TRUCKEE MEADOWS WATER AUTHORITY | LIGHTNING W PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

2025 Water Quality Report

Data collected for 2024 calendar year

Our Promise to You: *Quality. Delivered.*

Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA) is dedicated to providing reliable service and delivering high-quality drinking water to more than 475,000 residents throughout the Reno-Sparks area. In accordance with the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Consumer Confidence Rule, we are pleased to present TMWA's annual *Water Quality Report* on behalf of our staff and board of directors.

This report, based on data collected in the 2024 calendar year, contains information about the source of your drinking water and how it compares to drinking water standards established by the EPA. We are providing this report electronically; however, if you would like a print copy mailed to you, please call Quality Assurance Officer Maya Hauk-Gliebe at (775) 834-8177 or via email at **mhauk-gliebe@tmwa.com**.

For general questions about water quality, please call our Water Quality Department at (775) 834-8118. Additional resources and a complete list of departmental contacts can be found on our website at **www.tmwa.com**. At TMWA, we understand water is fundamental to our community's quality of life, and we always welcome hearing from you.

Yours in good health,

John R. Zimmerman, General Manager

TMWA
Quality. Delivered.

What regulations does TMWA water meet?

TMWA adheres to all federal, state, and local water regulations set forth by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), State of Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), and Northern Nevada Public Health. TMWA is required to monitor and meet regulatory standards for more than one hundred contaminants. All water delivered to customers is treated and must adhere to some of the strictest drinking water regulations in the world.

About TMWA

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 that ensures the treatment, delivery, and availability of high-quality drinking water around the clock for more than 475,000 residents of the Truckee Meadows.

Your water comes from the following wells:

SOURCE NAME	SOURCE WATER TYPE
LIGHTNING W WELL 1	GROUNDWATER
LIGHTNING W WELL 2	GROUNDWATER
LIGHTNING W WELL 3	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. NDEP has completed an assessment of your source water. Information pertaining to the findings of the source water assessment is available for viewing in person at the offices of the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water, 901 South Stewart St., Ste. 4001, Carson City, NV 89701.

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 for 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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat your water according to the 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 following table below lists all the primary regulated drinking water contaminants that TMWA detected during the 2024 calendar year of this report. 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 are from testing done during the calendar year of the report. In some instances, the EPA or NDEP may allow for less frequent monitoring for certain contaminants due to their historically low concentrations and that the values do not change frequently.

Testing Results for Lightning W Public Water System

CONTAMINANTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL, TT, OR MRDL	Result	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Exceeds MCL	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.70	0.44	1.17	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	ND	ND	ND	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	ND	ND	ND	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0179	0.0179	0.0179	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	0	0	0	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment

CONTAMINANTS	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL, TT, OR MRDL	Result	System Weighted Average	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Exceeds MCL	Typical Source
Lead and Copper									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.384	0	0.102	0.423	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	ND	0	ND	ND	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Violations

This water system had no violations during the 2024 calendar year.

Additional Monitoring

Lightning W Public Water System is not required to monitor Lead and Copper annually due to the historically low values found during previous sampling events. The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with EPA regulations.

Lead & Copper Rule Revision (LCRR)

As part of Environmental Protection Agency's 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), water systems are required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory (SLI). The SLI must include all service lines, both on the public and private side of the water meter. In accordance with the LCRR, Lightning W is determined to be a non-lead system. For further information on TMWA's process used to make this determination, please visit **https://tmwa.com/lcr**.

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 **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

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:

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	% positive samples/month	Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	NA	Not Applicable
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	ND	Not Detected
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water.	NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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: 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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated

Where can I get water quality data?

TMWA's website has a section dedicated to water quality at **tmwa.com/quality**, which provides water quality information for different areas of our service territory. We also maintain a neighborhood water quality look-up map at **tmwa.com/lookup**.

If you have questions or need more information, please email TMWA Water Quality at **waterquality@tmwa.com** or call (775) 834-8118.