Hillcrest Manor Water Users Association NV-0145
Consumer Confidence Report – 2025
Covering Calendar Year – 2024

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that was 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 Water Treatment & Distribution Operator at
702-556-8069.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Well 1B Madre Mesa	Ground Water
Well 2B Sheila	Ground Water

About Your Source Water

The water provided to Hillcrest Manor Water Users Association comes from two wells that draw water from the Las Vegas Valley hydrographic basin (#212) that is recharged by runoff from precipitation and snowmelt. We treat your water to remove several contaminants, and we add disinfectants 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 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 US 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.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400-gallons of water per day!? Luckily, there are many easy ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a huge difference. Try some of the following: take short 4–5-minute showers, which only use up to 5-gallons of water compared to 50-gallons for longer showers or baths; shut off water while brushing your teeth or shaving; use a water-efficient showerhead; adjust the sprinklers so only your lawn is watered.

Additional Information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Additional Information for Gross Alpha & Radon

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

Additional Information for Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium, a naturally occurring microscopic organism, is found in 95% of all surface water in the US. If ingested, this organism can cause gastrointestinal distress and fever. Filtration alone is generally effective at destroying microorganisms, such as Cryptosporidium.

Additional Information for Lead

The State of Nevada and the EPA require public education for lead and copper, and your system monitors for both. 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. 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. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead-based plumbing components. 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. In December 2021, the US EPA took a series of actions to improve the Lead & Copper Rule that are intended to better protect families and communities in years to come, particularly those that have been disproportionately impacted by leads in drinking water. Learn more about action areas, including additional tap sampling and lead service line replacements, at epa.gov.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before being treated may 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 regulations which limit the number 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 one (1) sample per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence 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 the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2024 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, 2024. 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 more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Testing Results

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria		MCL (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month)	0	Naturally present in the environment
12/4/2024	Absent			
11/06/2024	Absent			
10/09/2024	Absent			
09/11/2024	Absent			
08/12/2024	Absent			
07/15/2024	Absent			
06/10/2024	Absent			
05/07/2024	Absent			
03/21/2024	Absent			
03/19/2024	Present	5750 Sheila hose bib		
02/21/2024	Absent			
01/23/2024	Absent			
E.coli				
03/19/2024	Absent			

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	Running Annual Average	Unit	MCL	Typical Source
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	09/07/22	Non Detect	Ppb	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	09/07/22	Non Detect	Ppb	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	Unit	Action Level	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	07/2/19	0.04 MG/L	ppb	1300	0	Naturally present in environment; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	07/2/19	0.001 Mg/L	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	07/11/22	0.002	ppb	10	10	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	07/02/19	0.005	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	07/11/22	0.3	ppm	10	10	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE 1B – Madre Mesa 2B - Sheila	 05/7/2024 05/7/2024	 1.34 mg/L 0.489 mg/L	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
SELENIUM	07/02/19	0.005	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	04/10/23	8.91	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
URANIUM			ug/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM COMBINED (226 + 228)	07/13/17	0.6	pCi/L	30	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Unit	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
CHLORIDE	07/11/22	14	ppm	400	Can cause a salty taste to water.
BARIUM	070/2/19	0.11	ppm (ppb)	2 (2000)	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries.
SULFATE	07/02/19	53	ppm	500	Can cause a salty taste to water.
TDS	07/11/22	350	ppm	1000	Can cause hardness, deposits, colored water, staining and salty taste to water.
MAGNESIUM	07/11/22	28	ppm	150	Found in rivers, streams and oceans.
MANGANESE	07/11/22	0.1	ppb	50	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations

During the 2024 calendar year, Hillcrest Manor Water Users Association is required to include an explanation of the water system's violation(s) in the table below and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
N/A			

Health Information About the Above Violation(s)

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Significant Deficiencies

There are no significant deficiencies to report for 2024.

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