



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 99TH AIR BASE WING (ACC)
NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE NEVADA**

15 June 2026

MEMORANDUM FOR NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE

FROM: 99 ABW/CC

SUBJECT: 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

1. The purpose of this report is to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water at Nellis Air Force Base (NAFB). Herein, you will find an annual summary of monitoring results of drinking water contaminants, information on source water, compliance with drinking water regulations, and educational materials about potential health risks associated with certain contaminants. This report is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

2. In 2025, NAFB tested for more than 80 regulated contaminants. 17 were detected, and two exceeded regulatory limits during the year. When this occurred, we notified consumers as required and took corrective actions to address the issue. Additional details can be found in the *Violations/Action Level Exceedances* section of this report.

3. **Drinking Water Sources:** Approximately 95 percent of NAFB's drinking water is sourced from the Colorado River and provided by the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA). This water, primarily originating from snow-melt in the Rocky Mountains that flows into Lake Mead, is supplemented by a small amount of groundwater. The remaining five percent of NAFB's water is sourced from two Air Force-owned wells and is chlorinated by the 99th Civil Engineer Squadron (CES) and added to the NAFB water distribution system.

4. **Water Treatment:** The SNWA utilizes an advanced, multi-step treatment process to ensure clean and safe drinking water. This process starts with coagulation, where chemicals are added to the water to create sticky particles, or "floc," that attracts dirt and other suspended particles. Gentle mixing during flocculation causes these particles to clump together. In the sedimentation basin, these heavier clumps settle naturally out of the water. The clearer water then moves to filtration, passing through layers of sand, gravel, and charcoal to remove even smaller particles. Finally, the water is disinfected. Ozonation, a process using ozone, destroys bacteria and microorganisms. Because ozone's effects are short-lived, chlorine is also added. This common disinfection method kills bacteria and viruses and ensures the water remains safe as it travels through the pipelines to your tap. The 99 CES conducts additional chlorination during distribution across the NAFB water system.

a. Untreated source water could potentially include the following contaminants*:

i. microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and wildlife;

ii. inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges;

iii. pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use;

iv. organic chemical contaminants including synthetic or volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes or common sources like gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;

- v. radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of industrial activities.

* More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting <https://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm>.

5. **Monitoring and Analysis:** Every month, technicians from SNWA collect and analyze water samples from the NAFB drinking water system and water treatment facilities. The water is tested at a higher frequency and more extensively than the SDWA and the Nevada Administrative Code require. The test results are shown in the table accompanying this report. Additionally, NAFB routinely monitors disinfectant residuals in the distribution system by testing the amount of chlorine present in the water distribution system pipes. This measurement tells us whether the installation is effectively disinfecting the water supply.

6. Violations/Action Level Exceedance

a. **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**

Violation No.: 2026-143114

Violation Period: 1 July 2025–30 September 2025

Summary: Routine monitoring identified TTHM concentrations above the EPA maximum contaminant level (MCL) in Area 2. **An MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is legally allowed in drinking water.** TTHMs are disinfection byproducts created when chlorine used to disinfect water reacts with naturally occurring organic and inorganic materials. Some people who drink water containing TTHMs 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 cancer. System adjustments and increased monitoring were promptly implemented, and levels have since returned to compliance.

b. **Copper**

Action Level Exceedance (Non-Violation)

Summary: During routine monitoring of 30 sample sites, the 90th percentile value for copper was calculated at 1.33 parts per million (ppm). This result slightly exceeds the EPA Action Level (AL) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), both set at 1.3 ppm. The exceedances occurred at four locations in Buildings 2967 (Joshua Tree Room, Breakroom, and Denali Room) and 2966 (Grand Canyon Room). While an AL exceedance is not a formal violation, it is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other regulatory requirements that a water system must follow. **The water is safe to consume.** Resampling at these specific locations demonstrated that standard flushing (running the tap for a short period before use) significantly reduces copper concentrations to well below the AL. To ensure continued compliance, the installation has proactively implemented a remediation plan. This includes the replacement of aging plumbing and fixtures, conducting targeted sampling, and increasing flushing protocols to ensure levels remain compliant.

7. Lead and Copper Information

a. **Lead and Copper Rule:** The Lead and Copper Rule requires us to test water inside a representative number of facilities that have plumbing most likely to contain lead and/or lead solder to determine the presence of lead and copper. To comply with the Lead and Copper Rule, water is tested in facilities with plumbing that is most likely to contain lead. The EPA requires action if lead concentrations are at or above 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 10 percent or more of the samples taken. If this occurs, water system operators must investigate the cause and may implement corrosion control treatments to reduce the lead levels. Additionally, as part of the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, NAFB maintains a regularly updated inventory that identifies the material of all service lines in the distribution system, from the water main to the customer's tap. This inventory may be found here: <https://www.nellis.af.mil/Portals/104/2025%20Nellis%20Service%20Line%20Inventory.pdf>.

b. Lead In Drinking Water: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages; however, pregnant women, infants, and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and building plumbing. NAFB is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and for removing lead pipes and fixtures within government-owned facilities and dormitories. However, it is important to note that this responsibility does not extend to the separate water systems and plumbing within the on-base privatized housing areas, which are operated and maintained by the privatized housing contractor. Personnel can minimize potential lead exposure by flushing taps for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. It is also recommended to use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula, as hot water can contain higher levels of lead. Boiling water does not remove lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact NAFB at 702-652-8897 or christopher.perkins.19@us.af.mil. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

c. Copper in Drinking Water: While copper is a naturally occurring element, it can also enter your drinking water from the copper pipes used in many older facilities. Some individuals who consume water containing copper in excess of the EPA's AL over a short period may experience short-term health effects, such as gastrointestinal distress. Those who consume water with copper above the action level over many years could potentially suffer more severe effects, including liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor. NAFB continues to identify and remove copper pipes and fixtures. However, this responsibility does not extend to the separate water system in privatized housing areas. If water hasn't been used for more than six hours, overnight for example, you can reduce copper from the tap by running cold water from the faucet for approximately 30 to 60 seconds.

8. Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

a. What are PFAS and where do they come from? PFAS are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals that have been used in a variety of industrial and consumer products around the globe since the 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, food packaging, and cookware. They are also contained in some fire-fighting foams used to extinguish petroleum fires.

b. Is there a federal or Nevada regulation for PFAS in drinking water? Yes. On April 26, 2024, the EPA published a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation to limit several types of PFAS. This new rule, which became effective on June 25, 2024, establishes legally enforceable MCLs for these substances. While the regulation requires public water systems to conduct initial monitoring no later than 2027, the Department of War (DoW) has been sampling drinking water for PFAS at all DoW-owned and operated water systems since 2017. All public water systems, including those operated by the DoW, must meet the new MCLs by the final compliance deadline of April 2029. To meet this goal, the DoW is actively sampling its water systems and implementing measures to ensure full compliance within the five-year timeframe.

c. Has NAFB tested its water for PFAS? Yes. NAFB regularly tests its drinking water for PFAS at multiple points across the water system. In 2023 and early 2024, samples were taken from the two base-operated wells and the entry point where water from SNWA enters the base. More recently, samples were collected from the distribution system at Tank 561 (Area 1 Water Tower) in March and June of 2025. Results from all sampling events confirmed that the drinking water at Nellis AFB is below the EPA's MCL for all regulated PFAS compounds. Periodic resampling will continue as required to ensure sustained compliance.

9. **Other Health Information:** While the EPA requires water agencies to monitor for approximately 90 regulated contaminants, the City of North Las Vegas goes above and beyond to monitor for approximately 30 additional, unregulated contaminants. One unregulated contaminant that is closely monitored is *Cryptosporidium*. This naturally occurring organism found in many United States source waters can cause gastrointestinal distress. The EPA now requires larger water systems that treat surface water to assure removal of *Cryptosporidium*. The Southern Nevada water system monitors and tests for *Cryptosporidium* in both its source and treated water supplies. Ozonation, used at both SNWA regional water treatment facilities, is among the most effective processes for destroying microorganisms such as *Cryptosporidium*. The SNWA's Microbiology Laboratory is among the few municipal facilities certified by the EPA for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* detection.

10. **Frequently Asked Questions**

a. **Do I need to take special precautions?** No, in most cases. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or on the EPA's website www.epa.gov/safewater.

b. **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?** It is normal for all drinking water, including bottled water, to have small amounts of contaminants, and their presence does not necessarily mean the water is a health risk. Water from sources like rivers and wells dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances from animal or human activity. These contaminants can include microbes like bacteria and viruses from sewage or wildlife, salts and metals from urban runoff or industry, pesticides from agriculture, and chemical byproducts from industrial processes. To ensure tap water is safe, the EPA sets regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in public water systems, while the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes similar limits for bottled water to provide the same level of public health protection.

c. **Is my tap water safe to drink?** Yes, your tap water meets and surpasses all SDWA standards and is safe to drink. Also, the Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility has been recognized by the National Partnership for Safe Water for its efforts to ensure Southern Nevada's municipal water meets these water quality standards. Water samples are taken from the NAFB water distribution system monthly and analyzed to ensure safety. Additionally, in December 2025, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection conducted a sanitary survey of NAFB and concluded the drinking water system and infrastructure met the state's requirement to deliver safe drinking water to the consumer. This survey is accomplished every three years. For more information about the sanitary survey, please contact Bioenvironmental Engineering at 702-653-3316.

d. **Why does my water taste the way it does?** The taste of water can be affected by naturally occurring minerals or by the chlorine that is used to keep the water safe from microorganisms. It is important to remember that quality is best measured by the concentration of contaminants in the water. There are very few contaminants in NAFB's drinking water, and those present are well within SDWA limits.

e. **Do I need to use a water treatment system or drink bottled water?** No, unless you wish to improve the taste of your water or remove the minerals causing it to be considered "hard." While many people prefer the taste of bottled water, tap water is subject to more stringent quality standards and is monitored and tested more frequently. Additionally, the cost of the average liter of bottled water is more than 1,000 times the cost of the same amount of tap water. For more information on bottled water quality, call the International Bottled Water Association at 1-800-WATER11 (1-800-928-3711) or visit www.bottledwater.org.

f. **How will I be notified if a significant health risk associated with my water quality develops?** This report notifies the consumer of routine and non-emergency compliance violations. However, certain emergency situations, such as a water main break, may warrant more active communication efforts, such as additional publications, postings in public places, mass mailings, or communications through other well-established mass-notification systems.

11. **Water Quality Data Tables:** The table associated with this report (see Attachment 2) lists the drinking water contaminants detected. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the tables are from testing completed in the 2025 calendar year. The EPA and the State require NAFB to monitor contaminants at a different frequency because some concentrations do not change frequently.

12. **Where to Obtain More Information:** If you are interested, the SNWA Board of Directors meets the third Thursday of odd-numbered months at 9 a.m. in the board chambers in suite 799 of the Molasky Corporate Center. The meetings are also broadcast live on the SNWA homepage, www.snwa.com.

13. We are committed to providing you with safe, reliable drinking water and are available to answer any questions you may have. For general questions or comments regarding this report, please contact the 99 ABW Public Affairs office at 702-652-2750. For more technical inquiries about water quality or to review the source water assessments, please contact the Bioenvironmental Engineering office at 702-653-3316 or usaf.nellis.99-mdg.list.99-omrs-sgpb-all-personnel@mail.mil. You may also contact our water supplier, the SNWA, at 702-258-3215. Further information on state and federal regulations may be obtained from the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection at 775-687-4670 or the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 and its website, www.epa.gov/safewater.

JASON J. GLYNN, Colonel, USAF
Commander

2 Attachments:

1. Definitions
2. NAFB Consumer Confidence Report Table, CY 2025

Definitions:

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

Disinfection by-product (DBP): 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 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.

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

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.

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: Based on the monitoring requirements, the average of 12 consecutive monthly averages or the average of four consecutive quarters.

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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Nellis AFB Distribution System) ⁽¹⁾ – All Tested in 2025

Microbiological	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Highest Monthly Average		In Compliance?	Likely Source of Contamination
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	Positive Samples	0	0	0		Yes	Human and animal fecal waste.
Inorganic Chemicals	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Range (Min – Max)	Average	In Compliance?	Source
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.63 – 0.73	0.70	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive ⁽⁸⁾
Lead and Copper	Unit	AL (90 th Percentile)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Range (Min – Max)	90 th Percentile	In Compliance?	Source
Lead ⁽⁵⁾	ppb	15 ⁽⁶⁾	0	ND – 2.4	6.7 (90th% Value)	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper ⁽⁵⁾	ppm	1.3 ⁽⁶⁾	1.3	0.24 – 1.6 ⁽⁷⁾	1.33 (90th% Value)	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Range (Min – Max)	Highest Annual Average	In Compliance?	Source
Total Haloacetic acids	ppb	60	N/A	16 – 43	41 ⁽¹²⁾	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A ⁽¹¹⁾	36 – 102 ⁽¹³⁾	86 ⁽¹²⁾	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants	Unit	MRDL (EPA Limit)	MRDLG (EPA Goal)	Range (Min-Max)	Average	In Compliance?	Source
Free chlorine residual	ppm	4.0 ⁽⁹⁾	4.0 ⁽⁹⁾	0.05 – 5.0 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.63 ⁽³⁾	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

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 (Alfred Merritt Smith WTP, River Mountains WTP, and NAFB Reservoirs and Wells).
- (3) This value is the highest running annual average (RAA) reported in 2025. Reports are filed quarterly
- (5) The AMSWTF ozone system was out of service at time of collection.
- (6) Samples are collected from the NAFB customers' taps. During the monitoring period of June through September, 2025, 30 lead and copper samples were analyzed.
- (7) This value is the highest running annual average (RAA) reported in 2025. Reports are filed quarterly.
- (8) By state law, the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) is required to fluoridate the municipal water supply. This law is not applicable to groundwater.
- (9) Chlorine is regulated by MRDL, with the goal stated as a MRDLG.
- (10) Values greater than the MCL are allowable as long as the Running Annual Average is below the MCL. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
- (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 (LRAA) reported in 2025. Reports are filed quarterly.
- (13) Values greater than the MCL are allowable as long as the Locational Running Annual Average is below the MCL. 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Well #2) ⁽¹⁾

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Range (Min – Max)	Average	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Particles	2023	pCi/L	15	0	Yes	3.0 – 3.0	3.0 ⁽²⁾	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Arsenic	2025	ppb	10	0	Yes	2.1 – 2.1	2.1	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	ppm	2	2	Yes	0.1 – 0.1	0.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	ppm	4.0	4.0	Yes	0.15 – 0.17	0.16	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive ⁽⁸⁾
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	2025	ppm	10	10	Yes	0.61 – 0.61	0.61	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	ppb	50	50	Yes	2.9 – 2.9	2.9	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Uranium	2025	ppb	30	0	Yes	2.5 – 2.5	2.5	Erosion of natural deposits

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 (Alfred Merritt Smith WTP, River Mountains WTP, and NAFB Reservoirs and Wells).

(2) Annual monitoring not required, data from 2023

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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Well #8) ⁽¹⁾

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Range (Min – Max)	Average	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Particles	2023	pCi/L	15	0	Yes	2.2 – 2.2	2.2 ⁽²⁾	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Arsenic	2025	ppb	10	0	Yes	2.7 – 2.7	2.7	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	ppm	2	2	Yes	0.1 – 0.1	0.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	ppm	4.0	4.0	Yes	0.53 – 0.54	0.53	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive ⁽⁸⁾
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	2025	ppm	10	10	Yes	0.48 – 0.48	0.48	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	ppb	50	50	Yes	1.5 – 1.5	1.5	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Uranium	2025	ppb	30	0	Yes	1.5 – 1.5	1.5	Erosion of natural deposits

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 (Alfred Merritt Smith WTP, River Mountains WTP, and NAFB Reservoirs and Wells).

(2) Annual monitoring not required, data from 2023

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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Plant) ⁽¹⁾ – All Tested in 2025

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Range (Min – Max)	Average	In Compliance?	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Particles	2025	pCi/L	15	0	ND	ND	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Arsenic	2025	ppb	10	0	1.3 – 1.9	1.5	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	ppm	2	2	0.1 – 0.1	0.1	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	2025	ppb	10	0	ND ⁽⁴⁾ – 4.0	3.2 ⁽³⁾	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	2025	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.65 – 0.73	0.69	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive ⁽⁸⁾
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	2025	ppm	10	10	0.41 – 0.61	0.46	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	ppb	50	50	1.9 – 2.9	2.5	Yes	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Uranium	2025	ppb	30	0	3.6 – 4.1	3.8	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	2025	NTU	95% of samples <0.3 NTU ⁽¹⁵⁾	N/A	100% of samples were below 0.3 NTU. The maximum NTU was 0.06 on 10 July 2025		Yes	Soil runoff

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 (Alfred Merritt Smith WTP, River Mountains WTP, and NAFB Reservoirs and Wells).

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

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

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

(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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (River Mountain Water Treatment Plant) ⁽¹⁾ – All Tested in 2025

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Range (Min – Max)	Average	In Compliance?	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Particles	2025	pCi/L	15	0	4.3 – 4.3	4.3	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Arsenic	2025	ppb	10	0	1.7 – 2.1	1.9	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	ppm	2	2	0.1 – 0.1	0.1	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	2025	ppb	10	0	2.7 – 6.1	4.2 ⁽³⁾	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	2025	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.65 – 0.76	0.70	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive ⁽⁸⁾
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	2025	ppm	10	10	0.45 – 0.63	0.50	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	ppb	50	50	2.0 – 3.0	2.5	Yes	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Uranium	2025	ppb	30	0	3.5 – 4.1	3.8	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	2025	NTU	95% of samples <0.3 NTU ⁽¹⁵⁾	N/A	100% of samples were below 0.3 NTU. The maximum NTU was 0.1 on 14 July 2025		Yes	Soil runoff

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 (Alfred Merritt Smith WTP, River Mountains WTP, and NAFB Reservoirs and Wells).

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

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

(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.

NAFB UCMR 5 Test Results: In compliance with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5), these results represent levels of monitored contaminants, based on 2024 data. (Must report data five years from collection.)

Unregulated Contaminants⁽¹⁾ (Well #8)

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Range (Min – Max)	Average	Likely Source of Contamination
Lithium	2024	ppb	N/A	N/A	50 – 50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants⁽¹⁾ (NAFB Entry Point)

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Range (Min – Max)	Average	Likely Source of Contamination
Lithium	2024	ppb	N/A	N/A	54 – 58	56	Erosion of natural deposits

Footnotes:

(1) Monitoring for this contaminant was conducted to comply with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) 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.