughout our extensive system. Additional corrosion-control efforts also help maintain water quality through Water District pipelines—all of them lead-free.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND TEST RESULTS

We monitored for 91 U.S. EPA-regulated contaminants in 2024; 76 of these have "primary" standards and, by law, are listed in this report if detected. We also monitored for more than 75 unregulated contaminants and for *Cryptosporidium*, which is required by the EPA for water systems that treat surface water. *Cryptosporidium*, a naturally occurring organism that can cause gastrointestinal distress, was **not detected** in any 2024 source (untreated) water samples.

GET THE FACTS

Las Vegas Valley Water District
Website, Report Water Waste **lvvwd.com**
Water Quality **702-258-3215**
Public Information **702-258-3930**

Conservation Incentives and Coupons (SNWA)
Website **snwa.com**

Environmental Protection Agency
Website **epa.gov**
Safe Drinking Water Hotline **800-426-4791**

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Website **ndep.nv.gov/water**

WANT TO LEARN MORE?

View a complete Water Quality Summary on **lvvwd.com**, with additional monitoring results not required in this report.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

These results represent levels of **regulated contaminants** in the treated water supply, based on 2024 data, except where noted. Visit **lvvwd.com** for a complete Water Quality Summary.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM [1] MINIMUM	LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM [1] MAXIMUM	LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM [1] AVERAGE	LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT GROUNDWATER (WELLS) [1] MINIMUM	LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT GROUNDWATER (WELLS) [1] MAXIMUM	ALFRED MERRITT SMITH WATER TREATMENT FACILITY [1] MINIMUM	ALFRED MERRITT SMITH WATER TREATMENT FACILITY [1] MAXIMUM	ALFRED MERRITT SMITH WATER TREATMENT FACILITY [1] AVERAGE	RIVER MOUNTAINS WATER TREATMENT FACILITY [1] MINIMUM	RIVER MOUNTAINS WATER TREATMENT FACILITY [1] MAXIMUM	RIVER MOUNTAINS WATER TREATMENT FACILITY [1] AVERAGE	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Alpha Particles	pCi/L	15	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D	7.4 [2]	N/D	N/D	N/D	3.9	3.9	3.9	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.77 [2]	4.0 [3]	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	Entry Point Monitoring Only			0.03 [2]	0.09 [2]	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling wastes
Bromate	ppb	10	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/A (groundwater is not treated with ozone)		2.2	5.3	4.1 [4]	3.0	5.0	4.3 [4]	By-product of drinking-water disinfection by ozonation
Copper [5]	ppm	1.3 [6] (Action Level)	1.3	N/D [7]	2.3 [7][8]	0.85 [7] (90th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.29	0.74	0.66	0.12 [2]	0.50 [3]	0.66	0.74	0.69	0.66	0.80	0.71	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive [9]
Free Chlorine Residual	ppm	4.0 [10] (MRDL)	4.0 [10] (MRDLG)	N/D	2.5	1.0 [4]	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A [11]	N/D	49	42 [12]	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			By-product of drinking-water disinfection
Lead [5]	ppb	15 [6] (Action Level)	0	N/D [7]	16 [7][8]	2.6 [7] (90th% value)	Distribution System Monitoring Only		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			0.45	6.3 [13]	0.54	0.65	0.57	0.57	0.68	0.61	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	pCi/L	5	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D	3.7 [3]	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D	2.3 [2]	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; component of petroleum
Total Coliforms	percent positive per month	5%	0	0%	1.0%	0.3%	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A [11]	1	90 [14]	77 [12]	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			By-product of drinking-water disinfection
Turbidity	NTU	95% of samples <0.3 NTU [15]	N/A	Treatment Facility Monitoring Only			Treatment Facility Monitoring Only		100% of samples were below 0.3 NTU. Maximum NTU was 0.08 on Feb. 18, 2024.			100% of samples were below 0.3 NTU. Maximum NTU was 0.07 on Jan. 26, 2024.			Soil runoff
Uranium	ppb	30	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			1.8	2.9 [3]	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits

KEY TERMS

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

AMSWTF: Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility

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

Locational running annual average: The average of sample results taken at a particular monitoring location for the previous four consecutive quarters.

LVVWD: Las Vegas Valley Water District

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measurement of water's clarity.

Ozonation: An advanced water treatment process that involves the addition of ozone, a very powerful gaseous disinfectant, to water to destroy bacteria, Cryptosporidium and other pathogens. Ozonation processes have been used at AMSWTF and RMWTF since 2003.

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.

RMWTF: River Mountains Water Treatment Facility

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

Turbidity: A measure of water clarity, which serves as an indicator of the treatment facility's performance.

FOOTNOTES

(1) Some Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations require monitoring from the distribution system, while other SDWA regulations require monitoring at the entry points to the distribution system (LVVWD wells, AMSWTF, RMWTF).

(2) Annual monitoring not required, data from 2023.

(3) Annual monitoring not required, data from 2021.

(4) This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2024. Reports are filed quarterly.

(5) Samples are collected from LVVWD customers' taps. During the monitoring period of June through September 2022, 52 lead and copper samples were analyzed.

(6) 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.

(7) Annual monitoring not required, data from 2022.

(8) Maximum values greater than the Action Level are allowable as long as the 90th percentile value is less than the Action Level. One sample for lead and two samples for copper exceeded the Action Level.

(9) By state law, the Southern Nevada Water Authority is required to fluoridate the municipal water supply. This law is not applicable to groundwater.

(10) Chlorine is regulated by MRDL, with the goal stated as a MRDLG.

(11) 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). Haloacetic acids: dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (20 ppb); monochloroacetic acid (70 ppb). Bromoacetic acid and dibromoacetic acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

(12) This value is the highest locational running annual average reported in 2024. Reports are filed quarterly.

(13) While your drinking water meets EPA standards for nitrate, it does contain low levels of nitrate. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

(14) Values greater than the MCL are allowable as long as the locational running annual average is below the MCL.

(15) Turbidity is regulated by a Treatment Technique (TT) requirement: 95% of all samples taken after filtration each month must be less than 0.3 NTU. Maximum turbidity cannot exceed 1.0 NTU.



ADDITIONAL UCMR TEST RESULTS

Many large water systems, including ours, also monitor for specific constituents that the U.S. EPA is considering for drinking-water regulation. We provide information to the EPA as part of the **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)**—a hallmark of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act to further protect water quality. The rule benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with scientifically valid data on contaminants of interest, but not yet regulated, in drinking water. A new list of priority contaminants is established for each five-year UCMR cycle.

The **UCMR 5 monitoring cycle** is underway now: It specifies monitoring for lithium and for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)—a group of manufactured chemicals often described as "forever chemicals" because many break down very slowly and can build up in people, animals and the environment over time. PFAS are used in a wide range of consumer products (such as nonstick cookware and waterproof adhesive bandages) and industrial applications.

UCMR 5 sample collection is taking place in phases from **January 2023-December 2025**. LVVWD service-area monitoring takes place this year (2025), and we will provide results once data is available. You may view all available data nationwide at any time via the EPA UCMR 5 Data Finder and learn more about the UCMR program at **epa.gov/dwucmr**.

Notably, research scientists from the Southern Nevada Water Authority have been studying and monitoring PFAS for more than a decade. Nationally, EPA has established the first-ever nationwide, legally enforceable drinking water standards to protect communities from PFAS in their drinking water. These standards take effect in 2027. Visit **epa.gov/pfas** to learn more.

INFORMATION FOR VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AVAILABLE

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 Las Vegas Valley Water District's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination was initially provided by the state of Nevada. The summary source water assessment was originally included in an LVVWD Water Quality Report and now may be accessed at **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**.

CLOUDY WATER?
Cloudy water is usually due to tiny, trapped air bubbles—and not a risk to water safety or your plumbing.

LET'S CLEAR THAT UP!
SCAN the QR code for a 1-minute video with a CLEAR view!



MORE ABOUT YOUR SOURCE WATER

All water originates from a source. Sources for both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water—such as the Colorado River, our primary water source—travels over land surfaces or through the ground, it dissolves minerals and, in some cases, other contaminants. It also may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Tap water as well as bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants—any substances that are not H_2O. It's important to understand that the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk—particularly in light of claims made by some home water-treatment companies and reports about water quality or the environment.

Before the Las Vegas Valley Water District delivers your tap water, it undergoes a multistage treatment process. We test your water rigorously to ensure it meets strict Safe Drinking Water Act standards. Our goal is to effectively treat and manage contaminants that may be present in source (**untreated**) water, including:

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may come from wastewater discharges or animal wastes from urban or agricultural runoff;

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can occur naturally or result from industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, farming or mining;

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from urban stormwater runoff from agricultural 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, industrial discharges and stormwater runoff;

Radioactive contaminants that can occur naturally or as a result of industrial activities.

To ensure tap-water safety, EPA regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Learn more by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791** or visit the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection website at **ndep.nv.gov/water**. 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's relatively young and highly reliable municipal water infrastructure does NOT contain lead service lines or lead-based components. The Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control materials used in home plumbing components. Some Nevada homes built before 1990 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. Lead and copper in drinking water is mainly due to corrosion of home plumbing systems containing these metals.

Most of our community's water comes from the Colorado River: It contains naturally occurring minerals that make it "hard" and less corrosive to piping materials. Additionally, the Water District maintains robust corrosion-control programs developed with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection to further help prevent lead from plumbing materials from entering into drinking water.

The Water District monitors for lead and copper in compliance with the EPA Lead and Copper Rule and tests tap-water samples collected from participating residences. Those testing results have remained well below EPA limits.

The state of Nevada and the EPA require public education for lead and copper. Your water meets state and federal requirements for lead, but if present at elevated levels, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. When your water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your tap water, 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**.

In October 2024, the U.S. EPA finalized the **Lead and Copper Rule Improvements**, which are intended to better protect families and communities in years to come, in part by requiring water systems nationwide to identify and replace lead pipes within 10 years. The rule strengthens tap sampling requirements and lowers the threshold (known as the lead action level) requiring communities to take action to protect people from lead exposure in water.

The Las Vegas Valley Water District has completed a thorough service line inventory, in accordance with EPA guidelines, and certified that there are no lead or galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) service lines within its distribution system. For more information on the inventory, please email us at **LVVWD_Lead_and_Copper@lvvwd.com**.

Additional measures also are being developed and implemented by the Water District to comply with this rule. Learn more about the rule at **epa.gov**.

QUESTIONS ABOUT WATER QUALITY?
WE HAVE ANSWERS!



LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
1001 S. Valley View Blvd.
Las Vegas, NV 89153

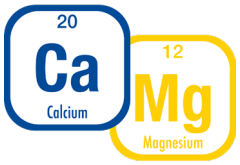
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2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT



Inside:
Your tap water meets or surpasses **all** Safe Drinking Water Act standards.

Taking care of what's in your glass



Sourced from the Rockies, your tap water is safe to drink and packed with **natural minerals and electrolytes** for **hydration** and **health**. And yes, we have **"hard" water** due to high levels of dissolved minerals. In Southern Nevada, calcium and magnesium from the Colorado River make our water hard but pose NO health risk.

Level up your WATER GAME!



FLAVOR

Infuse your tap water with fruits or add some zest with lemon and orange slices.



FILTER

Use an activated carbon filter to reduce chlorine taste.



& CHILL

Refrigerate tap water for a few hours to naturally dissipate chlorine.

HAVE A BUILT-IN FILTRATION SYSTEM?

Keep up with **filter replacement** and **maintenance** schedules. Set your **water softener** based on our water hardness (**291 parts per million** or **17 grains per gallon**).

Get **free**, objective info about in-home water treatment systems!

snwa.com

Please recycle.