

2026

WATER QUALITY REPORT



**LAS VEGAS VALLEY
WATER DISTRICT®**

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

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

We deliver high-quality water to 1.7 million residents and 450,000+ homes and businesses.

Sourced from the Rockies—and drawn from deep within Lake Mead, where water quality is optimal—your tap water is safe to drink and packed with **natural minerals and electrolytes** for **hydration and health**.

Water in the desert is precious. Today, the confidence you can have in your water’s quality and its reliability is a result of more than a half-century of your continued investment in the Las Vegas Valley Water District’s efforts to build and maintain one of the **most advanced and reliable municipal water systems in the nation**.

As your water travels through our Low Lake Level Pumping Station at Lake Mead—a critical hedge against drought conditions—and through world-class treatment facilities and more than 7,300 miles and pipelines on its way to you, we understand what’s important: your confidence in your drinking water. **Thank you** for your investment, your trust and your commitment to responsibly use our most precious resource.

Your 2026 Water Quality Report includes all information required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. If you have questions, please visit our website, lvvwd.com, email us or call us.

We’re here to ensure the facts about your drinking water are clear.

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 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 2025 calendar year, unless noted otherwise, and is provided in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Most of your water—about **90 percent**—comes from Lake Mead. Nearly all of the lake’s water originates as snowmelt in the Rocky Mountains that flows down the mineral-rich Colorado River. The river’s minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium, give us **"hard" water**—but they pose NO health risk.

The remaining **10 percent** of your water comes from wells that tap a deep Las Vegas Valley groundwater aquifer. This aquifer is replenished by rain and snow in the Spring Mountains and Sheep Range.

Groundwater is used mainly between April and October to meet peak demand, with additional wells used only as needed outside that period. 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

In 2025, we conducted more than **328,000** analyses on more than **67,000** 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, and we monitor your water’s quality in "real time" 365 days a year, 24/7 around the clock.

Water from the Las Vegas Valley groundwater aquifer is filtered naturally, so it is simply treated with chlorine and, as needed, with ultraviolet disinfection as it enters the water distribution system. We treat water 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.

We use chlorination in Southern Nevada’s distribution systems because it’s **highly effective at destroying viruses and microorganisms** during treatment and it helps maintain disinfection throughout our 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 2025**; 76 of these have "primary" standards and, by law, we list them 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 2025 source (untreated) water samples.

GET THE FACTS

Las Vegas Valley Water District
Website 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

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



Water Quality Test Results				Las Vegas Valley Water District Distribution System ⁽¹⁾			Las Vegas Valley Water District Groundwater (Wells) ⁽¹⁾		Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility ⁽¹⁾			River Mountains Water Treatment Facility ⁽¹⁾			These results represent levels of regulated contaminants in the treated water supply, based on 2025 data, except where noted. Visit lvvwd.com for a complete Water Quality Summary.
Regulated Contaminants	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Possible Sources
Alpha Particles	pCi/L	15	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			N/D	7.4 ⁽²⁾	N/D	N/D	N/D	4.3	4.3	4.3	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			0.60	4.0 ⁽³⁾	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	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	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	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)		N/D ⁽⁴⁾	4.0	3.2 ⁽⁵⁾	2.7	6.1	4.2 ⁽⁵⁾	By-product of drinking-water disinfection by ozonation
Copper ⁽⁶⁾	ppm	1.3 ⁽⁷⁾ (Action Level)	1.3	N/D	1.5 ⁽⁸⁾	0.82 (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	0.73	0.65	0.12 ⁽²⁾	0.50	0.65	0.73	0.69	0.65	0.76	0.70	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive ⁽⁹⁾
Free Chlorine Residual	ppm	4.0 ⁽¹⁰⁾ (MRDL)	4.0 ⁽¹⁰⁾ (MRDLG)	N/D	2.3	0.99 ⁽⁵⁾	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	53	44 ⁽¹²⁾	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			By-product of drinking-water disinfection
Lead ⁽⁶⁾	ppb	15 ⁽⁷⁾ (Action Level)	0	N/D	11	2.1 (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 ⁽¹³⁾	5.3 ⁽¹⁴⁾	0.41	0.61	0.46	0.45	0.63	0.50	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	2.7	1.9	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; component of petroleum
Total Coliforms	percent positive per month	5%	0	0%	1.0%	0.1%	Distribution System Monitoring Only		Distribution System Monitoring Only			Distribution System Monitoring Only			Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A ⁽¹¹⁾	1.4	83 ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁶⁾	72 ⁽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 ⁽¹⁷⁾	N/A	Treatment Facility Monitoring Only			Treatment Facility Monitoring Only		100% of samples were below 0.3 NTU. Maximum NTU was 0.06 on July 10, 2025.			100% of samples were below 0.3 NTU. Maximum NTU was 0.1 on July 14, 2025.			Soil runoff
Uranium	ppb	30	0	Entry Point Monitoring Only			1.6	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.8	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.

Micrograms per liter (µg/L): A unit used to describe the levels of detected contaminants; µg/L and ppb are equivalent.

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) The AMSWTF ozone system was out of service at time of collection.

(5) This value is the highest running annual average reported in 2025. Reports are filed quarterly.

(6) Samples are collected from LVVWD customers’ taps. During the monitoring period of June through September 2025, 55 lead and copper samples were analyzed.

(7) 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.

(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 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 2025. Reports are filed quarterly.

(13) Annual monitoring not required, data from 2024.

(14) 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.

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

(16) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(17) 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 TEST RESULTS FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Like all large water systems, we also monitor for other specific constituents as part of the **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)**. This rule benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with scientific data on contaminants of interest, but not yet regulated, in drinking water. EPA establishes a new list of priority contaminants for each five-year UCMR monitoring cycle.

The UCMR 5 monitoring cycle was completed in 2025: We monitored for lithium and PFAS (29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)—often described as “forever chemicals” because many break down very slowly and can build up in people, animals and the environment over time.

UCMR 5 monitoring results are below. View nationwide data via the EPA UCMR 5 Data Finder and learn more at epa.gov/dwucmr.

Southern Nevada Water Authority scientists have studied and monitored PFAS for more than a decade. EPA has established the first nationwide, legally enforceable drinking water standards to protect communities from PFAS in their drinking water beginning in 2027. Visit epa.gov/pfas to learn more.

Nationwide, the science on lithium’s effects on human health is still evolving, which is one reason EPA selected lithium for monitoring. While health-based data on patients receiving lithium at therapeutic levels is abundant, there has historically been limited data related to drinking-water consumption. Likewise, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has not established a standard for lithium in bottled water.

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.

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 H₂O. 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:

LEAD AND COPPER EDUCATION NOTICE

The Las Vegas Valley Water District’s modern water system does NOT contain lead service lines or lead-based components. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control materials used in home plumbing. 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 pipes. The Water District also maintains corrosion-control programs, developed with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, to help keep lead from plumbing materials out of drinking water.

We monitor for lead and copper in compliance with the EPA Lead and Copper Rule and by testing tap-water samples from participating homes. 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.

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 visiting 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.

EPA's recent **Lead and Copper Rule Improvements** aim to better protect communities nationwide from lead and copper exposure in water, by requiring water systems to identify and replace lead pipes within 10 years, strengthening tap sampling requirements and more. The Water District is developing additional measures to comply, including partnered programs to test for lead at licensed schools and child care facilities. For information about state lead testing programs, visit ndep.nv.gov/lead.

The 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 our distribution system. For information on the inventory, please email us at LVVWD_Lead_and_Copper@lvvwd.com. Learn more about the rule at epa.gov.

ADDITIONAL TEST RESULTS - UCMR 5 (DATA FROM 2025)				LVVWD ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS ⁽¹⁾	UNIT	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Lithium	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	9.3	43	34	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries and in organic syntheses.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	0.0041	0.0056	0.0049	PFAS compounds, which includes PFHxA, PFPeA, GenX, PFBS, PFHxS, PFNA, PFOS and PFOA, are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	0.0040	0.0048	0.0044	
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX) ⁽²⁾	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) ⁽²⁾	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) ⁽²⁾	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) ⁽²⁾	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) ⁽²⁾	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) ⁽²⁾	ppb (µg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	
Hazard Index (HI) (HFPO-DA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS)	1 (unitless)	N/A	N/A	N/D	N/D	N/D	The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.
⁽¹⁾ Monitoring for this contaminant was conducted to comply with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) set by the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act. Per the rule, monitoring is conducted within the Entry Point to the Distribution System (EPTDS). Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. These contaminants have no MCLs or MCLGs.							
⁽²⁾ This contaminant is included in the EPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) rule. Public water systems must complete initial monitoring by 2027.							

HAVE A BUILT-IN FILTRATION SYSTEM OR SOFTENER?

Keep up with **filter replacement** and **maintenance** schedules.

Set your **water softener** based on our water hardness (**280 parts per million or 16 grains per gallon**).

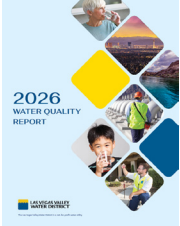


**LAS VEGAS VALLEY
WATER DISTRICT**

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

PRESORTED STANDARD
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2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT



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

Your drinking water is healthy, hydrating and high-quality.
WE'RE TAKING CARE OF WHAT'S IN YOUR GLASS.

Level up your **WATER GAME!**

FILTER

to reduce
chlorine taste.
(Inexpensive activated
carbon filters
work well!)

FLAVOR

water with
zesty citrus slices.

CHILL

a pitcher in the
fridge to naturally
dissipate
chlorine.

WATER QUALITY Q&A

Get answers to your
top water-quality
questions at
lvvwd.com



GET FREE INFO
about in-home water
treatment systems
at **snwa.com**