

STAMPMILL

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2006

WQCCR-00028



WASHOE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

STAMPMILL

Water Quality Report 2006

Constituent	Units	MCL	MCLG	Stampmill East Well #1	Stampmill West Well #2	Truckee Canyon
Primary Standards						
Antimony	ug/L	6	6	<1	<1	<1
Arsenic	ug/L	50	0	4	2	23
Barium	mg/L	2	2	0.07	0.07	0.41
Beryllium	ug/L	4	4	<1	<1	<1
Cadmium	ug/L	5	5	<1	<1	<1
Chromium	ug/L	100	100	<5	<5	1
Cyanide	ug/L	200	200	<5	<5	<10
Fluoride	mg/L	4	4	<0.1	<0.1	0.15
Mercury	ug/L	2	2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Nickel	ug/L	100	100	<1	<1	1
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	3	2.9	<0.05
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	1	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Selenium	ug/L	50	50	2	1	1
Thallium	ug/L	2	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Secondary Standards						
Chloride	mg/L	400	250	38	42	14
Color*		15	15	<5	<5	3
Copper	mg/L	1	1	0.01	0.005	0.002
Fluoride	mg/L	2	2	<0.1	<0.1	0.15
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	0.5	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Iron	mg/L	0.6	0.3	0.18	<0.05	1.3
Magnesium	mg/L	150	125	21	24	40
Manganese	mg/L	0.1	0.05	<0.001	<0.001	0.007
pH*		6.5 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5	7.7	7.7	7.7
Sulfate	mg/L	500	250	74	86	250
Zinc	mg/L	5	5	<0.02	<0.02	0.07
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	500	407	412	467
Additional Constituents						
Calcium	mg/L		No Standard	51	52	45
Hardness	mg/L		No Standard	214	229	277
Potassium	mg/L		No Standard	6	6	11
Silica	mg/L		No Standard	37	35	74
Sodium	mg/L		No Standard	37	33	56
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	60	0			
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	0	2	0	5
				11		
Radiochemistry						
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	6	7	<3
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	0	7	3	11
Radon	pCi/L		No Standard	975	995	240
Leachable Lead and Copper						
Lead	ug/L	15	Action Level		90th Percentile	90th Percentile
Copper	mg/L	1.3		1	0.09	<1
						0.05



Nevada Source Water Assessment Program Summary Sheet
State of Nevada Department of Human Resources - Health Division
Bureau of Health Protection Services

Summary Date:04/16/2004

Assessor: State

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was amended in 1996 to require states to develop and implement source water assessment programs (SWAP) to analyze existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water throughout the state. The 1996 Amendments also required a summary of the findings of the assessment to be included in the water system's annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The 1996 Amendments specifically required states to delineate areas that are sources of public drinking water, identify potential contamination sources within the delineated area, assess the water system's susceptibility to contamination, and to inform the public of the results. These results are summarized below.

Water System Contact Information

Water System:	STAMPMILL ESTATES	County:	Washoe
System ID Number:	801	Connections:	41
Owner:	Washoe County	Address:	4930 Energy Way, Reno, NV 89502
Telephone:	(775) 954-4600	Fax:	(775) 954-4610
Operator:	Washoe County	Address:	4930 Energy Way, Reno, NV 89502

Federal and State Water Quality Standards Compliance

If checked, the above referenced water system is in compliance with all State of Nevada and federal water quality standards.

THE STAMPMILL ESTATES PULBIC WATER SYSTEM UTILIZES 2 WELLS NORTH OF THE I-80 WADSWORTH INTERCHANGE AND IS OPERATED BY WASHOE COUNTY UTILITIES. THE WATER SYSTEM MAINTAINS A STAFF OF WELL-TRAINED PROFESSIONALS WHO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN THE SYSTEM.

Water System Contamination Vulnerability

If checked, the above referenced water system is considered to have low vulnerability potential from contamination.

The above referenced water system is considered potentially vulnerable to the following contaminant groups:

Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Microbiological
Synthetic Organic Compounds Radionuclides

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are typically associated with gas stations and dry cleaners; Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) are typically associated with herbicides and insecticides; Inorganic Compounds (IOC) are typically associated with natural deposits, fertilizers, and septic systems; microbiological contaminates are typically associated with lakes, streams, and animal holding facilities; and radionuclides are typically associated with erosion of natural deposits and industrial activities.

The water system is considered vulnerable to the activities/sources associated with the contaminant groups checked in the boxes above for the following reasons:

AT THE TIME OF THE ASSESSMENT THERE WERE NO IDENTIFIED SOURCES OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION TO THE AQUIFER PROVIDING THE WATER TO THE WATER SYSTEM, OR THE SOURCES OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION WERE DETERMINED TO POSE A LOW POTENTIAL TO CONTAMINATE THE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM.

A copy of the complete source water assessment is available for viewing at the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Bureau of Safe Drinking Water office between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. It is suggested that an appointment be made if you are interested in viewing a report. The Bureau of Safe Drinking Water office is located at 901 South Stewart Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701. Telephone 775-687-9520.

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 July 1, 2005 to June 30, 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 the Washoe County Department of Water Resources, according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. The Primary Inorganic Standards are monitored to ensure the water is safe to drink, and the Secondary Inorganic Standards are monitored to ensure the water is aesthetically pleasing.

The second column, titled Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water defined by the EPA. The third 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

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the drinking 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).

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).

ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA standards balance the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of cancer.

LEAD AND COPPER

The Washoe County Department of Water Resources 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 ug/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) 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 (ug/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).

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.

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:
4930 Energy Way Reno, NV 89502 (775) 954-4600
www.washoecounty.us/water