



Consumer Confidence Report – 2012 Covering Calendar Year – 2011

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 Roy McDonald at 775-577-2223.**

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Well 1 Ft Churchill	Ground Water
Well 4 Idaho St	Ground Water
Deodar Well	Ground Water
Well 5 Lake Street	Ground Water

We treat your water with 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.

In order 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 3 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 following below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2011 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, 2011. 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.

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Testing Results for Silver Springs Mutual Water Company

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2011				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2011	3.5	2.1 – 6.1	ppb	80	0	By-Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90 TH Percentile	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
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COPPER	2011	0.017	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
LEAD	2011	0.008	ppm	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	2011	13	3 - 13	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards;
BARIUM	11/19/2008	0.043	0.043	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	11/19/2008	2	2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
DIQUAT	2011	ND	ND	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
FLUORIDE	3/28/2008	0.4	0.1 - 0.4	ppm	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE	2011	7.5	0.54 – 7.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
SELENIUM	11/19/2008	10	10	ppb	50	50	Discharge from mines, petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	5/26/2010	1.21	0.18 - 1.21	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	12/15/2010	4	2 - 4	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA	6/7/2010	1.48	-0.413 - 1.48	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	5/26/2010	6.63	2.79 - 6.63	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	SMCL G	Typical Source
CHLORIDE	11/19/2008	89	19 - 89	mg/L	400		
IRON	11/19/2008	0.1	0.1	mg/L	0.6		
MAGNESIUM	11/19/2008	22	8 - 22	mg/L	150		
MANGANESE	3/28/2008	0.008	0.002 - 0.008	mg/L	0.1		
ODOR	3/28/2008	1	1	TON	3		
pH	3/28/2008	8.22	8.02 - 8.22	pH	8.5		

SODIUM	11/19/2008	72	50 - 72	mg/L	200	20
SULFATE	11/19/2008	230	79 - 230	mg/L	500	
TDS	11/19/2008	590	290 - 590	mg/L	1000	
ZINC	3/28/2008	0.011	0.011	mg/L	5	

Health Information About Water Quality

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.

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Violations

During the 2011 calendar year, Silver Springs Mutual Water Company is required to include an explanation of the violation(s) in the above table and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
CCR REPORT	Failure to Complete/Report Record Keeping.	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS RULE	Calendar Years 2009 to 2011 inclusive.
ARSENIC RULE	Failure to test.	ARSENIC	4-1-2010 to 6-30-2010
INORGANIC CHEMICAL	Failure to test at location with AC piping.	ASBESTOS	1-1-2002 to 12-21-2010
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	Failure to test at maximum retention locations.	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	2009 to 2010
ORGANIC CHEMICAL	Failure to test following detection of contaminant.	DIQUAT	2010
LEAD AND COPPER RULE	Failure to report results of samples taken 8/13/09.	LEAD AND COPPER	Calendar Years 2008 to 2010 inclusive.

Health Information About the Above Violation(s)

- Each year a community Public Water System is required to notify its customers of its quality of water in a written summary known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Further, the System must provide certification to the State within 3 months of the CCR due date (July 1) that the report was distributed to customers and contained information correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State.

Your Water System incurred a Violation for noncompliance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.485 for the calendar years listed above. This reporting Violation did not result in any known adverse health effects but may have omitted pertinent information regarding other contaminants. This system will return to compliance with the completion and delivery of this CCR. The Report is an annual requirement, and will be issued by July 1 of each year.

Your Water System exceeded the MCL for Arsenic. Treatment for Arsenic began February 2011 with process adjustments made throughout the year at the plant. Additional blending of water is made at the Deodar Well. Plant effluent for Arsenic is currently .002 mg/L. Your Water System is currently operating with an Arsenic

waiver through 2013 which allows exceedance of the Arsenic MCL.

Your Water System exceeded the MCL for Nitrates in 2010. Sampling in 2011 resulted in a maximum of 7.5 mg/L which is below the MCL.

Your Water System detected the herbicide at the Deodar Well water sample in 2010. Subsequent sampling at the Deodar Well resulted in Non-Detection (ND) of the contaminant. Your Water System will be sampling for four consecutive quarters in 2012 which will complete this sampling requirement.

Your Water System incurred a Violation for noncompliance with the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A for the calendar years 2009 and 2010. The system failed to test for Disinfection By-Products at the maximum retention sites but instead tested at other sites within the system. Subsequent sampling at the correct sites have shown the results to be well below the MCL.

Your Water System incurred a Violation for noncompliance with the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A for the calendar year 2010. The system failed to test for Diquat following a detection of the contaminant for the last two quarters of 2010. The system sampled for Diquat the first two quarters of 2011 which showed Non-Detection (ND) of the contaminant. However, four consecutive quarters of sampling is required for compliance and will be completed in 2012.

Your Water System incurred a Violation for noncompliance with the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A for the sampling period of 1-1-2002 to 12-31-2010. The system failed to test for Asbestos at the proper location (tests were taken in the areas of the wells). Subsequent sampling of asbestos in the current sampling period showed a Non-Detection (ND) of asbestos fibers in the area of asbestos (AC) piping.

Your Water System incurred a Violation for failure to report Lead and Copper results from the 8/13/2009 samples. The results for Copper (90%) were .004 mg/L and the results for Lead (90%) were .001 mg/L. The system returned to compliance with 8/24/2011 monitoring.

Your Water System is working closely with the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water to ensure compliance with all monitoring requirements. Currently all monitoring requirements are being met and results have shown your water quality exceeds Federal and State requirements for safe drinking water.