

# ARROWCREEK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

## Water Quality Report – 2015

### Covering Calendar Year – 2014



Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA) is pleased to present your 2015 Water Quality Report. The data contained in this report reflects the last year of your water system’s operation under the Washoe County Department of Water Resources (WCDWR). On December 31, 2014, TMWA completed a consolidation with WCDWR and is now the owner and operator of your system—making us your water provider going forward.

TMWA is dedicated to providing reliable service and delivering high-quality drinking water to more than 385,000 residents and businesses throughout the greater Reno/Sparks area. In accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Consumer Confidence Rule, this information is provided to inform you about the source of your drinking water and how it compared in 2014 to the drinking water standards established by the EPA. We are providing this report electronically. If you would like a print copy mailed to you, please call Will Raymond in our water quality department at (775) 834-8138 or email wraymond@tmwa.com.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Tessa Well #1 (Napoleon Well #1)	Groundwater
Tessa Well #2 (Napoleon Well #2)	Groundwater
Arrowcreek Well #1 (Granite Point Well)	Groundwater
Arrowcreek Well #2 (W Arrowcreek Well)	Groundwater
Arrowcreek Well #3 (Flowering Sage Well)	Groundwater

Your drinking water is supplied from groundwater sources. We add a disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of your source water. For results of the Source Water Assessment, please contact us.

#### Message from EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Water Quality Data

The tables below list all drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2014 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants at current levels does not indicate a potential health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1 - December 31, 2014. Due to the consistent presence of contaminants which do not have cause for health concern, the state suggests that not all contaminants be tested for every year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. We can assure you that your water is safe for human consumption.

### Testing Results for Arrowcreek Public Water System

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	Range	Units	Action Limit	Sites over Action Limit	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2013	0.2	0.11 - 0.68	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2013	3	5.3	ppb	15	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Maximum Value	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	5/30/2014	1.1	1.1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	5/30/2014	0.095	0.059 - 0.095	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	5/30/2014	0.69	0.36 - 0.69	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	5/12/2014	0.65	0.54 - 0.65	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Maximum Value	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Uranium	6/19/2013	2.6	1.1 - 2.6	ug/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, including Radon and Uranium	8/18/2014	2.9	2 - 2.9	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	8/18/2014	7.9	7.9	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Maximum Value	Range	Units	SMCL	MCLG
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	6/18/2013	150	150	mg/L	----	----
Alkalinity, Total	6/18/2013	120	120	mg/L	----	----
Bromomethane	9/19/2013	0.0023	0.0023	mg/L	0.1	0.01
Calcium	6/18/2013	20	18 - 20	mg/L	----	----
Chloride	6/30/2014	1	1	mg/L	400	----
Color	6/30/2014	5	5	CU	15	----
Magnesium	6/30/2014	13	12 - 13	mg/L	150	----
Manganese	6/30/2014	0.011	0.011	mg/L	0.1	----
pH	5/12/2014	7.51	7.42 - 7.51	pH	8.5	----
Sodium	5/12/2014	10	9.3 - 10	mg/L	200	20
Sulfate	5/12/2014	2.2	2.1 - 2.2	mg/L	500	----
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	5/12/2014	190	170 - 190	mg/L	1000	----

### Violations

During the 2014 calendar year, Arrowcreek Public Water System had no violations.

### Contact information

If you have any questions regarding water quality or the material in this report, please contact TMWA's water quality department at: (775) 834-8118

### Terms & Abbreviations

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:

Terms & Abbreviations	Definition
Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires a water system operator to take action.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowable within a drinking water supply.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of contaminant present within drinking water in which there is no known or expected risk to human health.
Non-Detect (ND)	Laboratory analysis was unable to accurately confirm the presence of a contaminant.
Parts per Billion (ppb)	Parts per billion are equivalent to micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ).
Parts per Million (ppm)	Parts per million are equivalent to milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ ).
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)	Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity present in drinking water.
Running Annual Average (RAA)	The running annual average is calculated by averaging the four (4) most recent quarterly data reports.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)	Secondary MCLs are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.