STAMPMILL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
Water Quality Report – 2017
Covering Calendar Year – 2016

Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA) is pleased to present your 2017 Water Quality Report.

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 2016 to the EPA drinking water standards. We are providing this report electronically. If you would like a print copy mailed to you, please call Water Quality Chemist Jackie Boado in our water quality department at (775) 834-8186 or email jboado@tmwa.com.

Your water comes from the following wells:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Stampmill #1 Well	Groundwater
Stampmill #2 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 the EPA
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 people, 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 run-off, agriculture and residential use.
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 run-off, 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 that were detected during the 2016 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, 2016. Due to the consistent presence of contaminants that do not cause a 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 Stampmill Public Water System

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	2016 Result	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.9	1.9	1.9	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.8	3.3	3.8	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	5.85	2.58	5.85	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	5.85	2.58	5.85	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	6.6	5.4	6.6	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Required Health Effects Language
Additional Information for Lead
If present, elevated levels of lead 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. TMWA 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 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.

Additional Information for Arsenic
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.

Violations
During the 2016 calendar year, Stampmill 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 and 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 (µg/L).
Parts per Million (ppm)	Parts per million are equivalent to milligrams per liter (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.

Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA) is a not-for-profit, community-owned water utility, overseen by elected officials from Reno, Sparks and Washoe County. TMWA employs a highly skilled team who ensure the treatment, delivery and availability of high-quality drinking water around the clock for more than 385,000 residents of the Truckee Meadows.