

The cover features a background of a sunset over water. Overlaid on this are several geometric shapes: a large teal circle on the left, a large blue circle on the right, and a smaller orange circle at the top. Several dark blue circular outlines of varying sizes are scattered across the page.

Consumer Confidence Report

2023

**Nellis Air Force Base
NV0003028**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welcome

From Southern Nevada Water Authority

Your Water System

Treatment Process

Lead and Copper

Monitoring and Analysis

Possible Contaminants

PFAS

Fluoride, THM and HAA5

Other Health Information

FAQs

2023 Test Results

Key Definitions

Table Introduction

Water Quality Table

More Information

Online Resources



WELCOME

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is distributed to Nellis Air Force Base (NAFB) as our communication to you, the consumer. The drinking water on the installation has been tested and certified as “safe to drink.” The information in this report is a snapshot of calendar year 2023 drinking water quality at NAFB. This effort is accomplished in accordance with the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) which was passed by Congress in 1974.

The purpose of the SDWA is to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The SDWA was amended in 1996 requiring states to develop and implement source water assessment programs for existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water. The SDWA amendment includes a summary of the assessment in the water system’s annual CCR. States are required to delineate the sources of public drinking water, identify potential contamination sources within the delineated area, assess the water system’s susceptibility to contamination and inform the public of the results.

The utility advisory board meets on the first Tuesday of April and the first Tuesday of October. These meetings are held at the North Las Vegas City Council Chambers at 1800 hours.

If you have any questions, Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) is here to assist you. You can reach us by phone, email, or at our local office.

📞 702-653-3316.

✉️ usaf.nellis.99-mdg.list.99-omrs-sgpb-all-personnel@mail.mil

📍 6060 Holloman Ave Building 60, Nellis AFB, NV 89191

You can also get water service news from Southern Nevada Water Authority website at www.snwa.com.



ACTION ITEMS

There were no significant issues in your water system in 2023, and we have no recommended action items for our customers in this area.

TREATMENT PROCESS

YOUR WATER

90% of NAFB's drinking water comes from the Colorado River. It is then supplied by the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA). The water in Lake Mead begins as snowmelt in the Rocky Mountains and arrives via the Colorado River. The Las Vegas Wash also carries storm water and treated wastewater into Lake Mead, which accounts for less than 2% of all the water in the lake. The Virgin River and Muddy River also combine to provide approximately 1.5% of the water in Lake Mead. Lastly, the water NAFB receives from SNWA is supplemented by a small percentage of groundwater from wells on and near the installation. The source of the well water originates from the Las Vegas Valley Aquifer.

SNWA has advanced water treatment facilities designed to provide water meeting SDWA standards.

All the water drawn from Lake Mead is sent to the Alfred Merritt Smith or the River Mountains water treatment facilities. As it arrives, the water is treated with chlorine and ozone to kill any potentially harmful microscopic organisms. A multistage filtration system is then used to remove particles from the water. As the water leaves the water treatment facility, additional chlorine is added to protect it on the way to the consumer. The water is also treated to prevent corrosion of the pipelines.

Furthermore, the water from base wells is chlorinated by Civil Engineering (CE) Utilities and mixed with the SNWA water. CE Utilities maintains a staff of well-trained professionals who operate and maintain the system daily.

OZONE

Implemented in 2003, ozonation destroys bacteria and other microorganisms through an infusion of ozone, a strong disinfectant produced by subjecting oxygen molecules to high electrical voltages. Ozonation destroys cryptosporidium, bacteria, and other naturally-occurring organisms. It also can reduce the formation of trihalomethanes. Ozone is a very strong disinfectant, but it does not stay in the water very long. Chlorine is still added to protect the water while it's in the distribution system.

CHLORINATION

Chlorination is the addition of chlorine to drinking water systems. It is the most common type of drinking water disinfection, killing bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms that cause disease or immediate illness. Chlorine is effective and continues to keep water safe as it travels through pipelines to the consumer's tap.



Top image: Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility
Bottom image: River Mountains Water Treatment Facility

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact our local office by phone at or through the Contact Us link at www.snwa.com.



LEAD AND COPPER

The Water Authority actively monitors for lead and copper in the drinking water supply.

The Environmental Protection Agency has set an "action level" for lead at 15 parts per billion (ppb), meaning that if lead is detected at 15 ppb or more in the water supply, action needs to be taken. Levels of lead in the drinking water supply are well below levels that are determined to be a possible health concern.

How does lead get into water?

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Environmental Protection Agency cites brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and kitchen/bath fixtures with lead solder as the most common problem, as they can allow lead to enter the water, especially hot water. In addition, lead service pipes can sometimes corrode, causing lead to get into the water supply. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. Southern Nevada's water infrastructure does not employ lead service lines or other lead-based components, and local water providers maintain robust corrosion-control programs developed in coordination with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

How can I minimize the potential of exposure to lead in tap water?

When your faucets have gone unused for several hours, you can 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested by a private laboratory. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

For more information, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at [800-426-4791](tel:800-426-4791), or read the EPA's information about lead in drinking water.

What about copper?

In addition to being naturally present in the environment, copper can work its way into water from copper pipes in household plumbing. The action level for copper is triggered if the level of copper is more than 1.3 parts per million (ppm). Levels of copper in the drinking water supply are well below levels that are determined to be a possible health concern. If water hasn't been used for more than six hours – overnight, for example – you can clear copper from the tap by letting the cold-water faucet run for 30 to 60 seconds.

For more information, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at [800-426-4791](tel:800-426-4791), or read the EPA's information about copper in drinking water.

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 or any action level exceedance. An action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers corrective actions before it becomes a health concern. If action levels are exceeded, either at a customer's home or system-wide, we work with the customer to investigate the issue and/or implement corrosion control treatment to reduce lead levels. The results published in the Lead and Copper section are from 2023.

Monitoring for lead was conducted in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule. Results were below the action level for the presence of lead in the NAFB drinking water system.

MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

The Southern Nevada Water Authority uses cutting edge technology to ensure that your water is treated and tested to the utmost standards of safety.

We are committed to ensuring your water quality, reliability, and security because we know you depend on it every day.

We not only test for more contaminants than required; we test many regulated and unregulated contaminants more frequently than required.



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 requires. The test results are shown in the table accompanying this report.

Additionally, NAFB routinely monitors for disinfectant residual in the distribution system. This measurement tells us whether the installation is effectively disinfecting the water supply. Disinfectant residual is the amount of chlorine present in the water distribution system pipes.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm.



POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS

All 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.

Potentially present contaminants in untreated source water include:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.
- Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic or volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, as well as common sources like: gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of industrial activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, and those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly people; and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water contaminants. EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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.





PFAS

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industrial and consumer products around the globe, including in the U.S., for decades. Due to their widespread use and environmental persistence, most people in the United States have been exposed to certain PFAS. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) used for fighting petroleum fires.

Is there a federal or Nevada regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

There is currently no federal drinking water standard for any PFAS compounds. In May 2016, the U.S. EPA established a lifetime drinking water health advisory (HA) level at 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). Both chemicals are types of PFAS. *In Nevada, there is not a PFAS drinking water regulation.*

The Department of Defense (DoD) issued a policy in 2020 to monitor drinking water for PFAS at all DoD owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every three years. The DoD policy states that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater than the 2016 EPA HA level of 70 ppt, water systems would 1) take immediate action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFOA, to include providing alternative drinking water; and 2) undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope, and localized source of contamination.



PFAS

(Continued)

What about the EPA's 2022 interim Health Advisories (HA) or proposed regulations?

EPA issued interim HA for PFOS and PFOA in 2022. However, these newer levels are below quantifiable limits (i.e., below detection levels). EPA announced a proposed regulation on PFAS drinking water standards for public comment on March 14, 2023. The Department supports EPA taking regulatory actions to address PFAS, including a drinking water standard for PFAS that will apply to all drinking water suppliers once final. DoD respects and values the public comment process on this proposed nationwide drinking water rule and looks forward to the clarity that a final regulatory drinking water standard for PFAS will provide.

In anticipation of this EPA drinking water regulation and to account for emerging science that shows potential health effects of PFOS and PFOA at levels lower than 70 ppt, DoD is evaluating its efforts to address PFAS in drinking water, and what actions we can take to be prepared to incorporate this standard, such as reviewing our current data and collecting additional sampling where necessary. DoD remains committed to communicating and engaging with our communities throughout this process.

Has Nellis AFB tested its water for PFAS?

Yes. In August 2016 (method 537) and December 2020 (method 537.1) samples were collected from Water Tank 561.

PFAS Detected but PFOA/PFOS were below the 2016 EPA HA

We are informing you that PFOA and PFOS were detected but below the 2016 EPA HA. Other PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method were detected above the method reporting limit (MRL) but EPA does not have a HA for these compounds at this time. PFOA and PFOS were below the 2016 EPA HA of 70 parts per trillion, we will continue to monitor the drinking water quarterly. PFAS sampling is currently ongoing, and all 2023 results were below the reporting limit.

FLUORIDE, TTHM AND HAA5

Fluoride

Both the Nevada legislature and Clark County voters have mandated that fluoride be added to Southern Nevada's water supply through legislation passed in 1999 and 2000. Based upon average monthly water usage, municipal water users in Southern Nevada pay a little over \$1 per household to cover annual fluoridation costs.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

What are total trihalomethanes?

Total Trihalomethanes are disinfection byproducts created when chlorine used to disinfect water reacts with naturally-occurring organic and inorganic materials.

How are total trihalomethanes prevented?

The Water Authority takes proactive measures to manage the formation of THMs during the water treatment process. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set the maximum level of TTHMs in treated water at 80 parts per billion. Southern Nevada's municipal water supply meets that health-based standard. Although some studies have indicated an association between elevated levels of TTHMs and adverse health effects among pregnant women, no causal relationship has been established. The Water Authority advises consumers with concerns related to TTHMs—particularly pregnant women—to call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at [800-426-4791](tel:800-426-4791).

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

What are Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)?

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) are a group of chemicals that are formed along with other disinfection byproducts when chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water.

How are haloacetic acids prevented?

The regulated haloacetic acids, known as HAA5, are: monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid. EPA has published the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule to regulate HAA5 at 60 parts per billion annual average.



For general information on water fluoridation, visit us online at www.snwa.com/water-quality/facts

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 U.S. 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 Authority 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 Southern Nevada Water Authority's Microbiology Laboratory is among the few municipal facilities certified by the EPA for cryptosporidium and giardia detection.

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. Some elderly, infants, and Immuno-compromised persons undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, who have HIV/AIDS, or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from a health care provider. EPA and the 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting the EPA hotline website at water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm.





FAQs

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 the 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 compliance with standards. Additionally, in December 2022 NDEP conducted a sanitary survey of NAFB and concluded the drinking water system and infrastructure met the state's requirement for a Public Water System to adequately deliver safe drinking water to the consumer, this survey is accomplished every three years.

If tap water is really of good quality, why does it taste the way it does?

Water quality and taste are not always mutually inclusive. The taste of the water can be caused by naturally occurring minerals or by chlorine that is used to keep the water safe from bacteria. It is important to remember, quality is best measured by the concentration of contaminants in the water. For NAFB, we have very few contaminants in our drinking water and those present are well within SDWA limits.

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 same amount of tap water. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes regulations for contaminants in bottled water; however, these limits do not always coincide with EPA standards. For more information on bottled water quality, call the International Bottled Water Association at 1-800-WATER11 (1-800-92837-11) or by visiting www.bottledwater.org.

How will I be notified if a significant health risk associated with my water quality develops?

This report is considered the appropriate mechanism for notifying the consumer of routine and non-emergency compliance violations. However, certain emergency situations may warrant more active notification efforts, including, but not limited to: additional publications, postings in public places, mass-mailings, or working through other well-established mass-notification systems.

KEY DEFINITIONS

IN COMPLIANCE: Does not exceed any applicable MCL, SMCL, or action level, as determined by DDW. For some compounds, compliance is determined by averaging the results for one source over a one-year period.

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 potential harmful microorganisms.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 contaminants.

NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL) AND RESPONSE LEVEL (RL): Health-based advisory levels for unregulated contaminants in drinking water. They are used by DDW to provide guidance to drinking water systems.

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

AL	Action Level
Min	Minimum
NL	Notification Level
ND	Constituent not detected
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
µS/cm	Microsiemens/centimeter
Max	Maximum
N/A	Not applicable
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity unit

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs, and TTs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

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

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.

TABLE INTRODUCTION



SUBSTANCE SOURCES

- DI Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
- DS Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
- EN Naturally present in the environment
- ER Erosion of natural deposits
- FE Human and animal waste
- FL Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
- FR Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage
- IC Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
- IM Discharge from industrial manufacturers
- IO Substances that form ions when in water
- IW Industrial waste
- RU Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
- SO Soil runoff
- SW Seawater influence
- VA Various natural and manmade sources
- WD Leaching from wood preservatives
- UR Unregulated constituents with no source listed and that do not have standardized “source of substance” language

Every year, Nevada Water performs hundreds of thousands of tests to monitor the quality of our water. If any contaminants are detected, they are included in this annual water quality report. However, most of the contaminants we test for are not detected, so they are not listed.

2023 WATER QUALITY

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Nellis AFB Distribution System)

Microbiological	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Distribution System-Wide		Source
						Highest Monthly		
Fecal coliform and E. coli	2023	Positive Samples	0 ¹	(0)	Yes	0		FE
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Distribution System-Wide		Source
						Range	Average	
Fluoride ¹	2023	ppm	4	1 (4.0)	Yes	0.65–0.80	0.65	ER, FL
Lead and Copper	Year Tested	Unit	AL	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Distribution System-Wide		Source
						90 th Percentile	Samples > AL	
Copper	2023	ppm	1.3	1.3	Yes	1.1	0 of 60	IC, ER, WD
Lead	2023	ppb	15	0.0	Yes	4.3	0 of 60	IC, IM, ER
Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Distribution System-Wide		Source
						Range	Highest Annual Average	
Total haloacetic acids (HAA5)	2023	ppb	60	N/A	Yes	9.6–33	26	DI
Total trihalomethane (TTHM) ³	2023	ppb	80	N/A	Yes	30–85	70	DI
Disinfectants	Year Tested	Unit	MRDL	MCLG	In Compliance	Distribution System-Wide		Source
						Range	Average	
Free chlorine residual	2023	ppm	4	4	Yes	ND-1.3	0.80	DS

Footnotes:

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

2023 WATER QUALITY

(Continued)

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Well #2)

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	CVW		Source
						Range	Result	
Alpha Particles	2023	pCi/L	15	0	Yes	N/A	3.0	ER
Arsenic	2023	ppb	10	0	Yes	N/A	2.2	ER,FR,IM
Barium	2023	ppm	2	2	Yes	N/A	0.1	ER,IM
Fluoride	2023	ppm	4	4	Yes	N/A	0.17	FL,ER
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2023	ppm	10	10	Yes	N/A	0.56	ER,FR
Selenium	2023	ppb	50	50	Yes	N/A	2.3	ER,IM
Uranium	2023	ppb	30	0	Yes	N/A	2.4	ER

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Well #8)

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	CVW		Source
						Range	Result	
Alpha Particles	2023	pCi/L	15	0	Yes	N/A	2.2	ER
Arsenic	2023	ppb	10	0	Yes	N/A	2.8	ER,FR,IM
Barium	2023	ppm	2	2	Yes	N/A	0.1	ER,IM
Fluoride	2023	ppm	4	4	Yes	N/A	0.55	FL,ER
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2023	ppm	10	10	Yes	N/A	0.45	ER,FR
Selenium	2023	ppb	50	50	Yes	N/A	1.3	ER,IM
Uranium	2023	ppb	30	0	Yes	N/A	1.6	ER

Unregulated Compounds (Well #8)

Constituents	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	In Compliance			Source
						Range	Average	
Lithium	2023	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	UR

2023 WATER QUALITY

(Continued)

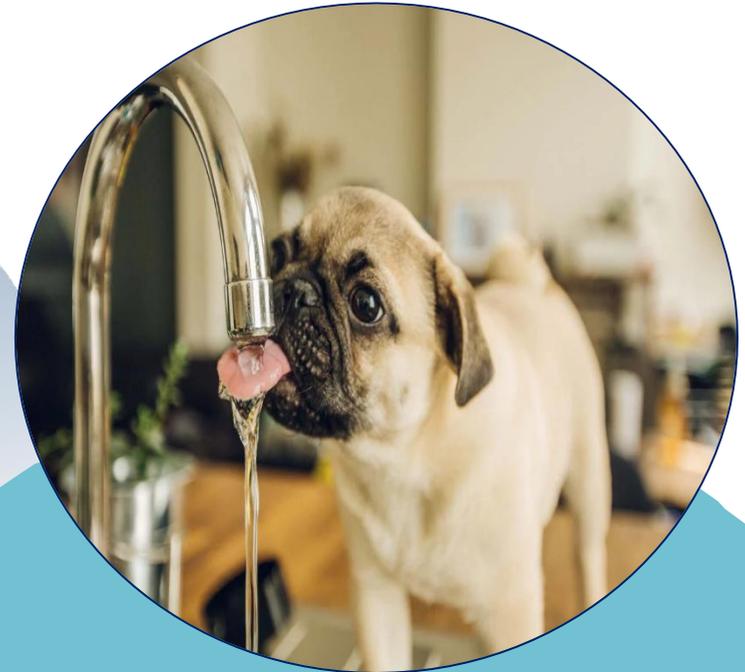
Primary Drinking Water Standards (Reservoir #562)

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	CVW		Source
						Range	Result	
Arsenic	2023	ppb	10	0	Yes	N/A	3	ER,FR,IM

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Plant)

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	CVW		Source
						Range	Result	
Alpha Particles	2023	pCi/L	15	0	Yes	N/A	N/A	ER
Arsenic	2023	ppb	10	0	Yes	N/A	1	ER,FR,IM
Barium	2023	ppm	2	2	Yes	N/A	0.1	ER,IM
Bromate	2023	ppb	10	0	Yes	N/A	4	DI
Fluoride	2023	ppm	4	4	Yes	N/A	0.7	FL,ER
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2023	ppm	10	10	Yes	N/A	0.3	ER,FR
Selenium	2023	ppb	50	50	Yes	N/A	2	ER,IM
Uranium	2023	ppb	30	0	Yes	N/A	4	ER

Thanks for taking the time to learn
more about your water quality!



Additional Information and Input

If you would like a copy of this report or have questions, please contact the 57 WG Public Affairs office at 702-652-2750, 57WG.PA.CommunityEngagement@us.af.mil. Questions and comments can also be mailed to the 57 WG Public Affairs office at: 57 WG PA, 4420 Grissom Ave, Bldg 11, St 107, Nellis AFB, NV 89191. The most current source water assessments are available at the BE office for the NAFB wells, and through SNWA for the water that is provided by SNWA.

For additional information on the quality of your water, call SNWA at 702-862-3400 or go to the SNWA website at <http://www.snwa.com/wq/waterquality.html>. Information on Nevada's Safe Drinking Water Program is available from the NDEP at 775-687-4670. Also, contact BE at 702-653-3316 or usaf.nellis.99-mdg.list.99-omrs-sgpb-all-personnel@mail.mil.

General information for drinking water can be found on the EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

THANK YOU