BEATTY WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT
Consumer Confidence Report – 2026
Covering Calendar Year – 2025

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 LEROY DAINES at 702-556-8069.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL EW4	Ground Water
INDIAN SPRING WELL	Ground Water
SUMMIT WELL	Ground Water

We treat your water to remove several contaminants, and we add disinfectant 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount 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 tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2025 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, 2025. 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. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

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.

Testing Results for BEATTY WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	1	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

- In the month of September, 1 sample(s) returned as positive, additional monitoring found no detectable colony forming units of Coliform Bacteria.
- Public water systems routinely test for coliform bacteria because their presence serves as an effective indicator of potential contamination and treatment system performance. Coliforms are generally not harmful themselves, but they are commonly found in the environment and in the digestive tracts of warm-blooded animals, so detecting them can signal that pathogens could be present or that water treatment, distribution, or disinfection processes may be compromised. Regular monitoring allows water utilities to quickly identify problems such as pipe breaks, inadequate disinfection, or intrusion of contaminated water, and to take corrective actions to ensure drinking water remains safe for public consumption.

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	Result	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2025	2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2025	0.024	0.0053 - 0.044	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2025	1.6	1.2-2.1	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	Quarterly	9.6	0 – 9.6	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
FLUORIDE	Quarterly	2.4	0.3 – 2.4	ppm	2	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	Quarterly	1.4	1.3-1.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Result	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	12/19/2024	3.8	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	10/7/2025	6	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Result	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA	10/7/2025	7.8	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
RADON	10/7/2025	180	pCi/L	4,000	0	Radon is a radioactive gas found naturally in the environment released from the ground into the air during the natural breakdown of uranium in rocks and soil.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG	Typical Source
CHLORIDE	10/3/2023	56	56	MG/L	400		Chloride in water originates from both natural geological processes and human activities,
MAGNESIUM	10/3/2023	8.3	8.3	MG/L	150		Magnesium in groundwater primarily originates from the dissolution of minerals such as limestone, dolomite, and gypsum
PH	11/07/2023	8.00	6.65-8.00	PH	8.5		pH is a measure of how acidic/basic water is.
SODIUM	10/3/2023	110	110	MG/L	200	20	Sodium in groundwater is primarily a natural constituent from the dissolution of sodium-bearing minerals in rocks and soils
SULFATE	10/3/2023	130	130	MG/L	500		Sulfate in groundwater originates from both natural geological processes and human activities
TDS	10/3/2023	470	470	MG/L	1000		**natural inorganic salts dissolved from the rocks, soils, and minerals**

Health Information About Water Quality

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as a indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine (9) years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than two (2) milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride concentration greater than 2.0 mg/L. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine (9) should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride (the maximum contaminant level for fluoride) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed two (2) mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call at the phone number located under the heading How might I become actively involved on page 1 of this report. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

Beatty Water and Sanitation District conducted an inventory of the systems distribution system and found that the water system does not contain lead service lines. The service line inventory can be found at: https://beattywsd.net/notices.

Your water meets the EPA's standard for Lead.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. BEATTY WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap

sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Beatty Water and Sanitation District **(775) 553-2931**Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Violations

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	VOCs*	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025
STATE MCL EXCEDENCE	MCL	FLUORIDE	1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025

*VOCs, also known as volatile organic compounds, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the regulated VOCs. VOCs are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. Regulated VOCs include benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, cis-dichloroethane, trans-dichloroethane, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, ethylbenzene, styrene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, toluene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, and xylene.

This is a Public Notice relating to the quality of your drinking water.

We are required to regularly monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants. Routine monitoring results help indicate whether our drinking water meets health standards. During

the 2023–2025 compliance period, we did not monitor or test for VOCs, so we cannot confirm the quality of your drinking water for that timeframe. There is nothing you need to do at this time. Beatty Water and Sanitation District was required to collect one VOC sample during the 2023–2025 reporting period; however, as a corrective action we will collect VOC samples will be collected in the third quarter of 2026. For additional information please contact Beatty Water and Sanitation District at (775) 553-2931.

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, community water systems must conduct specific water quality tests, maintain plans, and provide certain services to uphold public health standards and infrastructure security. However, source water protection is not a mandated activity, and it's often overlooked that a safe and adequate water supply is essential for a community's survival; without it, a community cannot sustain itself. Beatty Water and Sanitation District has proactively safeguarded the community's water sources. Through a voluntary initiative, the utility is working on an updated comprehensive Source Water Protection Plan in collaboration with community stakeholders to mitigate potential risks to source water.

Source water protection works by safeguarding the area surrounding a water well to prevent contaminants from entering the water supply. Here are the key steps involved:

1. **Delineation: Identify the surface and subsurface area around the well that contributes water to it. This area is known as the wellhead protection area (WHPA).**
2. **Contaminant Source Inventory: Catalog potential sources of contamination within the source water protection area (SWPA), such as industrial sites, agricultural activities, and waste disposal areas.**
3. **Management Strategies: Implement measures to manage and reduce the risk of contamination.**
4. **Monitoring and Surveillance: Regularly test water quality and monitor the SWPA for any signs of contamination. Surveillance measures, such as security cameras and physical barriers, can also help protect the wellhead from vandalism and tampering.**
5. **Public Education and Involvement: Engage the community in protecting the water supply by raising awareness about the importance of wellhead protection and encouraging public participation in protection efforts.**

By following these steps, the Beatty Water and Sanitation District is voluntarily working hard to ensure a safe and reliable water supply for their customers now and in the future. Please do your part because safe drinking water starts at the source.