Consumer Confidence Report 2024

Nellis Air Force Base
Public Water System ID: NV0003028

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WELCOME

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) and is distributed to Nellis Air Force Base (NAFB) as our communication to you, the consumer. This effort is accomplished in accordance with the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) which was passed by Congress in 1974. 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 2024 drinking water quality at NAFB.

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 that can evaluate existing and potential threats to the quality of public drinking water. Systems are required to delineate the sources of public drinking water, identify any potential contamination sources, assess the water system's susceptibility to contamination, and inform the public of the results annually with the CCR.

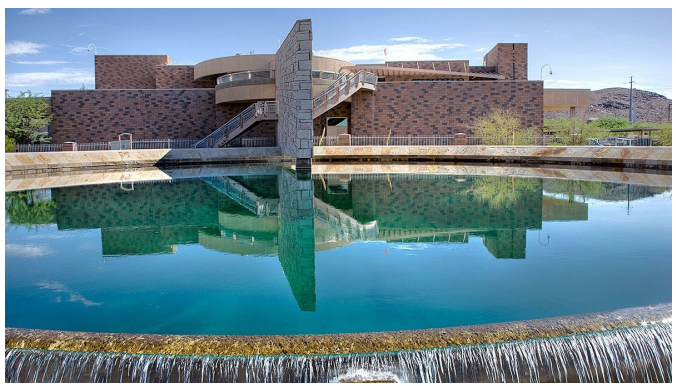
If you are interested, the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) Board of Directors meets the third Thursday of odd-numbered months at 9 a.m. in the board chambers in suite 799 of the Molasky Corporate Center. The meetings are also broadcast live on the SNWA homepage, **www.snwa.com**.

If you have any questions, SNWA wants to assist you. You can reach them by phone at 702-258-3215 or find more ways to contact them at **www.snwa.com/about/contact-us/index.html**.

ACTION ITEMS

There were no significant issues in your water system in 2024, and we have no recommended action items for our customers.

THE WATER SYSTEM & TREATMENT PROCESS



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

If you have any questions or concerns please contact our local office by phone at 702-258-3215 or through the Contact Us link at www.snwa.com

Your Water

Ninety percent of NAFB's drinking water comes from the Colorado River and is 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 the 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.

The SNWA has advanced water treatment facilities designed to provide clean and safe water.

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.

The remaining 10% of NAFB's water comes from two Air Force owned wells. Water from the base wells is chlorinated by the 99th Civil Engineering Squadron's (CES) Utilities Section and mixed with the SNWA water as it enters the base. CES 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. Since it does not stay in the water very long, chlorine is 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. Chlorine is effective and continues to keep water safe as it travels through pipelines to the consumer's tap.

LEAD AND COPPER

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. The EPA has set an action level for lead at 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 10% or more of the samples (called the 90th percentile). This means that if lead concentration in a water supply is at 15 ppb or more in 10% or more of the samples taken, action needs to be taken by the public water system, including investigating the possible cause and/or implementing corrosion control treatments to reduce lead levels. Levels of lead in the drinking water supply are well below this level.

How does lead get into water?

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The EPA cites brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and kitchen/bath fixtures with lead solder as the most common source, 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 NDEP.

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 two 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.

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 at 1.3 parts per million (ppm) in 10% or more of the samples. Copper levels in the drinking water supply remain well below those considered 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.

In your system, the 90th percentile of results from our Lead and Copper monitoring program were below the action level for the presence of lead and copper.

For more information about lead or copper, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791, or read the EPA's information here: www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

MONITORING AND ANALYSIS

The SNWA uses cutting edge technology to ensure that your water is treated and tested to the highest standards of safety.
We're 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 the 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 residual disinfectant in the distribution system. Residual disinfectant is the amount of chlorine present in the water distribution system pipes. This measurement tells us whether the installation is effectively disinfecting the water supply.

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 www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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 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 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 limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

PFAS

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances 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.

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 for certain PFAS under the Safe Drinking Water Act. This rule went into effect on June 25, 2024, with a compliance deadline of April 26, 2029. While the rule requires routine sampling for certain PFAS by no later than 2027, the DoD has been sampling drinking water for PFAS compounds at all DoD-owned and operated water systems since 2017. Under the new rule, the following limits, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL), were established, and the DoD water systems will need to meet these levels by April 2029.

For systems where the DoD provides drinking water, the Department is collecting the necessary sampling information and is taking actions to ensure compliance within the required 5-year timeframe.

PFAS	MCL
PFOA	4.0 ppt
PFOS	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (GenX)	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt
PFBS	N/A (2000 ppt used for Hazard Index)
Mixture of two or more: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	Hazard Index (HI) of 1 (unitless)

Has Nellis AFB tested its water for PFAS?
Yes. In July & October 2023 and January & April 2024 samples were taken from the 6B Rate of Flow Control Station, which is where water from the SNWA enters the base. Also, samples were taken from the two base wells in July 2023 and January 2024.

Results from these tests were below the MCL for all 6 PFAS compounds covered by the EPA drinking water rule. The water system will be periodically resampled as required by the EPA PFAS drinking water rule to ensure continued compliance.

FLUORIDE, THMs, AND HAA5s

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.

Trihalomethanes (THMs)

What are THMs?

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

How are THMs prevented?

The SNWA takes proactive measures to manage the formation of THMs during the water treatment process, including using ozonation prior to chlorination. The EPA has set the maximum annual average of total THMs in treated water at 80 ppb. Southern Nevada's municipal water supply meets that standard. Although some studies have indicated an association between elevated levels of THMs and adverse health effects among pregnant women, no causal relationship has been established. The SNWA advises consumers with concerns related to THMs—particularly pregnant women—to call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)

What are HAA5s?

HAA5s are a group of five chemicals (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) 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.

How are HAA5s prevented?

HAA5s are controlled similarly to THMs. The SNWA uses filtration and ozonation prior to chlorination and also carefully controls the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect the water. The EPA has set the maximum annual average of HAA5s at 60 ppb. Southern Nevada's municipal water supply meets that standard.

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 over 90 regulated contaminants, the SNWA monitors for over 30 additional 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 ensure removal of *Cryptosporidium*. The SNWA 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* 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. 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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 (800-426-4791) or on the EPA's website www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 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 2022 NDEP 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.

What about taste?
The taste of water can be affected by naturally occurring minerals or by the chlorine that is used to keep the water safe from bacteria. It is important to remember that 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. For more information on bottled water quality, call the International Bottled Water Association at 1-800-WATER11 (1-800-928-3711) or by visiting www.bottledwater.org.

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 working through other well-established mass-notification systems.

KEY DEFINITIONS

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

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

CONTAMINANT: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT (DBP): A substance created by the chemicals or processes used to destroy potential harmful microorganisms.

HAZARD INDEX (HI): 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.

IN COMPLIANCE: Levels do not exceed any applicable MCLs or action levels as determined by NDEP. For some compounds, compliance is determined by averaging the results for one source over a one-year period.

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 contaminants.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS

Every year, the SNWA 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.

Standard Abbreviations

AL	Action Level	Min	Minimum
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	Max	Maximum
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	N/A	Not applicable
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	ND	Not detected
ppm	Parts per million or milligram per liter (mg/L)		
ppb	Parts per billion or microgram per liter (µg/L)		
ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)		
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)		

Substance Sources

DI	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
DS	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
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
WD	Leaching from wood preservatives

2024 WATER QUALITY

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Nellis AFB Distribution System)[1]- All Tested in 2024

Microbiological	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance?	Highest Monthly Average		Source
Fecal coliform and *E. coli*	Positive Samples	0	0	**Yes**	0		FE
Inorganic Chemicals	**Unit**	**MCL (EPA Limit)**	**MCLG (EPA Goal)**	**In Compliance?**	**Range (Min-Max)**	**Average**	**Source**
Fluouride[2]	ppm	4.0	4.0	**Yes**	0.67-0.72	0.69	ER, FL
Lead and Copper	**Unit**	**AL (90th Percentile)**	**MCLG (EPA Goal)**	**In Compliance?**	**Range (Min-Max)[3]**	**90th Percentile**	**Source**
Lead	ppb	15	0	**Yes**	ND-14	4.8	IC, ER, WD
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	**Yes**	0.15-1.7	1.3	IC, IM, ER
Disinfection Byproducts	**Unit**	**MCL (Annual Average)**	**MCLG (EPA Goal)**	**In Compliance?**	**Range (Min-Max)**	**Highest Annual Average**	**Source**
Total haloacetic acids	ppb	60	N/A	**Yes**	13-50	39	DI
Total trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	**Yes**	43-89	68	DI
Disinfectants	**Unit**	**MRDL (EPA Limit)**	**MRDLG (EPA Goal)**	**In Compliance?**	**Range (Min-Max)**	**Average**	**Source**
Free chlorine residual	ppm	4.0	4.0	**Yes**	ND-2.3	0.66	DS

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) By state law, the SNWA is required to fluoridate the municipal water supply.
(3) Maximum values greater than the Action Level for Lead or Copper are allowable as long as the 90th percentile value is less than the Action Level. Three samples for copper exceeded the Action Level.

2024 WATER QUALITY (Continued)

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Well #2)

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Average	Source
Alpha Particles	2023	pCi/L	15	0	**Yes**	3.0	ER
Arsenic	2024	ppb	10	0	**Yes**	2.2	ER,FR,IM
Barium	2022	ppm	2	2	**Yes**	0.1	ER,IM
Fluoride	2022	ppm	4	4	**Yes**	0.17	FL,ER
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2024	ppm	10	10	**Yes**	0.58	ER,FR
Selenium	2022	ppb	50	50	**Yes**	2.3	ER,IM
Uranium	2023	ppb	30	0	**Yes**	2.4	ER

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Well #8)

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Average	Source
Alpha Particles	2023	pCi/L	15	0	**Yes**	2.2	ER
Arsenic	2024	ppb	10	0	**Yes**	3.0	ER,FR,IM
Barium	2022	ppm	2	2	**Yes**	0.1	ER,IM
Fluoride	2022	ppm	4	4	**Yes**	0.55	FL,ER
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2024	ppm	10	10	**Yes**	0.47	ER,FR
Selenium	2022	ppb	50	50	**Yes**	1.3	ER,IM
Uranium	2023	ppb	30	0	**Yes**	1.6	ER

Unregulated Compounds (Wells #2, #8, and 6B ROFCS)

Chemical	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Range (Min-Max)	Average	Source
Lithium[1]	2024	ppb	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	ND-58.4	42.2	ER, IM

(1) Monitoring for this contaminant complies with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 set by the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act. Per the rule, monitoring is conducted within the Entry Point to the Distribution System. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the 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.

2024 WATER QUALITY (Continued)

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Reservoir #562) – Tested in 2024

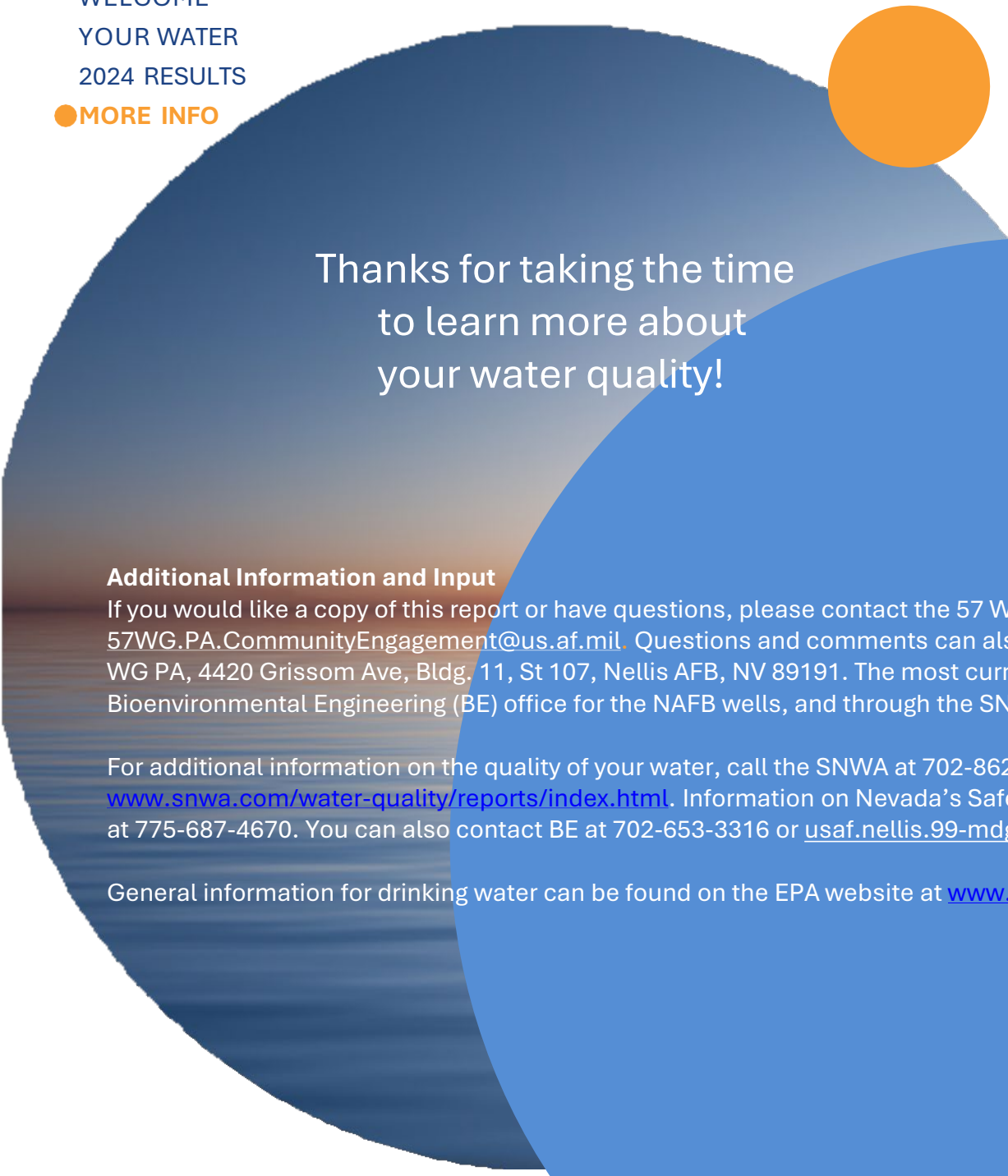
Chemical	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Range (Min-Max)	Average	Source
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	**Yes**	ND – 2.7	2.4	ER,FR,IM

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Plant) – All Tested in 2024

Chemical	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Range (Min-Max)	Average	Source
Alpha Particles	pCi/L	15	0	**Yes**	ND	ND	ER
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	**Yes**	1.4 – 1.8	1.6	ER,FR,IM
Barium	ppm	2	2	**Yes**	0.1 – 0.2	0.1	ER,IM
Bromate	ppb	10	0	**Yes**	2.2 – 5.3	4.1	DI
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	**Yes**	0.66 – 0.74	0.69	FL,ER
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	**Yes**	0.54 – 0.65	0.57	ER,FR
Selenium	ppb	50	50	**Yes**	2.0 – 2.7	2.3	ER,IM
Uranium	ppb	30	0	**Yes**	3.7 – 4.4	3.9	ER

Primary Drinking Water Standards (River Mountain Water Treatment Plant) – All Tested in 2024

Chemical	Unit	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	In Compliance	Range (Min-Max)	Average	Source
Alpha Particles	pCi/L	15	0	**Yes**	3.9	3.9	ER
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	**Yes**	1.7 – 2.0	1.9	ER,FR,IM
Barium	ppm	2	2	**Yes**	0.1 – 0.2	0.1	ER,IM
Bromate	ppb	10	0	**Yes**	3.0 – 5.0	4.3	DI
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	**Yes**	0.66 – 0.80	0.71	FL,ER
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	**Yes**	0.57 – 0.68	0.61	ER,FR
Selenium	ppb	50	50	**Yes**	2.0 – 2.7	2.4	ER,IM
Uranium	ppb	30	0	**Yes**	3.6 – 4.4	4.0	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 or at 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 Bioenvironmental Engineering (BE) office for the NAFB wells, and through the SNWA for the water that is provided by the SNWA.

For additional information on the quality of your water, call the SNWA at 702-862-3400 or go to the SNWA website at www.snwa.com/water-quality/reports/index.html. Information on Nevada's Safe Drinking Water Program is available from the NDEP at 775-687-4670. You can also contact BE at 702-653-3316 or usaf.nellis.99-mdg.mbx.99-omrs-bio-eng@health.mil.

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