SILVER PEAK WATER SYSTEM
Consumer Confidence Report – 2021
Covering Calendar Year – 2020

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are continually being made to improve their water systems. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings. **For more information, please contact Michael Anderson at 775-485-3483.**

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL 2	Ground Water
WELL 4	Ground Water

We add disinfectant to your water to protect you 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 our 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) included rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, 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, may also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our 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.

Our water system tested a minimum of 2 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presences in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2020. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Non-Detects (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Color Unit (CU): color unit is a measure of color intensity in water. When water is rated as having a color of 5 units, it means: the color of this water is equal in intensity to the color of distilled water containing 5 milligrams of platinum as potassium chloroplatinate per liter.
Threshold Odor Number (TON): threshold odor number is a measure of the odor of water. It is defined as the greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just-detectable odor.

Testing Results for SILVER PEAK WATER SYSTEM

Microbiological	Sample Frequency	Sample Location	Specific Collection Date	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	Monthly	Well 2 & 4	N/A	No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2020	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Sample Frequency	Sample Locations	Collection Date	Highest Result	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Exceeding AL	Typical Source
COPPER	Every 3 years	**Residences:** Lori Anderson Connie Reed Marie Finney Jillian Callin Kenny Polman II	8/14/2019	0.044	0.0028 – 0.044	mg/L	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD				<0.002	< 0.002 – < 0.002	mg/L	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Sample Frequency	Sample Location	Specific Collection Date	Highest Result	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ANTIMONY	Every 9 years	Well 2	6/5/2019	ND	N/A	mg/L	0.006	0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (See text below) *	Every 3 years			1.40		mg/L	0.010	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	Every 9 years	Well 4	5/24/2018	0.049		mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
BERYLLIUM				< 0.001		mg/L	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
CADMIUM				< 0.001		mg/L	0.005	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
CHROMIUM				0.001		mg/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	Every 3 years		6/5/2019	0.400	N/A	mg/L	4.0	4.0	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Regulated Contaminants	Sample Frequency	Sample Location	Specific Collection Date	Highest Result	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
MERCURY	Every 9 Years	Well 4	5/24/2018	< 0.0001		mg/L	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands
NICKEL		Well 2	6/5/2019	6.31		mg/L	N/A	N/A	Discharge from petroleum refineries; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	Quarterly	Well 2 & 4	3/9/2020 5/6/2020 x2 7/8/2020 10/7/2020	0.685	0.468 – 0.685	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Sample Frequency	Sample Location	Collection Date	Result	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	Every 9 years	Well 4	6/5/2019	8.20 ± 2.23	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY				4.46 ± 1.11	pCi/L	4 mrem/yr		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM 226 & 228 (COMBINED)		Well 2 Well 4	12/17/2015 9/28/2016	0.986 ± 0.4315 0.863	pCi/L	5		Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM, TOTAL	Every 6 years	Well 4	6/5/2019	9.76	µg/L	30.0		Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Sample Frequency	Collection Date	Result	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	Every 3 Years	6/5/2019	0.0126	mg/L	0.05 – 0.2
CHLORIDE			200	mg/L	250
COLOR			1.00	CU	15.00
COPPER, FREE			0.026	mg/L	1.000
IRON			0.0880	mg/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM			25.1	mg/L	N/A
MANGANESE			0.00212	mg/L	0.05
MBAS – FOAMING AGENTS (SURFACTANTS)			< 0.05	mg/L	0.5
ODOR			ND	TON	3
PH			7.23	pH	6.5 - 8.5
SILVER			ND	mg/L	0.1
SODIUM			111	mg/L	N/A
SULFATE			200	mg/L	250
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)			724	mg/L	500
ZINC			0.0429	mg/L	5

Health Information About Water Quality

Your water meets the EPA's standard for Lead. If present at elevated levels, this contaminant can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Violations

During the 2020 calendar year, SILVER PEAK WATER SYSTEM is required to include an explanation of the violation(s) in the table below and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	DBPR STAGE 2	1/1/2020 - 12/31/2020

Health Information About the Above Violation(s)

Silver Peak Water System failed to monitor for Disinfection By-Products in 2020. We will return to compliance by sampling for these constituents this year (2021), and through issuance of this Public Notice. As this was a “failure to monitor” violation and not an exceedance, no known health effects are believed to have resulted due to the missed sample.