MT. CHARLESTON WATER COMPANY
2006 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Is my water safe?

Last year your tap water met all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We diligently safeguard the water system and once again we are proud to report that in the calendar year 2005, your system did not violate a maximum contaminant level.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The water provided by the Mt. Charleston Water Company comes from two wells that derives water from the bedrock aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

In June 1996, the Nevada State Health Division conducted a vulnerability assessment. The assessment established that the water system is unlikely to be contaminated by the following chemicals based on a study of 1) the geology of the area; 2) past and current land uses (such as mining); and 3) the existence of potential sources of contamination. Enclosed is a summary for details about the specific chemicals for which there are monitoring waivers. For a copy of the full vulnerability assessment, please call Water Utility Services, Water Quality Division at (702) 877-0714.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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 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. 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 stormwater 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 agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Violation

In 2005, there was a monitoring violation of the Lead and Copper Rule, although the samples were collected for the proper dates and times as required by the State of Nevada and EPA. During the analysis of the samples, the laboratory used the incorrect method to test the lead samples. Because we were not able to correctly determine the concentration of lead in your water, we did not know whether the contaminant was present in your water in excess of the Action Level. We were therefore unable to tell whether your health was at risk during this time. We will be recollecting samples for Lead and Copper in the summer of 2006. This will return us to compliance and not effect our monitoring schedule for future sampling.

Well # 1 Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2005 calendar year. 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 this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.16	NA		07/26/2005	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	NA		07/26/2005	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (E.Coli)	0	5	0	NA		2005	No	Naturally present in the environment Not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present

Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.071	5	10/02/2002	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0	15	ND	5	10/02/2002	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable, ND: Not detected, NR: Not reported, MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L), pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

% of monthly positive samples: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

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

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. For more information call:

WATER UTILITY SERVICES

WATER QUALITY DIVISION

at (702) 877-0714

Well # 2 Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2005 calendar year. 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 this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.46	NA		07/26/2005	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	NA		07/26/2005	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (E.Coli)	0	5	0	NA		2005	No	Naturally present in the environment Not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present

Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.071	5	10/02/2002	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0	15	ND	5	10/02/2002	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable, ND: Not detected, NR: Not reported, MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L), pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

% of monthly positive samples: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive

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