

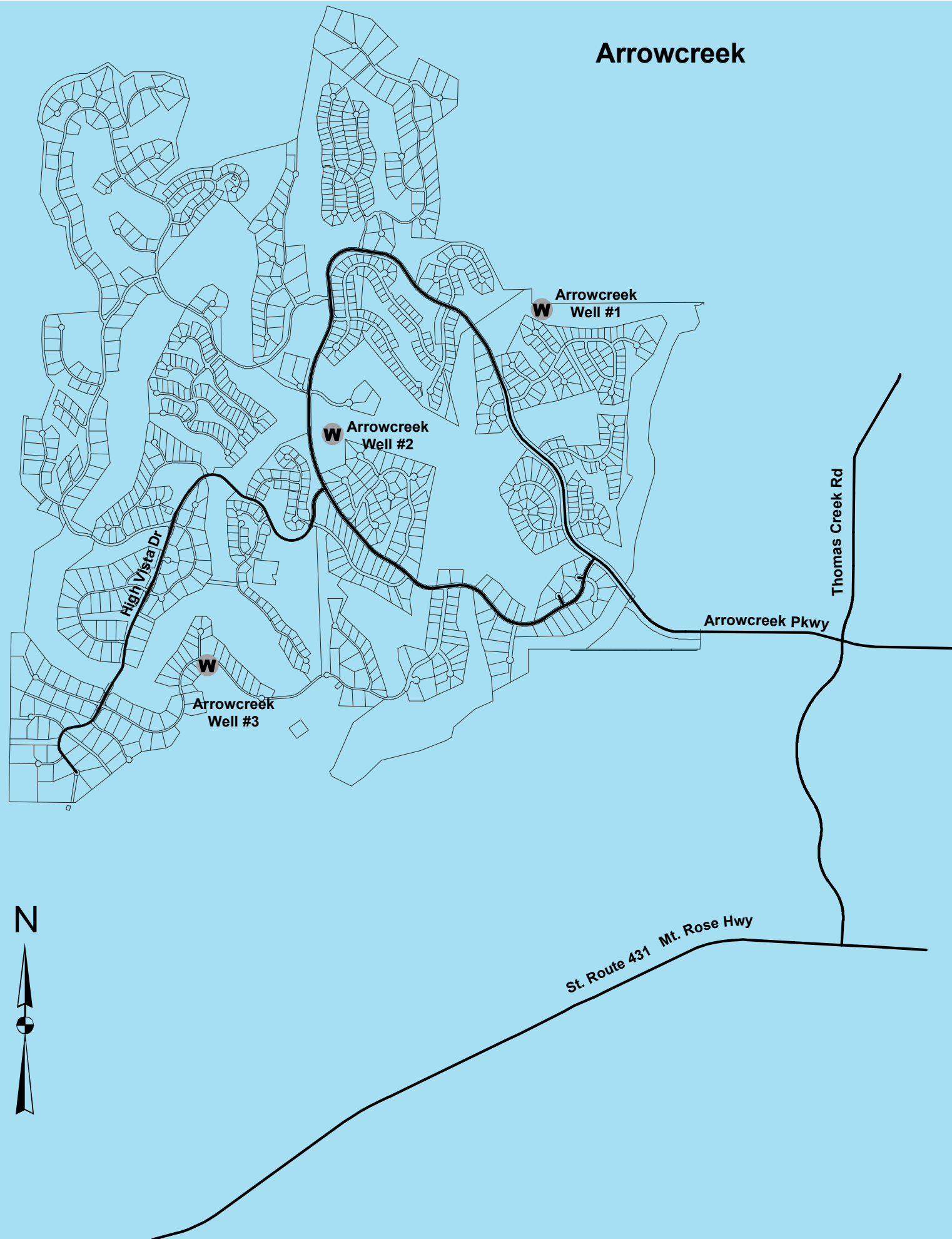
ARROWCREEK

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2007

Constituent	Units	MCL	MCLG	Arrowcreek Well #1	Arrowcreek Well #2	Arrowcreek Well #3
Primary Standards						
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0	2	1	N.D.
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.07	0.09	0.09
Chromium	µg/L	100	100	3	4	6
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	0.45	0.84	0.56
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	1	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Total N (Nitrate + Nitrite)	mg/L	10	10	0.45	0.84	0.56
Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60	0	N.D.		
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80	0	2.3 - 16		
Secondary Standards						
Chloride	mg/L	400	250	1.5	1.8	2.4
Copper	mg/L	1	1	0.002	0.002	0.002
Iron	mg/L	0.6	0.3	N.D.	N.D.	0.04
Magnesium	mg/L	150	125	13	13	13
Manganese	mg/L	0.1	0.05	N.D.	0.003	N.D.
pH		6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5	8.0	8.0	8.2
Sulfate	mg/L	500	250	3.2	2	2
Zinc	mg/L	5	5	0.01	0.01	0.8
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	500	167	172	172
Additional Constituents						
Calcium	mg/L	No MCL		18	18	20
Hardness	mg/L	No MCL		98	98	103
Potassium	mg/L	No MCL		4	5	5
Silica	mg/L	No MCL		60	62	61
Sodium	mg/L	No MCL		12	10	11
Radiochemistry						
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	1	3	N.D.
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	0	3	8	5
Uranium	µg/L	30	0	3	3	3
Radium 226 + Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	1	1	1
Radon	pCi/L	No MCL		710	780	860
Leachable Lead and Copper						
		Action Level		90th Percentile Concentrations		
Lead	µg/L	15		4		
Copper	mg/L	1.3		0.31		

The following constituents were sampled in 2006 and not detected at any Arrowcreek wells: antimony, beryllium, cadmium, color, cyanide, fluoride, foaming agents (MBAS), mercury, nickel, selenium and thallium.

Arrowcreek



WHY WE TEST THE WATER

The Washoe County Department of Water Resources (DWR) is known as “the water place” because it is a leader in providing integrated water resources. These services are critical to the region’s quality of life. They include utility services (water, sewer, and reclaimed water) and water resource planning services (flood management, remediation of contaminated groundwater and development of water resource plans).

The DWR is committed to be the leader in the provision of integrated water resource services to our community. Our mission is to provide quality product and service to our community through teamwork, accountability and professionalism.

Regular testing of the water resources is one way we fulfill that mission. This report summarizes water quality data for the period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006.

HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY CHART

The far left column, titled Constituents, lists the naturally occurring and man-made inorganic contaminants that are monitored by DWR, according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. The Primary Standards are monitored to ensure the water is safe to drink, and the Secondary Standards are monitored to ensure the water is aesthetically pleasing.

The third column, titled Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water defined by the EPA. The fourth column, titled Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), is the level of a contaminant in the drinking water in which there is no known or expected risk to health defined by the EPA.

The remaining columns show what contaminant level, if any, was contained in the water sources. In most cases, the water served to customers is a blend of the sources listed. The map shows the sources that supply water to the system.

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT YOUR WATER

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’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA’s regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from a health care provider. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. DWR has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the source water assessment, please contact the DWR at 775-954-4730.

GROSS BETA

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

LEAD AND COPPER

DWR has completed monitoring in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule (Rule). According to the Rule, the 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations are not to exceed Action Levels of 15 µg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper. Please refer to the table for the most recent lead and copper results. If you would like more information regarding the Rule or would like to participate in future sampling please contact our office.

DEFINITIONS

In this report you may find terms or abbreviations that may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Action Level	the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Color Units (CU)	is the standard unit of measure for water color.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	is the level of a contaminant in drinking water in which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	one microgram per liter corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000 (same as parts per billion or ppb).
Milligrams per liter (mg/L)	one milligram per liter corresponds to one penny in \$10,000 (same as parts per million or ppm).
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr)	measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Non-Detects (N.D.)	laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per Million (ppm)	or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Parts per Billion (ppb)	or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
pH	is a measure of acidity. A pH value of less than 7 is acidic, values greater than 7 are alkaline.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	is a measure of water radioactivity.

The symbol "<" means less than.

The symbol "-" means no samples were taken in 2006.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions regarding water quality or the material in this report, please contact the Washoe County Department of Water Resources at:

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