THE SOUTHERN NEVADA HEALTH DISTRICT'S WEEKLY WASTEWATER SURVEILLANCE REPORT

February 05, 2026

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Contents

Definitions

Clade: A group that includes a common ancestor and all its descendants.
Dominant Variants: Versions of a virus, gene, or trait that are currently the most widespread or prevalent in a population.
Grab Sample: A single, discrete sample of wastewater collected at a specific time and location.
Liquid matrices: Refers to the fluid portion of sewage collected for testing and analysis.
Solid matrices: Water refers to the solid material (biosolids or sludge) that is separated from liquid wastewater during the treatment process.
Wastewater Scan: An organization focused on sewage, community, and network-based efforts that conducts wastewater surveillance to detect pathogens present in wastewater.
Variants of Interest (VOI): Viral variants with genetic changes that may affect transmissibility, diagnostics, or immune escape and are showing signs of increased spread.
Variant of Concern (VOC): A mutated form of a virus that demonstrates one or more of the following characteristics: increased ability to spread, greater severity of illness, reduced effectiveness of treatments, vaccines, or diagnostic tools, and the ability to evade immune protection.
Variants Under monitoring (VOM): KS.1.1, KP.3.3, LP.8.1, NB.1.8.1, KP.3, XFG
Verily: A private laboratory vendor contracted by CDC to test wastewater across the country for pathogen markers.
PMMoV (Pepper Mild Mottle Virus): It is a plant virus commonly found in human feces due to widespread consumption of pepper-containing foods.
Concentration levels: The viral concentration levels classify them into Low, Medium, and High based on tertile cutoffs from the data's distribution. It then identifies the minimum and maximum values within each group to define the range for each concentration level.

Symbols: Increasing: ↑ Decreasing: ↓ No change: →

Purpose

This report highlights the changes in wastewater concentration for selected pathogens within Clark County, Nevada. This report includes data for SARS CoV-2, Influenza (Flu) A, Influenza (Flu) B, Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), Measles, *Candida Auris,* Rotavirus, Adenovirus group F, Hepatitis A, Parvovirus, Norovirus, and Mpox (clade II). All data was obtained from the Clark County Water Reclamation District, Flamingo Water Resource Center, City of Mesquite, Boulder City, selected Utah wastewater treatment facilities and California wastewater treatment facilities and is analyzed and reported by **Wastewater Scan** (https://www.wastewaterscan.org/en) a collaborative project led by **Stanford University, Emory University[2,3],** and **Verily[1]**, funded through philanthropic support to Stanford. and Verily laboratories (https://verily.com/). The map below visualizes the wastewater treatment facilities in Nevada. A map of wastewater treatment facilities in Nevada is provided in the appendix.

Note: The Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD) uses PMMoV microbial normalization, while the CDC and the state rely on viral-activity normalization.

Executive Summary of February 5, 2026, Report

This report summarizes the latest wastewater pathogen surveillance results for Clark County, Nevada, and surrounding regions. The analysis focuses on three key facilities, the Flamingo Water Reclamation Facility (FWRF), Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant, and Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant with comparisons to selected sites in Utah and California. Surveillance was carried out by WastewaterSCAN and Verily, targeting a wide range of pathogens, including SARS-CoV-2 and its variants, seasonal respiratory viruses (Influenza A, Influenza B, RSV, Human Metapneumovirus (HMPV)), and gastrointestinal pathogens (Norovirus, Rotavirus, *Enterovirus D68*, Hepatitis A). The study also accounts for site-level differences, noting that variations in sampling and analytical methods may influence results.

Key Findings (as of February 5, 2026)
As of February 5, 2026, wastewater surveillance across Nevada, California, and Utah shows mixed pathogen activity driven by rising seasonal respiratory viruses, declining SARS-CoV-2 trends, and widespread circulation of enteric pathogens.

SARS-CoV-2: concentrations varied across Nevada, California, and Utah. Nevada reported 51.41 GC/L at Flamingo (↓), 145.72 GC/L in Mesquite (↑), and 70.08 GC/L in Boulder City (↓). California levels were lower (9.57–16.72 GC/L, all ↓). Utah showed mixed activity, including elevated levels at Central Valley (59.89 GC/L, ↑) and Provo (110.72 GC/L, ↑). Across all three Nevada sites, XFG remained the dominant lineage through fall and January, though intermittent detections of LF.7 sub lineages, BA.2.86, JN.1, NB.1.8.1, XDV.1, and XEC were observed.

Influenza A activity was elevated but variable: Nevada ranged 19.02–60.61 GC/L, California 20.87–46.11 GC/L (mostly ↑), and Utah showed mixed but rising activity at Provo.

Influenza B remained very low in Nevada and California, with localized elevation in Utah (Central Valley 43.90 GC/L; Provo 80.98 GC/L).

RSV: levels ranged from low to moderate regionwide. Nevada showed mixed movement (Flamingo ↑; Mesquite and Boulder City ↓), while California and Utah generally trended upward.

Other Pathogens: Norovirus levels were very high across all states, with Flamingo exceeding 57,000 GC/L. Rotavirus was elevated throughout the region. *Enterovirus D68* remained low to moderate, and Hepatitis A was mostly undetectable except for a marked spike in Riverside. *Candida auris* detections were minimal. Adenovirus F continued at high concentrations, while Parvovirus stayed low. HMPV showed mixed activity, with Utah especially Provo reporting the highest levels.

No detections occurred for Influenza H5, West Nile virus, or Mpox. Measles was detected only in Utah (Central Valley and Provo), indicating isolated regional activity.

Methodological Notes: Sampling methods varied across sites. FWRF in Nevada, all California facilities (A.K. Warren, Hyperion, RP-1, Riverside, Valley Sanitary District), and Utah facilities (Central Valley and Provo City) collected 24-hour composite solid samples analyzed by WastewaterSCAN. In contrast, Mesquite and Boulder City relied on liquid grab samples analyzed by Verily. These methodological differences likely influenced pathogen measurements.

Summary of Select Pathogen Concentrations in three wastewater treatment facilities in Neveda

- Latest data point for Flamingo Water reclamation district plant February 4,2026
- Latest data point for City of Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant is February 5, 2026
- Latest data point for Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant February 4, 2026

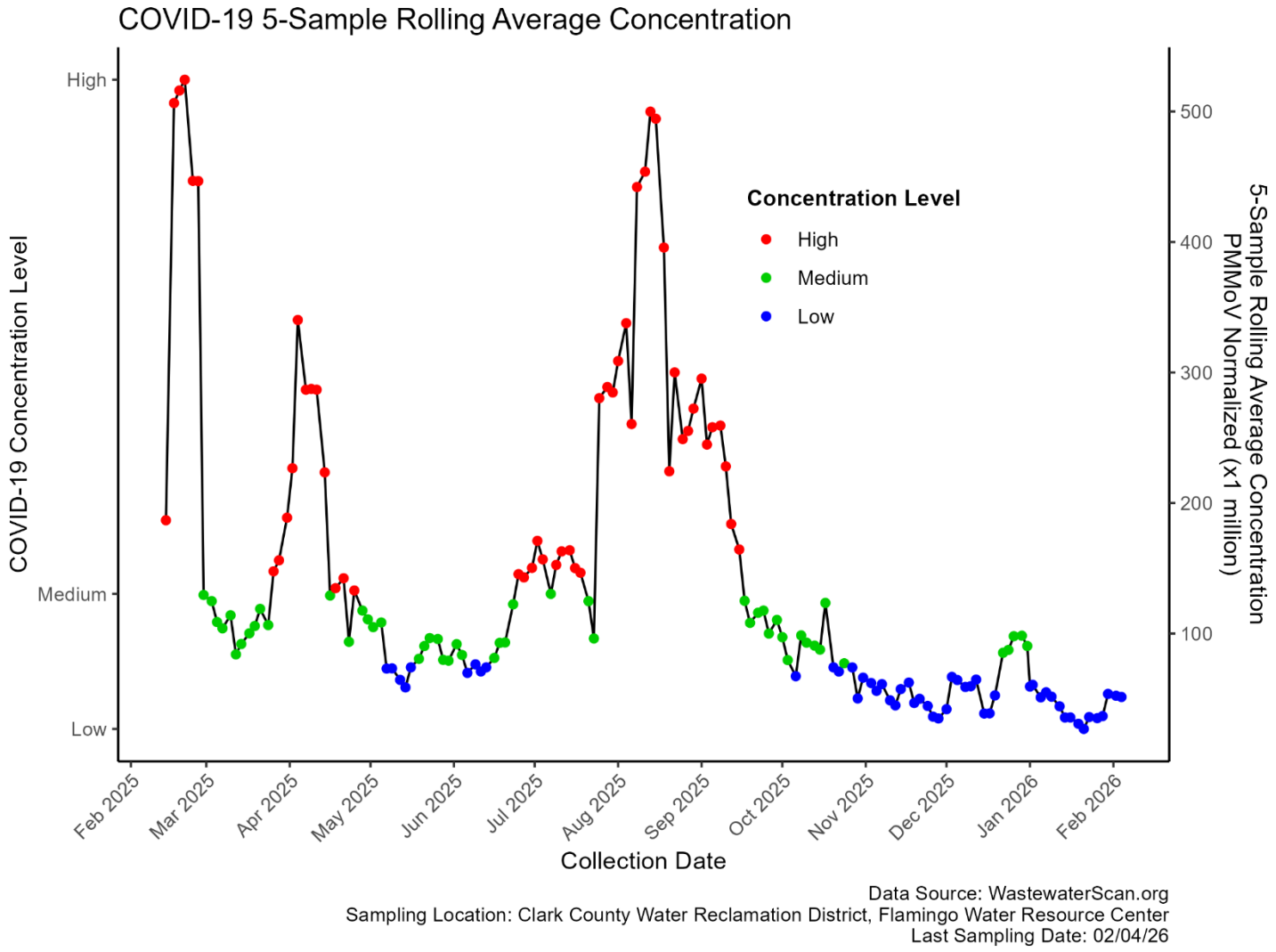
Pathogen	Concentration Level / Presence- Flamingo	Concentration Level / Presence- Boulder	Concentration Level / Presence - Mesquite
SARS-CoV-2	Low	Low	Medium
Influenza A	High	Medium	High
Influenza B	High	Medium	Low
Respiratory Syncytial virus (RSV)	High	Medium	High
Norovirus	High	Not Tested	Not Tested
Rotavirus	High	Not Tested	Not Tested
Enterovirus D68	Low	Not Tested	Not Tested
Hepatitis A	High	Not Tested	Not Tested
Candida Auris	Medium	Not Tested	Not Tested
Adenovirus Group F	Low	Not Tested	Not Tested
Parvovirus	Medium	Not Tested	Not Tested
Metapneumovirus	Low	Not Tested	Not Tested
Mpox – Clade I	No Presence	No Presence	No Presence
Measles	No Presence	No Presence	No Presence
Mpox – Clade II	No Presence	No Presence	No Presence
Influenza H5	No Presence	No Presence	No Presence

Note: The wastewater data for Las Vegas were collected from the Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant, where samples were analyzed on solids and sourced from Wastewater SCAN. In contrast, data for the City of Mesquite and Boulder City were analyzed on liquid samples by Verily and provided by the State Wastewater Epidemiology Team. Due to the differences in sample matrices (solids vs. liquids) and analytical methods, variations in virus concentrations between the three facilities are expected. Mesquite and Boulder sampling is conducted using grab sampling and is not performed over a 24-hour period.

SARS–CoV-2 Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

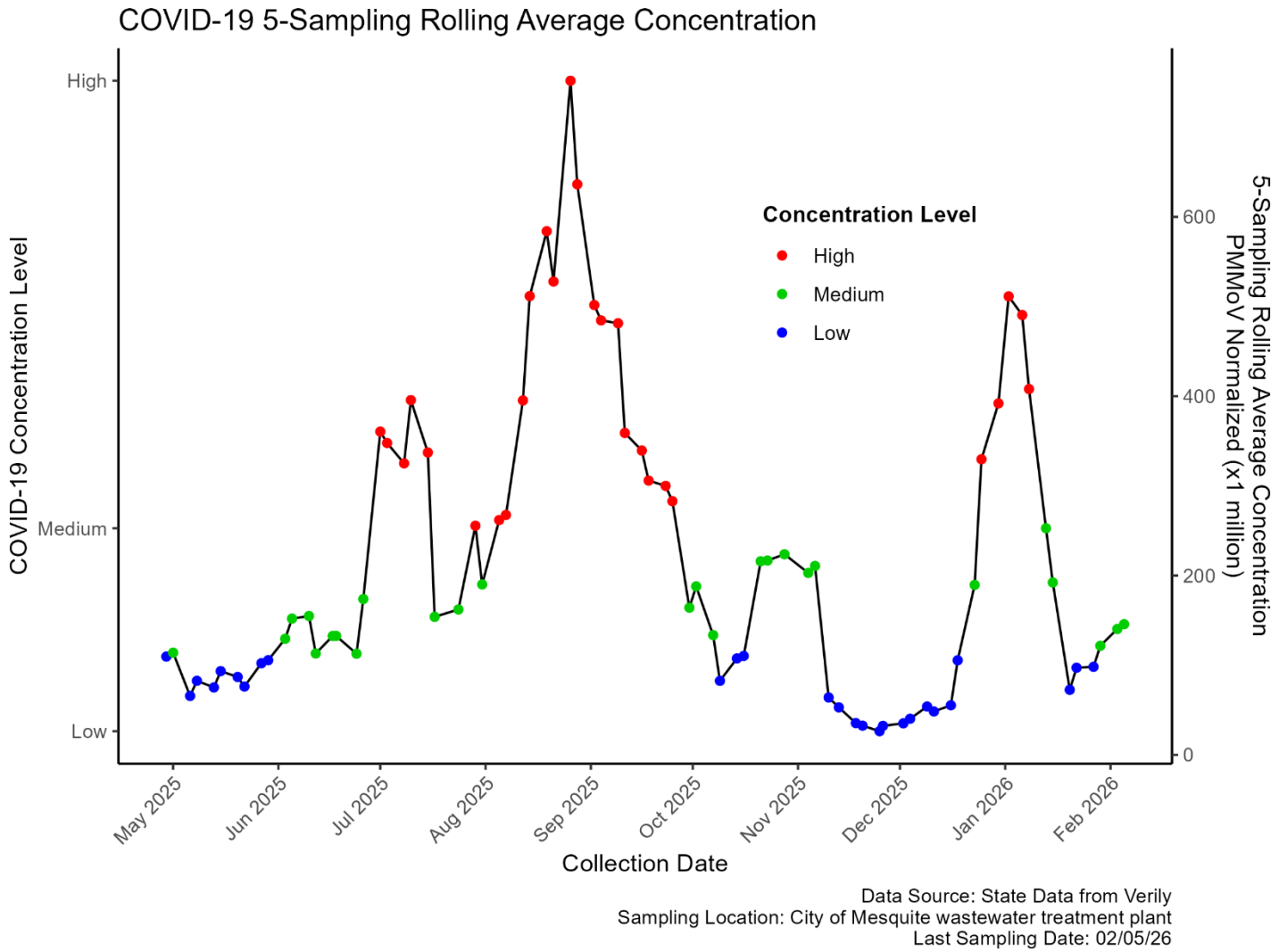
Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows COVID-19 concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center from February through February 4, 2026, using a 5-sample rolling average. Levels fluctuated substantially throughout the year, with three notable peaks: a sharp rise in February, another in late April, and the highest spike in September. Each of these reached high concentration levels. Between peaks, concentrations declined to medium and then low especially from May to July and again from October to early December. By late December, levels rose slightly into the medium range before returning to consistently low concentrations, indicating reduced viral activity overall.



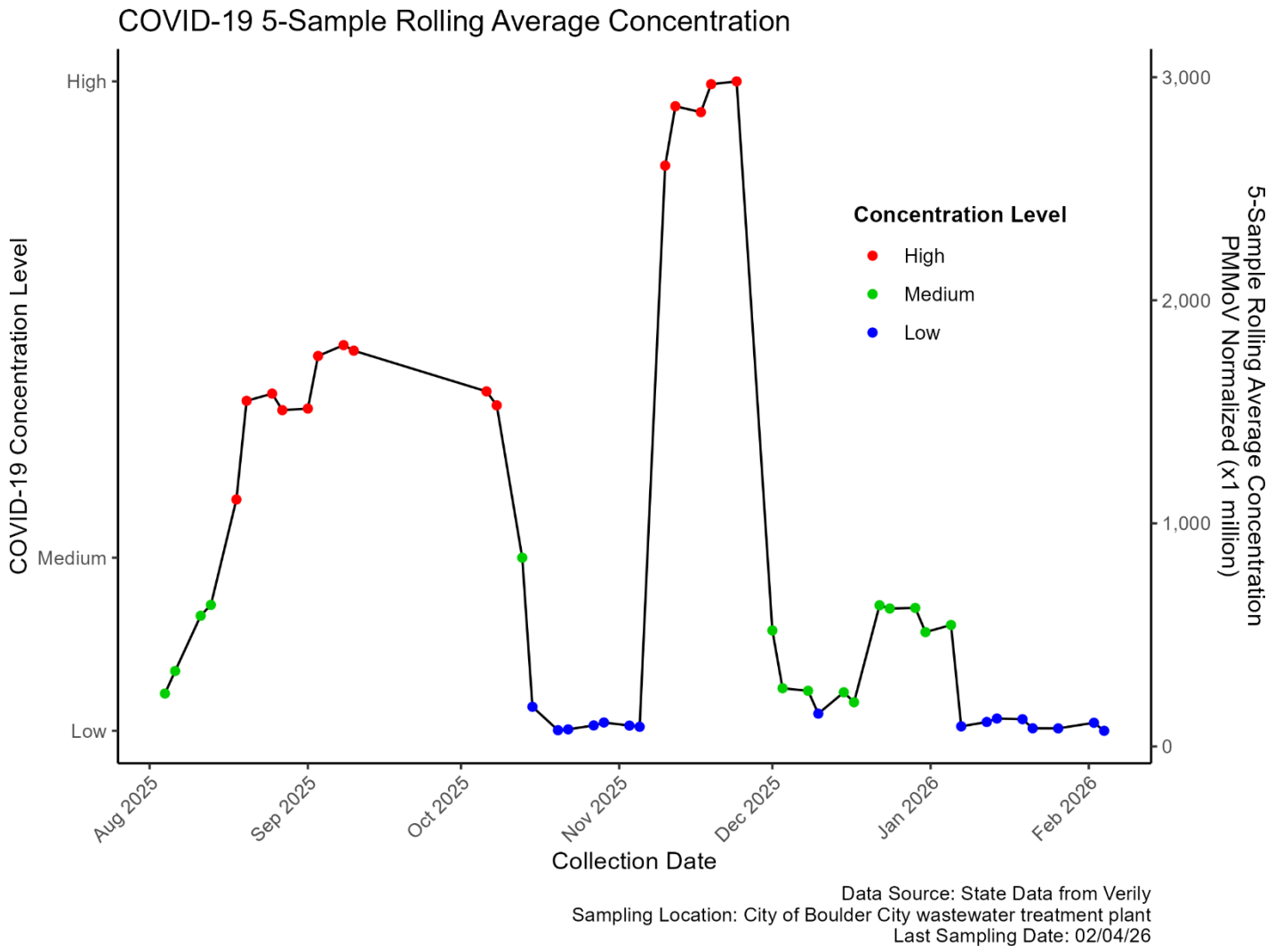
City of Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows COVID-19 concentrations in Mesquite wastewater rose from low levels in May–June 2025 to medium and high levels in July, peaking sharply in September. After declining to low in October–November, levels briefly increased in December before another rise to medium and high in January 2026. The overall pattern shows repeated surges with notable peaks in late summer and early winter, followed by declines toward late January. Data reflects a 5-sample rolling average normalized to PMMoV.



Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows COVID-19 concentrations at the Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant rose from low levels in August 2025 to medium and then high levels in September, peaking in early October. Levels dropped sharply to low in November before surging again to very high concentrations in December. After this second peak, concentrations declined rapidly, fluctuating between low and medium through January 2026. By early February, levels remained low, indicating reduced viral activity following earlier seasonal spikes.



SARS-CoV-2 Concentrations Interpretation

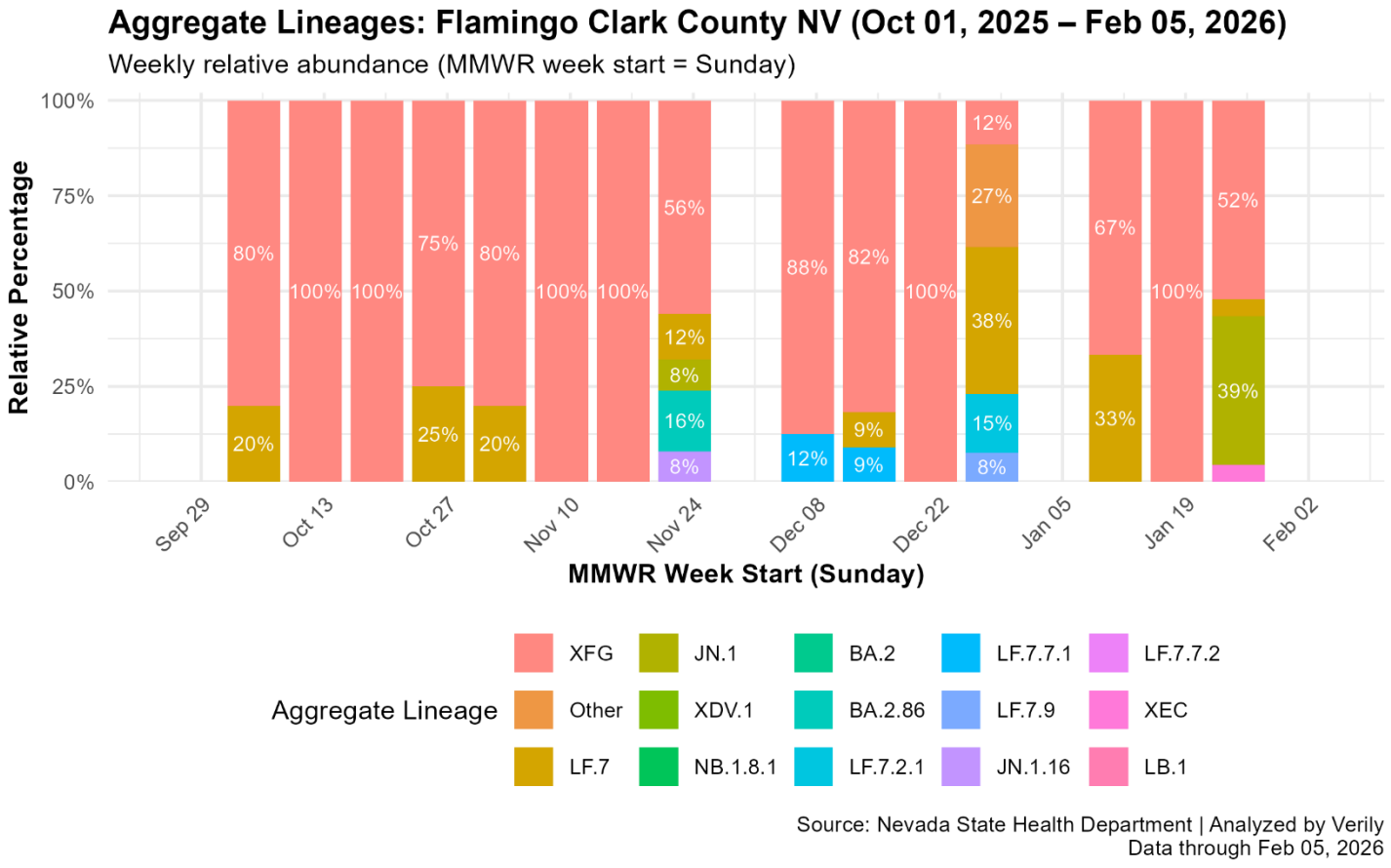
As of February 5, 2026, SARS-CoV-2 wastewater concentrations varied across Nevada, California, and Utah. Nevada reported 51.41 GC/L at the Flamingo Water Resource Center (↓), 145.72 GC/L in Mesquite (↑), and 70.08 GC/L in Boulder City (↓). California sites showed lower levels, ranging from 9.57–16.72 GC/L, all trending downward. Utah displayed mixed activity, with 59.89 GC/L at Central Valley (↑) and 110.72 GC/L at Provo (↑), indicating localized elevation.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	51.41	↓	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	145.72	↑	February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	70.08	↓	February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	14.96	↓	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	16.72	↓	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	59.89	↑	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	110.72	↑	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	9.57	↓	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	11.25	↓	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	8.84	↓	February 5, 2026

SARS-CoV-2 Variants Circulating

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

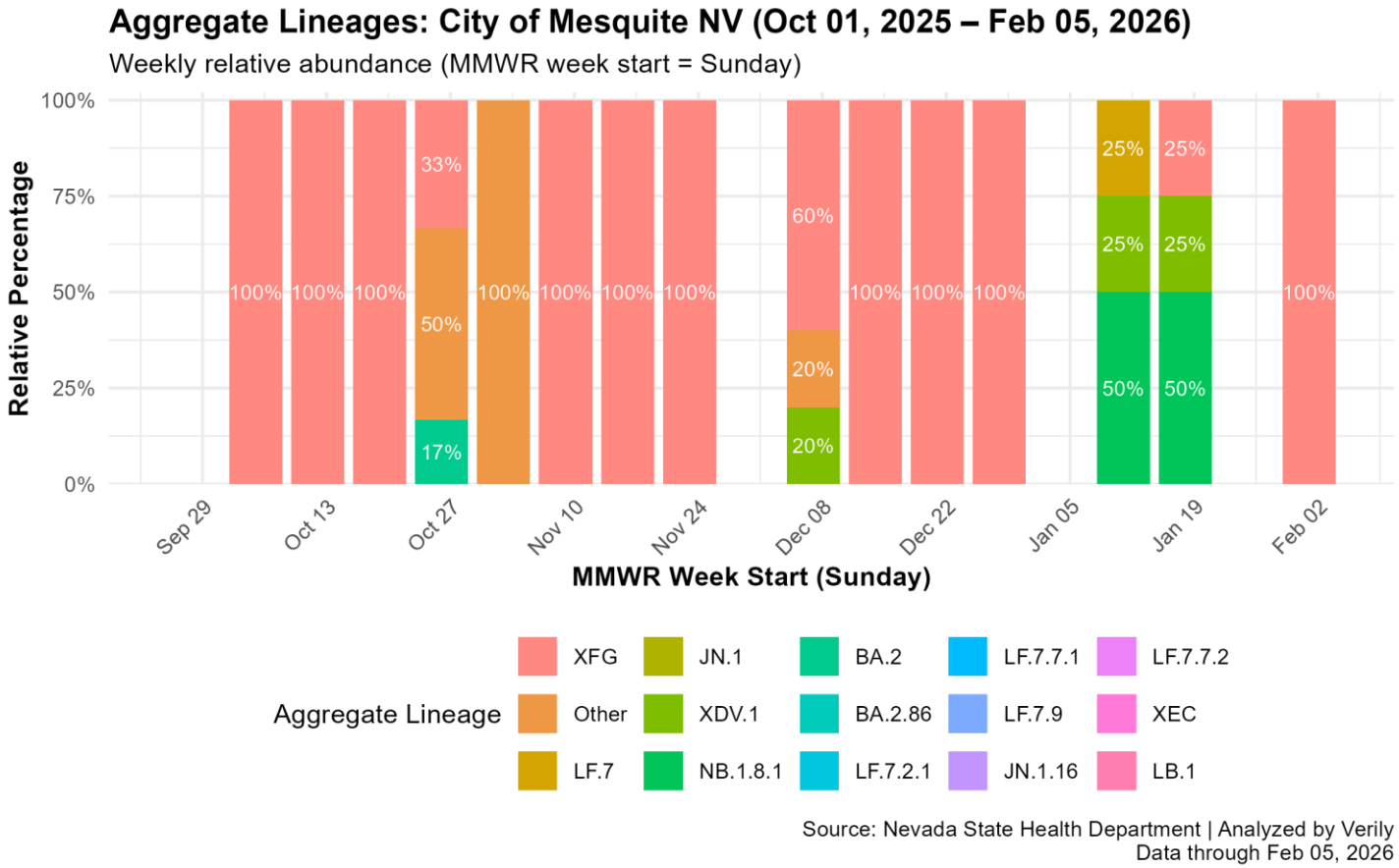
The chart shows SARS-CoV-2 lineage composition at the Flamingo Water Reclamation District from September through January 2026. XFG remained the dominant lineage for most of the period, consistently comprising 80–100% of detections. LF.7 appeared intermittently, reaching 20–25% in mid-September and late October. On November 24, lineage diversity increased as XFG dropped to 56%, with BA.2.86 rising to 16%, LF.7 to 12%, and JN.1/JN.1.16 each to 8%. In December, LF.7.7.1 reached 12% as XFG declined before briefly returning to full dominance. By December 29, diversity expanded again, with LF.7 at 38%, LF.7.7.1 at 15%, LF.7.9 at 8%, and minor lineages totaling 27%, while XFG decreased to 12%. In January, LF.7 fell to 33% as XFG increased to 67%, returning to 100% dominance by midmonth. By late January, XFG represented 52% of detections and JN.1 accounted for 39%.



Note: Data for the week of December 1 and January 5, is missing and not represented in the dataset.

Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant

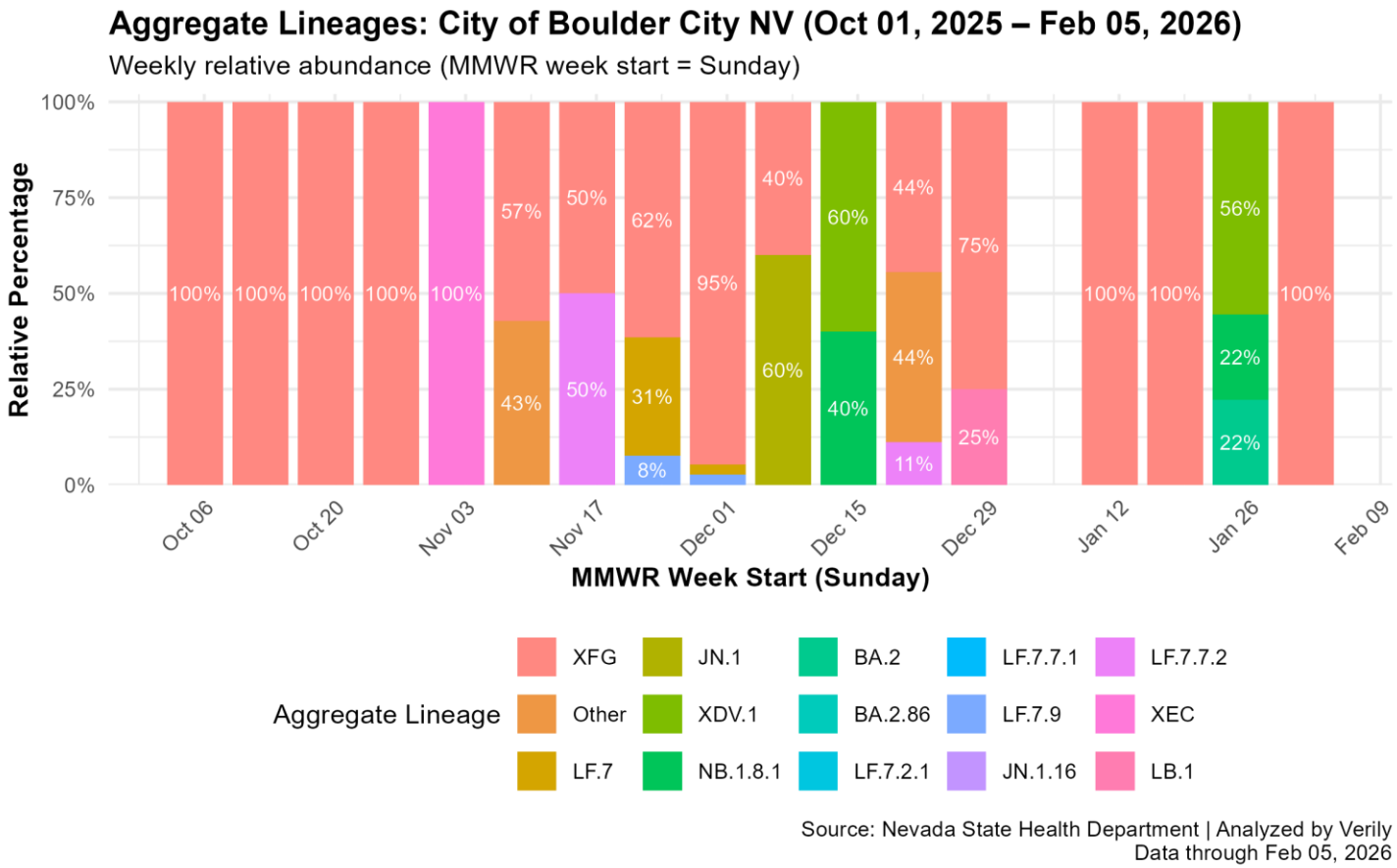
The chart shows SARS-CoV-2 lineage composition in Mesquite wastewater from September 2025 through January 2026. XFG dominated most of the period, maintaining 100% prevalence for several consecutive weeks. NB.1.8.1 briefly reached 100% on September 29. On October 27, lineage diversity increased as XFG dropped to 33%, minor lineages rose to 50%, and BA.2 accounted for 17%. XFG regained full dominance from November 3–24. By December, XFG accounted for 60% of detections, while XDV and XDV.1 each contributed around 20%, before XFG returned to 100% midmonth and remained dominant through late December. In early January, LF.7 reached 25%, NB.1.8.1 50%, and XDV.1 25%. By mid-January, XFG again reached 100% dominance. On January 19, NB.1.8.1 remained at 50%, XDV.1 at 25%, and XFG increased to 25%. By February, XFG returned to 100%.



Note: Data for the week of December 1, January 5 and January 29, is missing and not represented in the dataset

Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart showing SARS-CoV-2 lineage composition in Boulder City wastewater from October 6 through January 2026 indicates that XFG initially dominated the site, maintaining 100% prevalence until late October. XEC briefly reached 100% on November 2. As November progressed, lineage diversity increased, with XFG declining to 57% and the emergence of LF.7.7.2. By December, JN.1 rose to 60% before being replaced by NB.1.8.1 at 40% and XDV.1 at 60%. Additional minor lineages appeared intermittently; on December 22, LF.7.9 accounted for 11%, other minor lineages for 44%, and XFG for 44%. On December 29, JN.1 reached 25% while XFG increased to 75%. In January, XFG returned to full dominance at 100%, while BA.2 and NB.1.8.1 each rose to 22%, and XDV.1 reached 56%. By late January, XFG again rose to 100%.

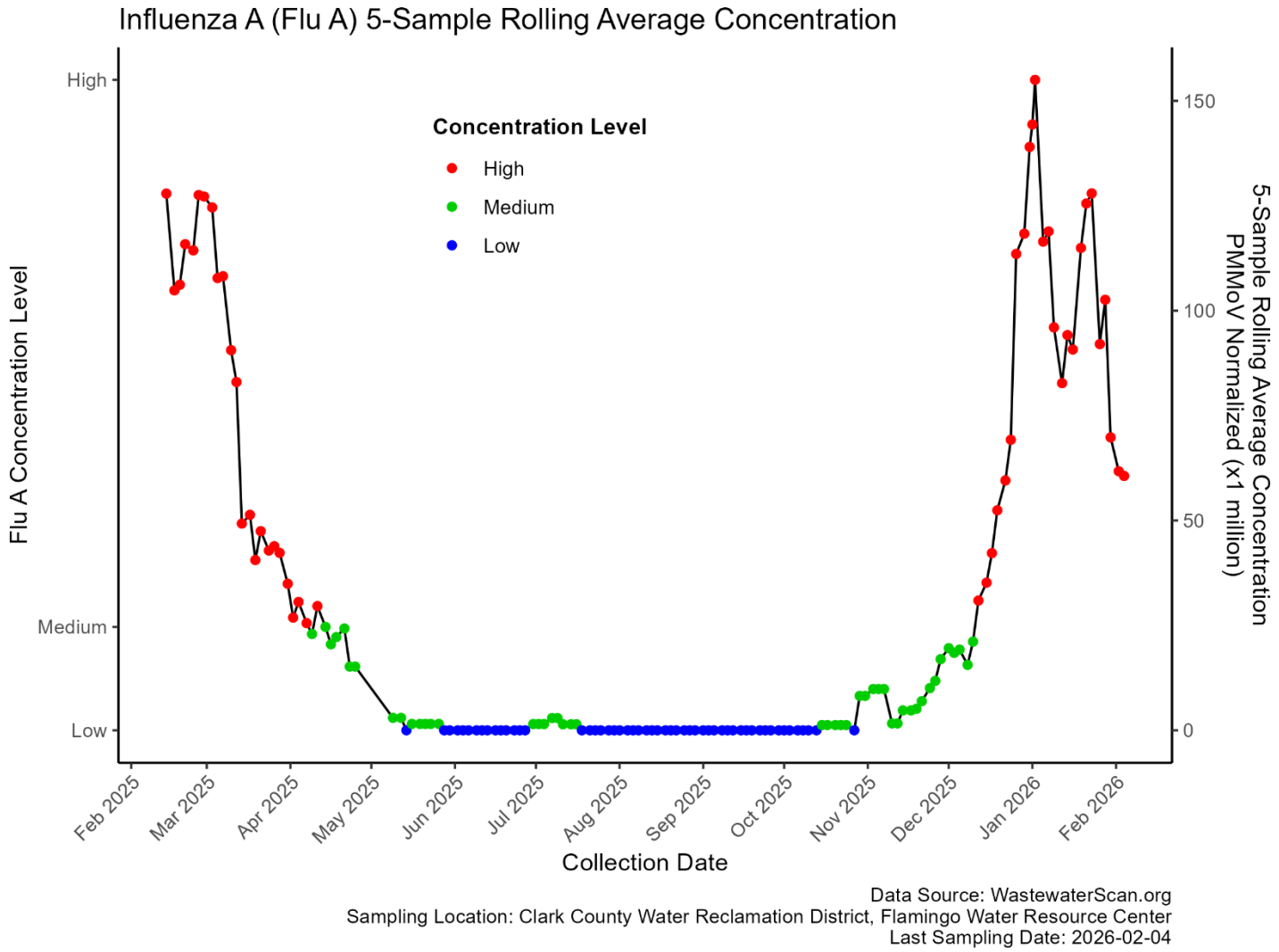


Source: Nevada State Health Department | Analyzed by Verily
Data through Feb 05, 2026

Influenza A Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

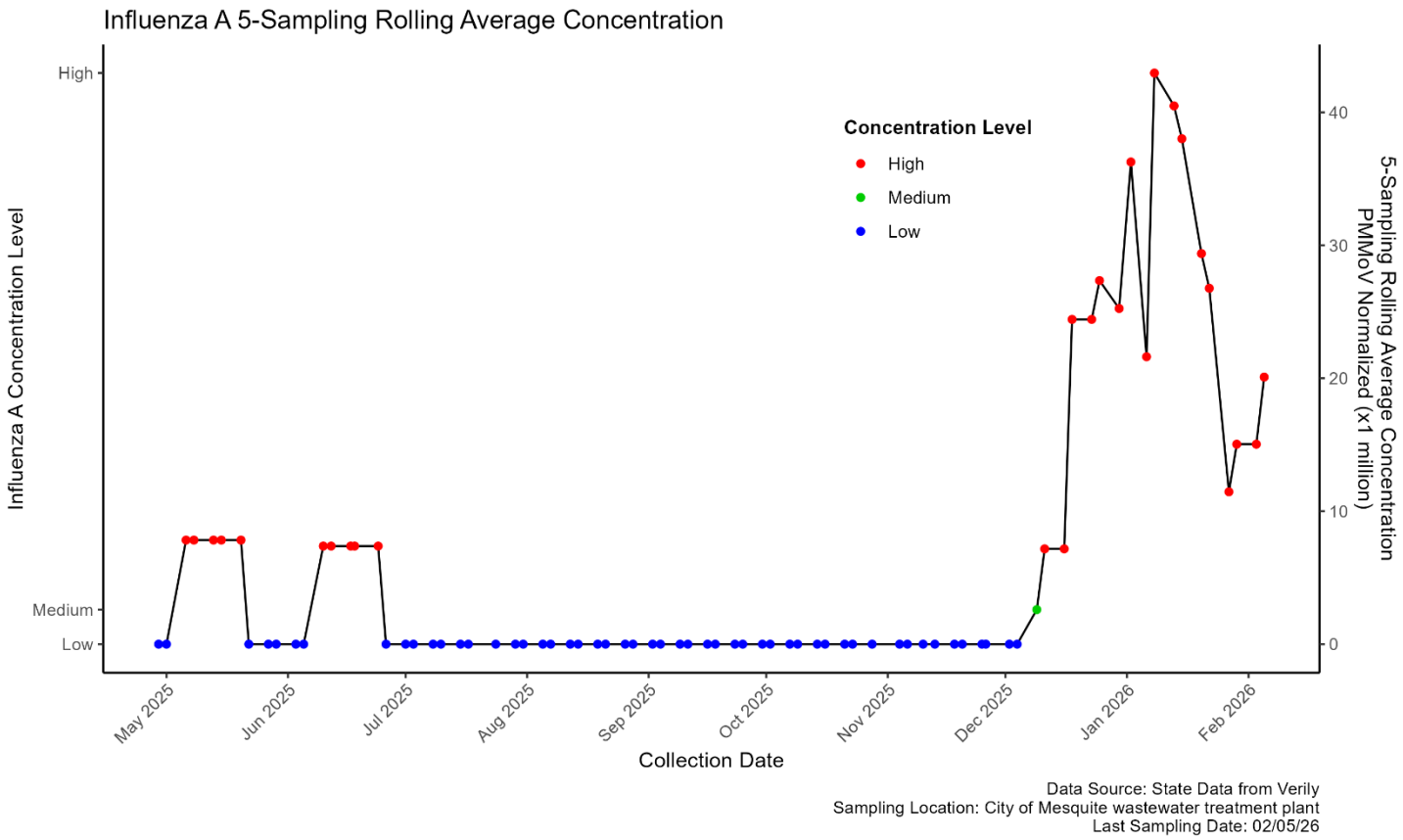
The chart shows Influenza A concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center from February to February 4, 2026, using a 5-sample rolling average normalized to PMMoV. Levels were high from January through April, peaking in February, then declined to medium and later low by mid-May. A brief rise to medium occurred in July, followed by consistently low levels through mid-October. Concentrations increased to medium in late October and surged to high by mid-December, remaining elevated into early January 2026, indicating renewed seasonal activity.



Data Source: WastewaterScan.org
Sampling Location: Clark County Water Reclamation District, Flamingo Water Resource Center
Last Sampling Date: 2026-02-04

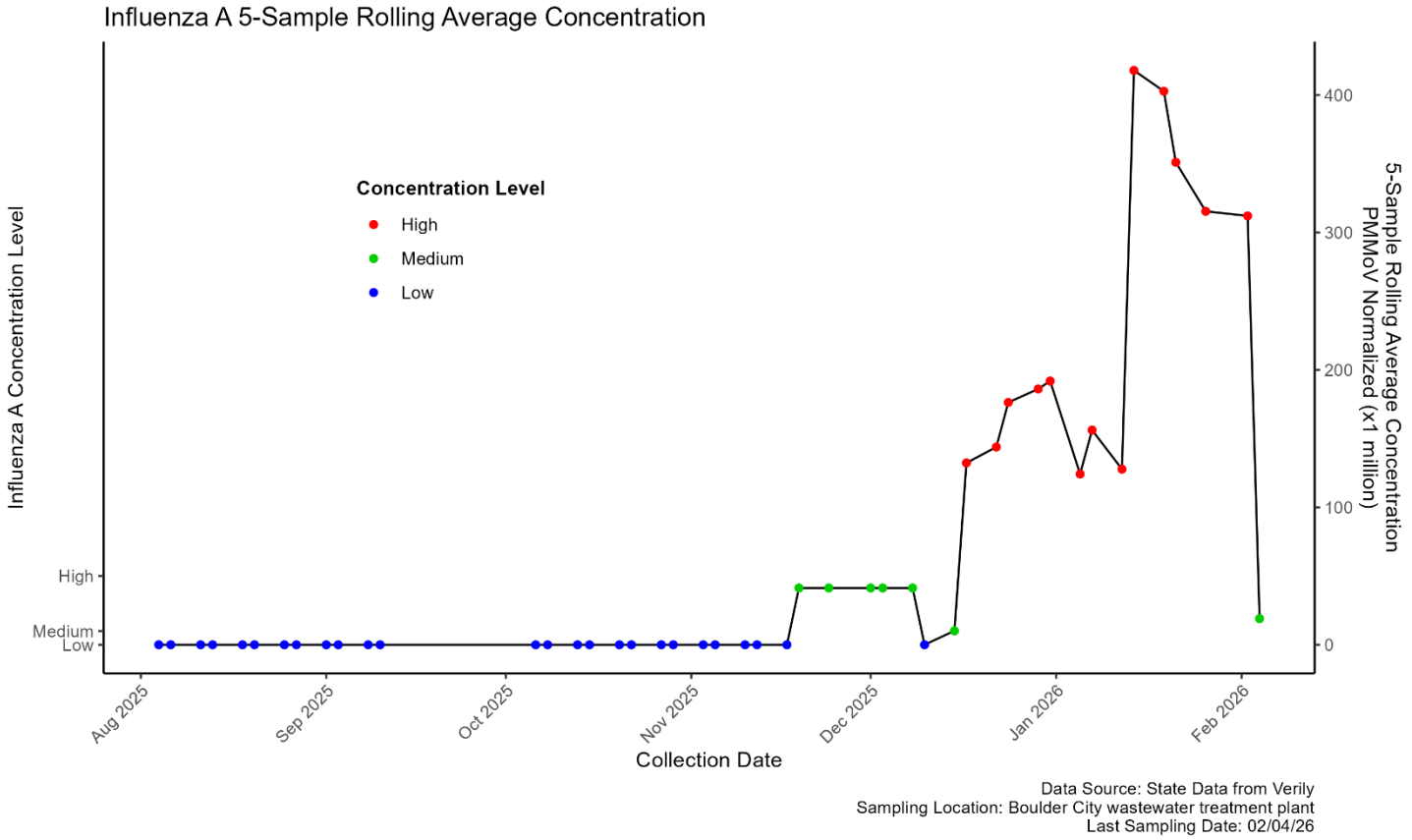
City of Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows Influenza A concentrations in Mesquite wastewater remained low from May through late November 2025, showing no significant activity. A noticeable rise began in early December, increasing from low to medium levels, followed by a sharp escalation to high concentrations in early January 2026. Activity peaked mid-January before gradually declining, though levels remained elevated compared with earlier months. The pattern reflects a clear seasonal surge, with the strongest influenza A activity occurring between late December and mid-January.



Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart Influenza A concentration at the Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant remained low from August through late November 2025, showing no significant activity. Levels began rising in early December, transitioning from low to medium before sharply increasing to high concentrations by early January 2026. Several peaks occurred throughout January, with the highest levels recorded in mid-January. Afterward, concentrations declined but stayed elevated into early February, indicating strong seasonal circulation followed by gradual reduction in viral activity.



Interpretation of Influenza A Concentrations

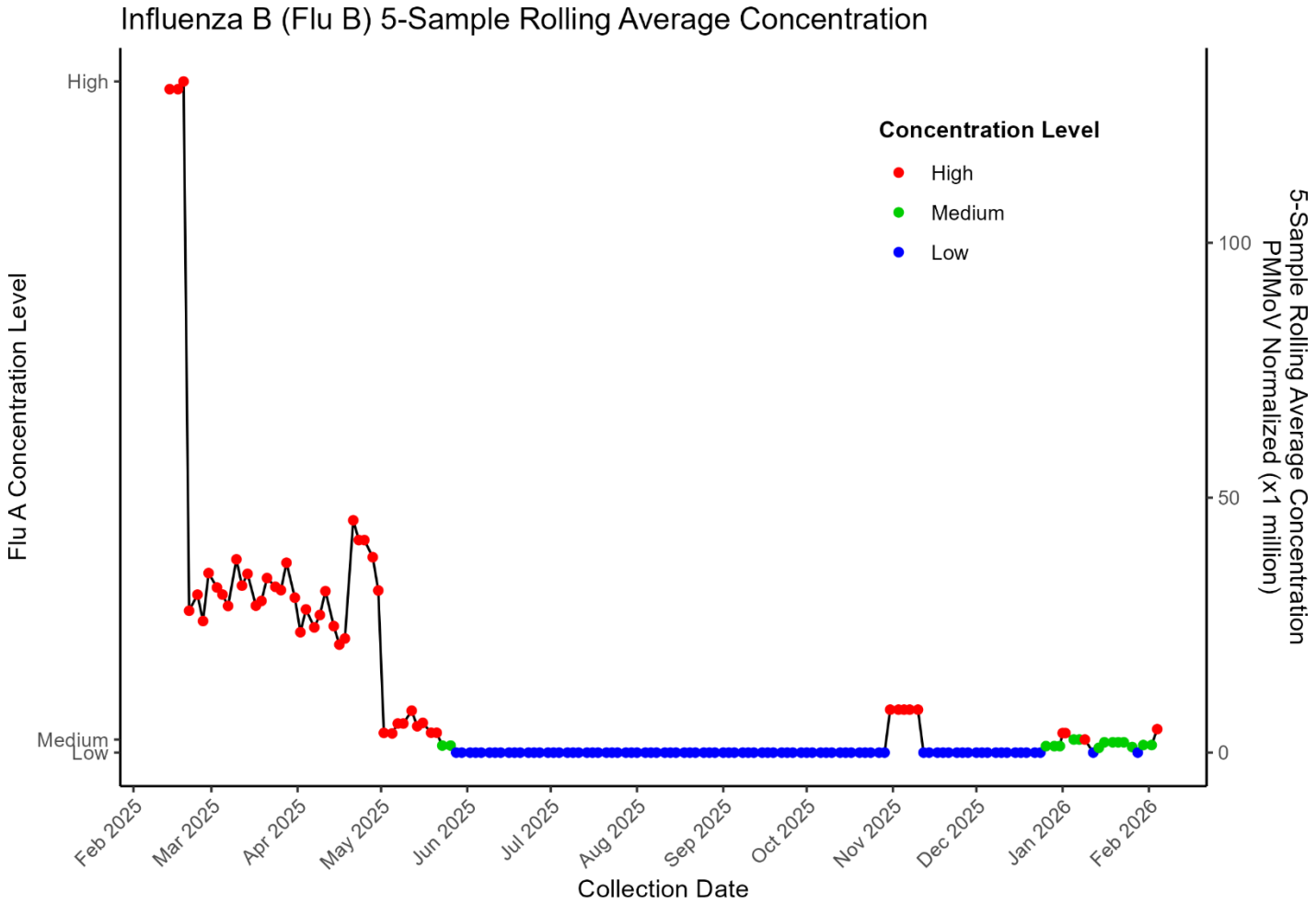
As of February 5, 2026, Influenza A levels showed substantial regional variation. Nevada recorded 60.61 GC/L at Flamingo (↑), 20.09 GC/L at Mesquite (↓), and 19.02 GC/L at Boulder City (↓). California ranged 20.87–46.11 GC/L (mostly ↑). Utah showed mixed activity, from 31.68 GC/L at Central Valley (↓) to 109.72 GC/L at Provo (↑), with Riverside and Indio also increasing.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	60.61		February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	20.09		February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	19.02		February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	20.87		February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	46.11		February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	31.68		February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	109.72		February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	24.70		February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	25.44		February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	19.49		February 5, 2026

Influenza B Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

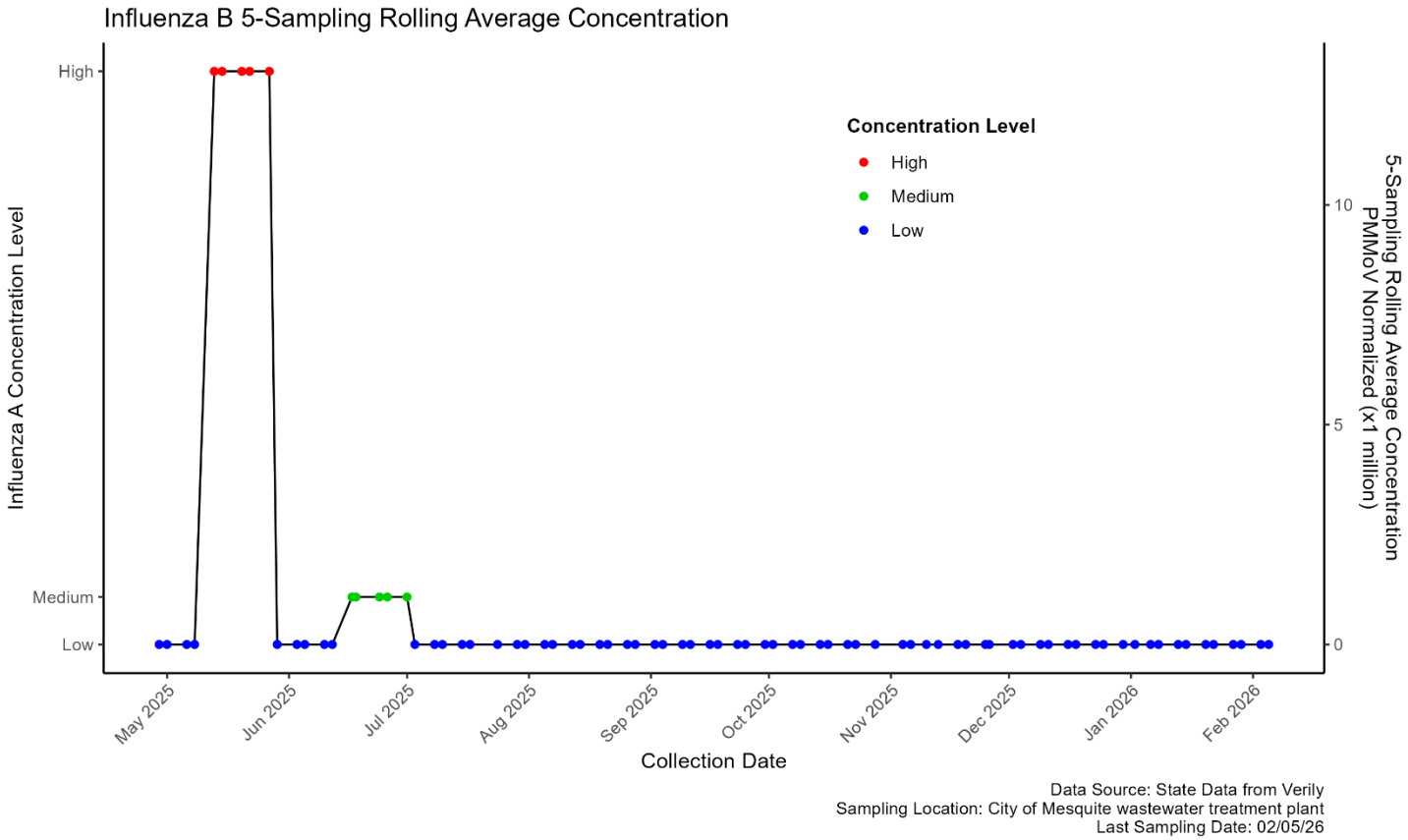
Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Influenza B concentrations at the Flamingo Water Reclamation District, based on a 5-sample rolling average normalized to PMMoV, showed notable seasonal fluctuations from February through February 4, 2026. Levels were high in January, then declined to medium and low ranges before rising again to a high peak in February. Afterward, concentration gradually trended downward, reaching medium levels in May and low by June, where they remained through October. In November, levels briefly spiked to high before dropping back to low, followed by an increase to medium in late December that persisted through January. Early February data indicated another rise back to high levels.



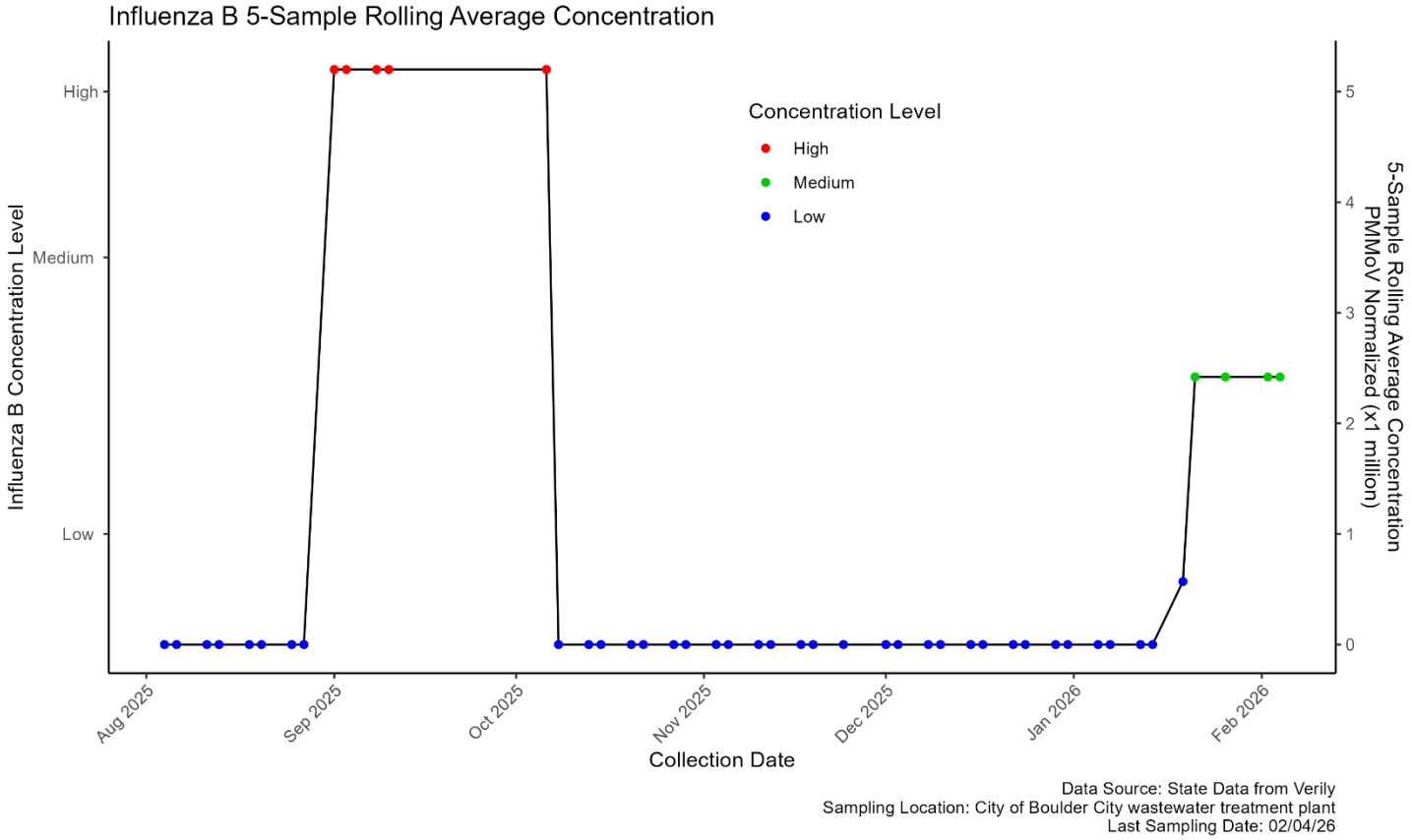
City of Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows Influenza B levels in Mesquite wastewater were mostly low from May 2025 through January 2026. A brief high spike occurred in late May to early June, followed by a return to low levels. A small medium rise appeared in July before concentrations dropped back to low for the remainder of the year, with no significant resurgence through the last sampling date of January 29, 2026.



Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart Influenza B concentrations at the Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant remained low from August through early September 2025 before rapidly increasing to high levels from mid-September to mid-October. After this peak, levels dropped sharply back to low and stayed consistently low through late January 2026. In early February, concentrations rose slightly to medium, indicating a small but noticeable recent increase following months of minimal activity.



Interpretation of Influenza B Concentrations

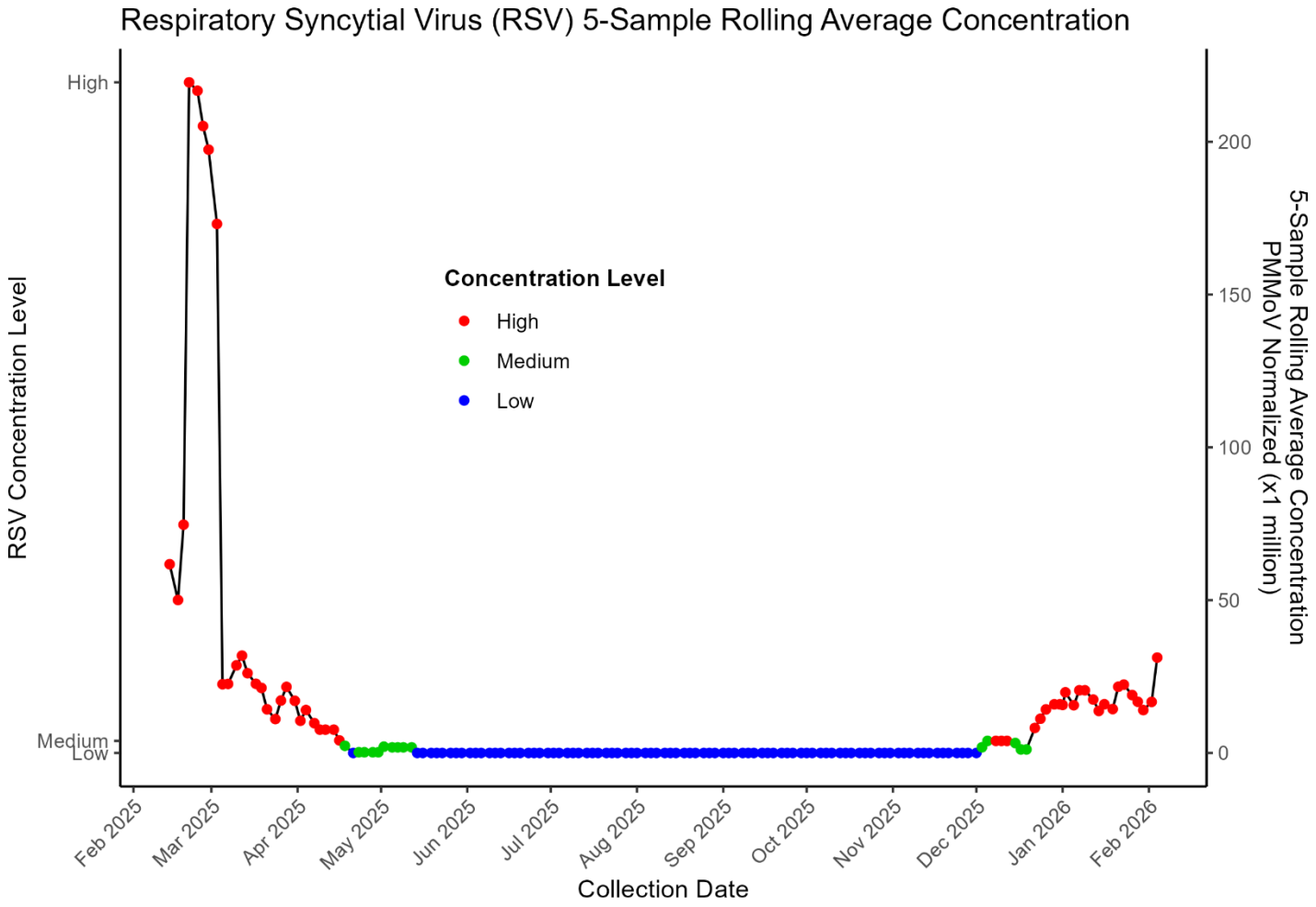
As of February 5, 2026, Influenza B levels remained very low across wastewater facilities in Nevada, California, and Utah. Nevada reported 4.60 GC/L at Flamingo (↓), 0.00 GC/L at Mesquite (→), and 2.42 GC/L at Boulder City (↓). California sites showed similarly low concentrations ranging 1.01–2.99 GC/L with mixed trends. Utah displayed higher but localized activity, with 43.90 GC/L at Central Valley (↓) and 80.98 GC/L at Provo (↑). Overall, Influenza B activity was minimal regionwide.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	4.60	↓	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	0.00	→	February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	2.42	↓	February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	1.01	↓	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	2.99	↑	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	43.90	↓	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	80.98	↑	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	6.96	↑	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	0.37	→	February 5, 2026

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

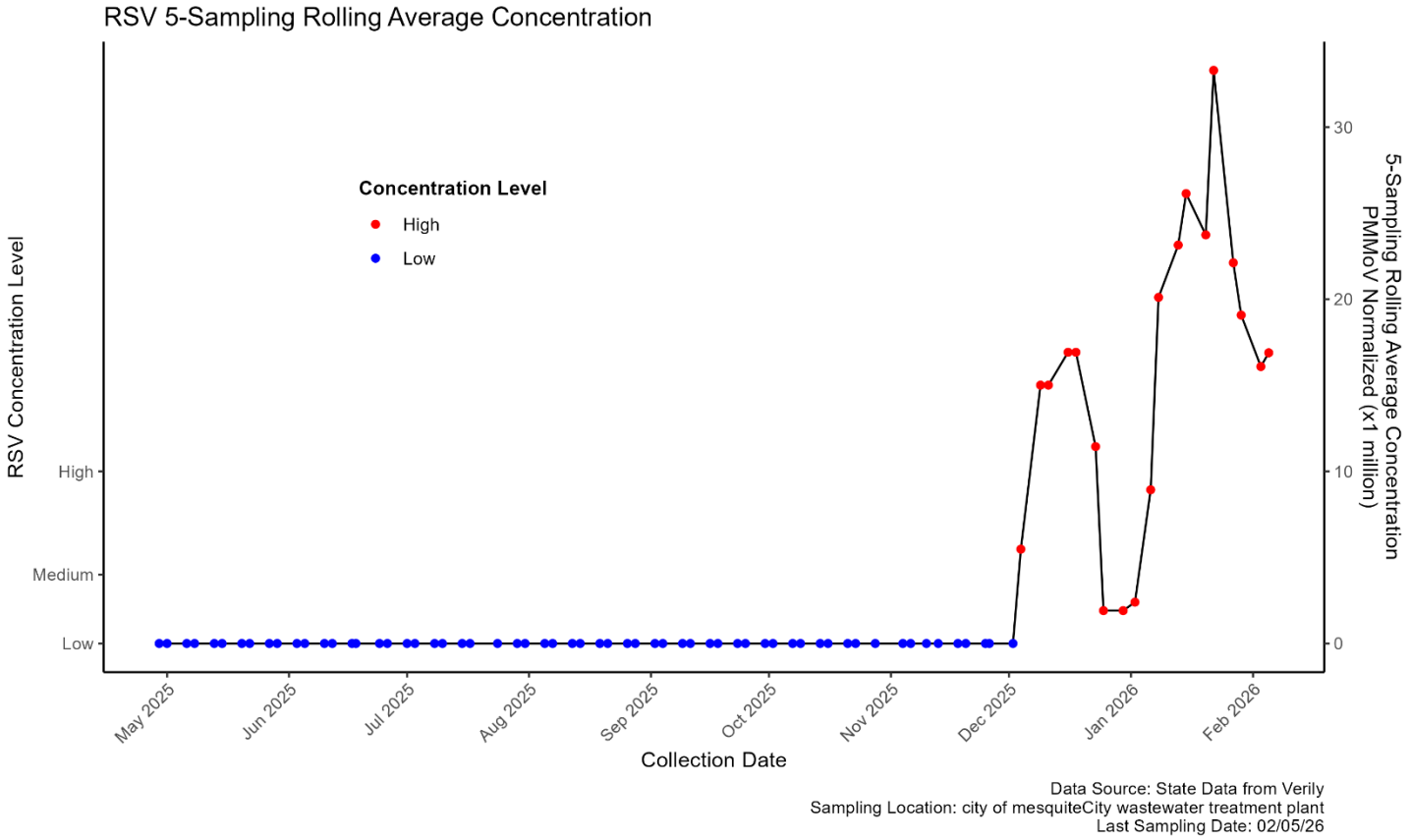
The chart shows RSV concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center, measured using a 5-sample rolling average normalized to PMMoV, were high at the beginning of the year and peaked in mid-February at approximately 200 GC/L. Levels then declined but remained elevated through April before transitioning to medium and subsequently dropping to low by mid-May. For most of the year, RSV activity stayed low, with a brief increase to medium later in the year. In December, concentrations fluctuated between medium and high, ultimately returning to high levels in late December through February 4, 2026.



Data Source: WastewaterScan.org
Sampling Location: Clark County Water Reclamation District, Flamingo Water Resource Center
Last Sampling Date: 2026-02-04

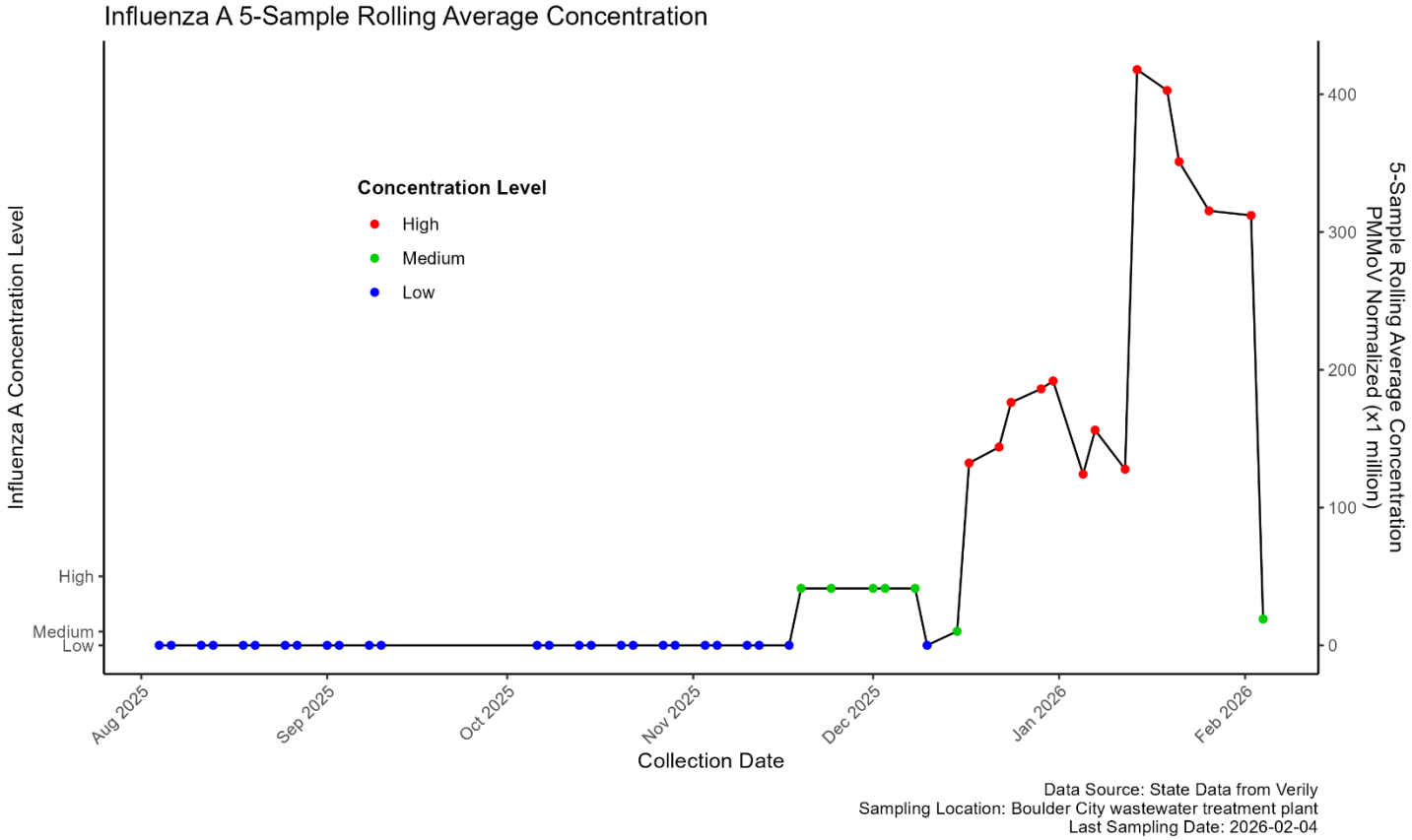
City of Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows RSV concentrations at the Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant remained consistently low from May through November 2025, showing no notable fluctuations. In early December, levels rose sharply into the high range, marking the beginning of a significant seasonal increase. Despite a brief dip later in December, concentrations remained elevated through January 2026, with several peaks reaching high levels. By February, RSV levels began to decline but stayed above early-season lows, indicating continued but moderating viral activity.



Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows that RSV concentrations remained consistently *low* from May 2025 through late November 2025, with no meaningful fluctuations. Beginning in early December 2025, RSV levels rose sharply, entering the high concentration range, signaling a significant increase in viral activity. Although there was a brief dip in late December, RSV levels remained high overall through January.



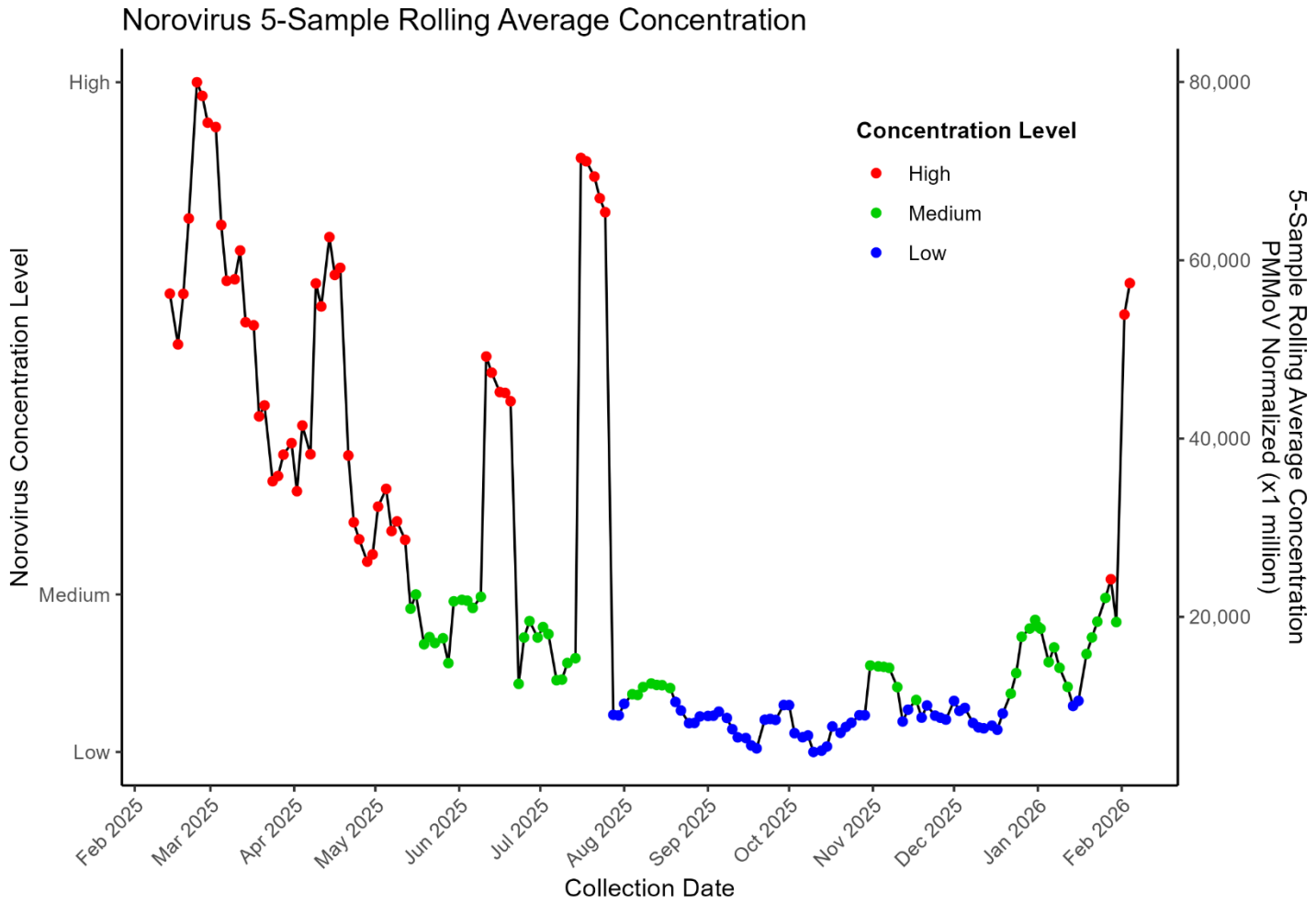
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Concentrations Interpretation
As of February 5, 2026, RSV wastewater levels ranged from low to moderate across Nevada, California, and Utah. Nevada showed 31.21 GC/L at Flamingo (↑), 16.89 GC/L at Mesquite (↓), and 17.26 GC/L at Boulder City (↓). California sites recorded 10.22–28.27 GC/L, mostly decreasing except Riverside (↑). Utah facilities showed moderate and rising levels, with 31.91 GC/L at Central Valley and 29.57 GC/L at Provo. Overall, trends were mixed but indicated upward movement in several locations.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	31.21	↑	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	16.89	↓	February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	17.26	↓	February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	12.38	↓	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	28.27	↓	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	31.91	↑	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	29.57	↑	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	10.22	↓	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	12.64	↑	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	3.68	↓	February 5, 2026

Norovirus Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Norovirus concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center, measured using a 5-sample rolling average normalized to PMMoV, were extremely high in February before steadily declining to medium levels by April. A brief increase to high concentrations occurred in June, followed by a return to medium in July. In August, levels spiked again to high, then dropped to low, with a short rise to medium later in the month. From September through October, concentrations remained low before increasing to medium in November, dipping once more, and rising back to medium by mid-December. As of January 7, 2026, levels were still in the medium range, declining to low by January 14, and rising again to medium by January 21.



Data Source: WastewaterScan.org
Sampling Location: Clark County Water Reclamation District, Flamingo Water Resource Center
Last Sampling Date: 02/04/26

Interpretation of Norovirus Concentrations

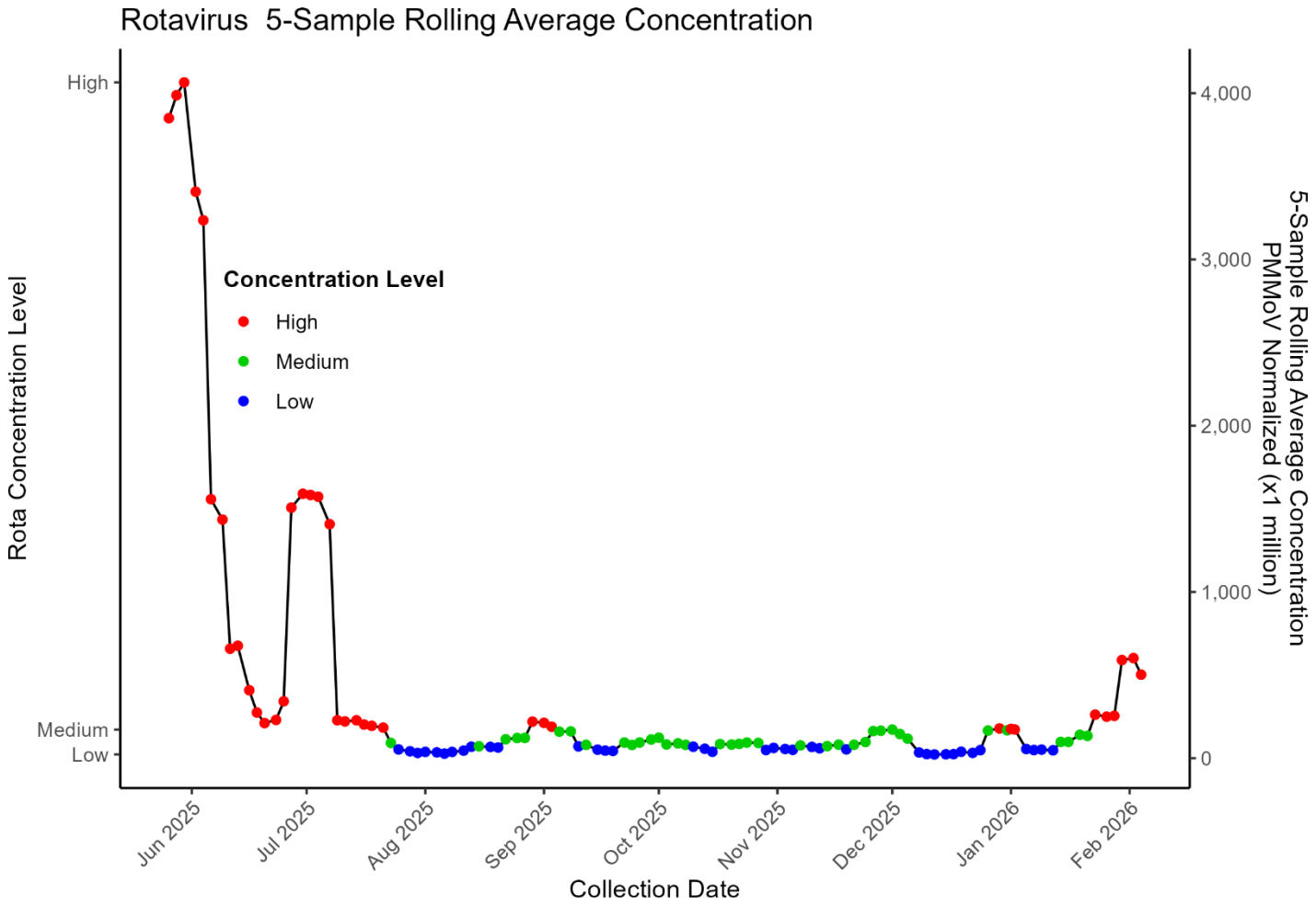
As of February 5, 2026, Norovirus concentrations in wastewater showed widespread and elevated activity across Nevada, California, and Utah. Nevada's Flamingo Water Resource Center reported a very high level of 57,429.73 GC/L with an increasing trend, while Mesquite and Boulder City were not tested. California also showed high concentrations, ranging from 10,343.25 GC/L at A.K. Warren to 20,402.80 GC/L at Hyperion. Utah facilities reported similarly elevated levels, including 14,560.29 GC/L at Central Valley and 25,491.97 GC/L at Provo. Most sites showed increasing trends, except RP-1, which showed a decrease.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	57,429.73	↑	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	10,343.25	↑	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	20,402.80	↑	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	14,560.29	↑	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	25,491.97	↑	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	13,099.37	↓	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	14,476.73	↑	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	7,187.99	↑	February 5, 2026

Rotavirus Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Rotavirus concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center peaked at high levels in early June 2025 before sharply declining to medium and then low levels by late July. From August through December, concentrations fluctuated mostly within the low-to-medium range, with brief increases. A small rise occurred in September and again in late December, followed by another increase to medium levels in January 2026. In early February, concentrations rose to high once more. Overall, the activity pattern showed early-summer spikes, an extended period of low activity, and a mild resurgence approaching January 2026.



Data Source: WastewaterScan.org
Sampling Location: Clark County Water Reclamation District, Flamingo Water Resource Center
Last Sampling Date: 2026-02-04

Interpretation of Rotavirus Concentrations

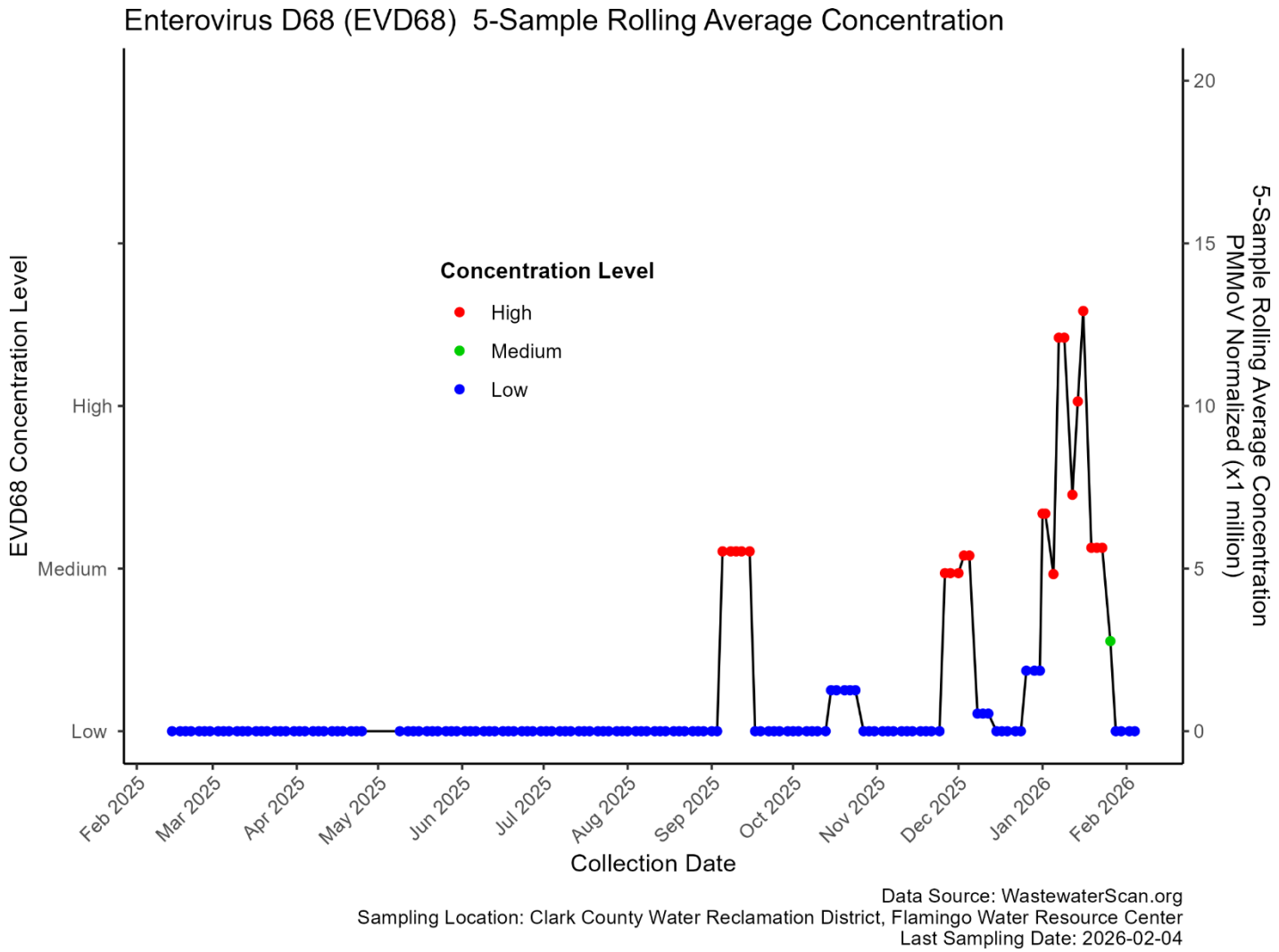
As of February 5, 2026, Rotavirus wastewater concentrations were elevated across Nevada, California, and Utah. Nevada's Flamingo facility showed a high level of 502.95 GC/L with an increasing trend, while Mesquite and Boulder City were not tested. California sites reported moderate to high levels 114.58 GC/L at A.K. Warren and 216.32 GC/L at Hyperion. Utah facilities also showed elevated concentrations, including 114.44 GC/L at Central Valley and 199.39 GC/L at Provo, with most sites trending upward.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	502.95	↑	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	114.58	↑	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	216.32	↑	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	114.44	↑	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	199.39	↑	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	14.41	↓	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	85.91	↑	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	35.89	↑	February 5, 2026

Enterovirus D68 Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows *Enterovirus D68* (EVD68) levels at the Flamingo Water Resource Center remained low from March through August 2025, following a high early-year peak. A noticeable increase occurred in September, reaching medium concentrations, followed by another rise in December that continued into January 2026. Several sharp spikes to high levels were observed in late December and January, indicating intermittent but intensifying viral activity. Although brief declines occurred, EVD68 showed recurring surges toward the end of the monitoring period, reflecting fluctuating yet elevated seasonal circulation. By February, concentrations had decreased back to low levels.



Interpretation of *Enterovirus D68* Concentrations

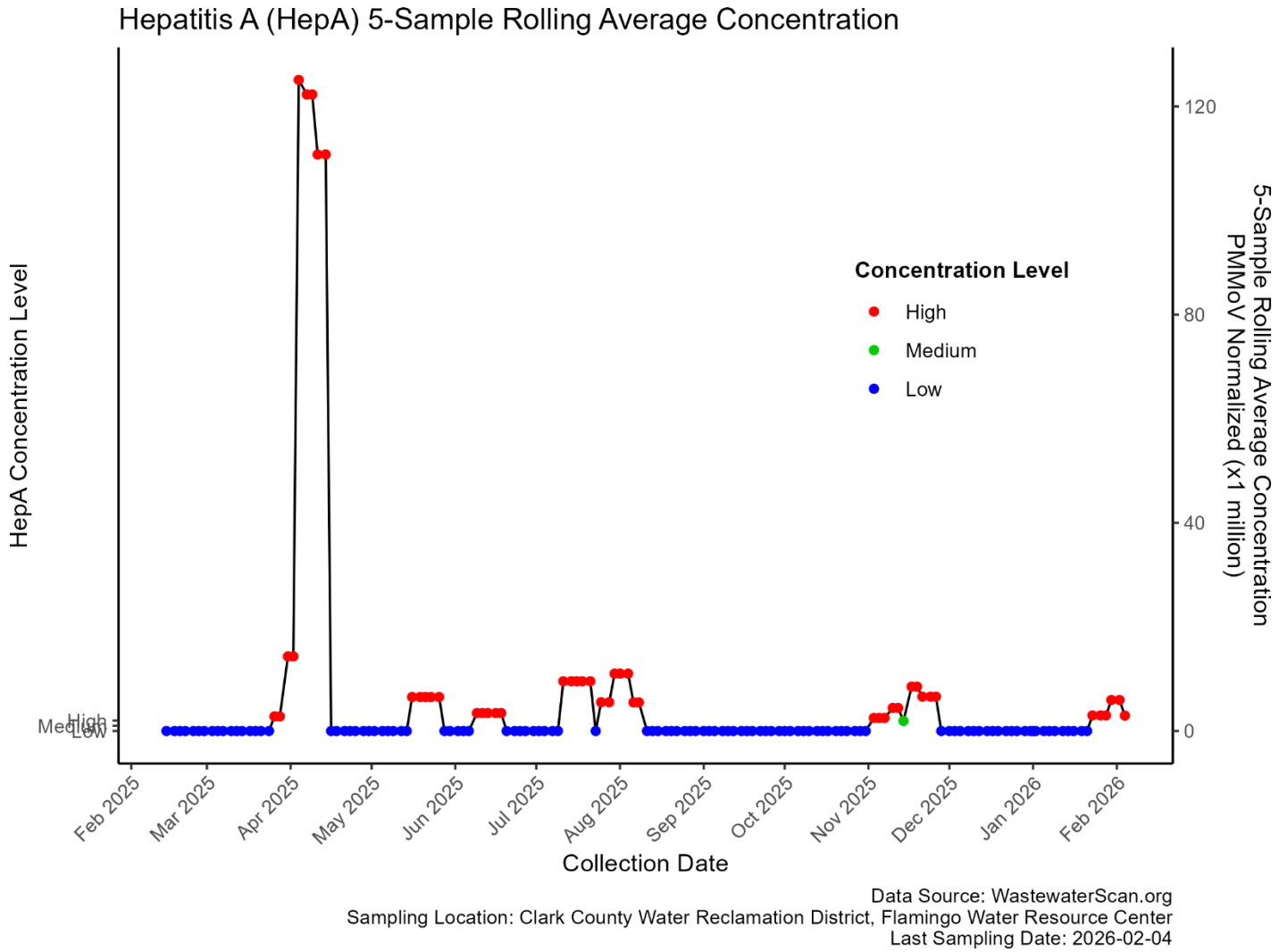
As of February 5, 2026, *Enterovirus D68* levels in wastewater across Nevada, California, and Utah remained low to moderate. Nevada's Flamingo site reported 0.00 GC/L, while Mesquite and Boulder City were not tested. California sites showed low concentrations, including 0.96 GC/L at A.K. Warren, 0.00 GC/L at Hyperion, RP-1, and Riverside. Utah sites also showed minimal activity, with 0.00 GC/L at Central Valley and 0.62 GC/L at Provo. Valley Sanitary District measured 1.50 GC/L.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	0.00	↓	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	0.96	↑	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	1.50	↓	February 5, 2026

Hepatitis A (HepA) Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Hepatitis A concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center were mostly low throughout 2025–2026, with two major spikes in February and April 2025 reaching high PMMoV-normalized levels. After April, concentrations dropped sharply and stayed low, with only brief medium-level increases in summer and early fall. Minor fluctuations occurred in late 2025, but levels remained low through January 2026. The final sample on February 4, 2026, indicated continued low activity, suggesting minimal recent Hep A circulation.



Interpretation of Hepatitis A Concentrations

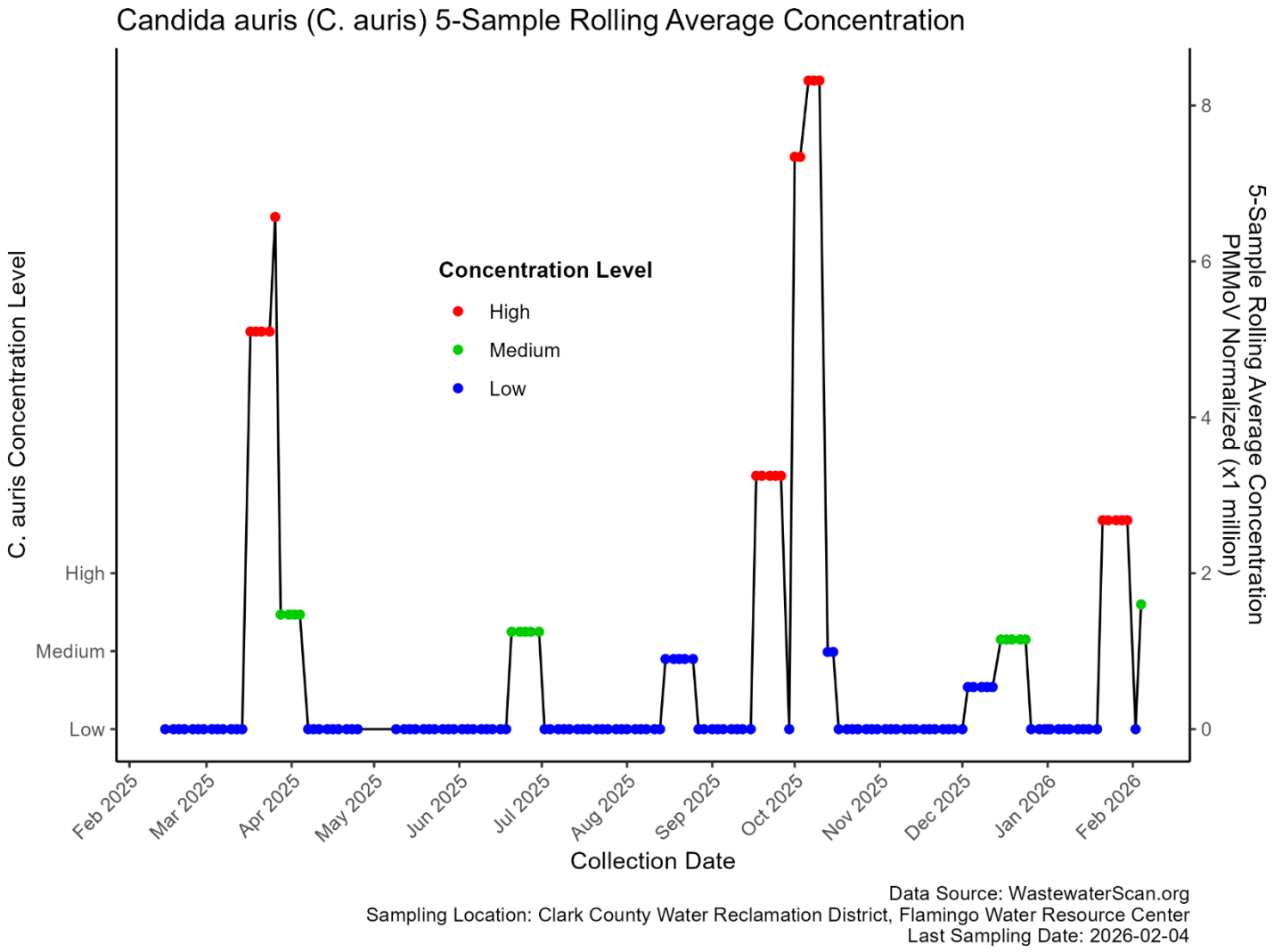
As of February 5, 2026, Hepatitis A levels in wastewater across Nevada, California, and Utah remained low or undetectable. Nevada's Flamingo Water Resource Center reported a low concentration of 2.96 GC/L with an increasing trend, while Mesquite and Boulder City had no testing data. Most California and Utah sites showed 0.00 GC/L, except A.K. Warren (9.20 GC/L), Hyperion (17.22 GC/L), and Riverside, which showed a notable spike of 336.73 GC/L.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	2.96	↑	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	9.20	↓	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	17.22	↓	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	336.73	↑	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 5, 2026

Candida Auris Fungal Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows fluctuating *Candida auris* concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center were mostly low throughout 2025–2026, with several brief spikes. High peaks occurred in April and again in October 2025, while smaller medium-level increases appeared in May, July, September, and late January 2026. Most remaining dates showed low or non-detectable levels, indicating intermittent but short-lived surges. Overall, C. auris activity remained low with occasional isolated increases rather than sustained transmission in the wastewater signal.



Interpretation of *Candida Auris* Concentrations

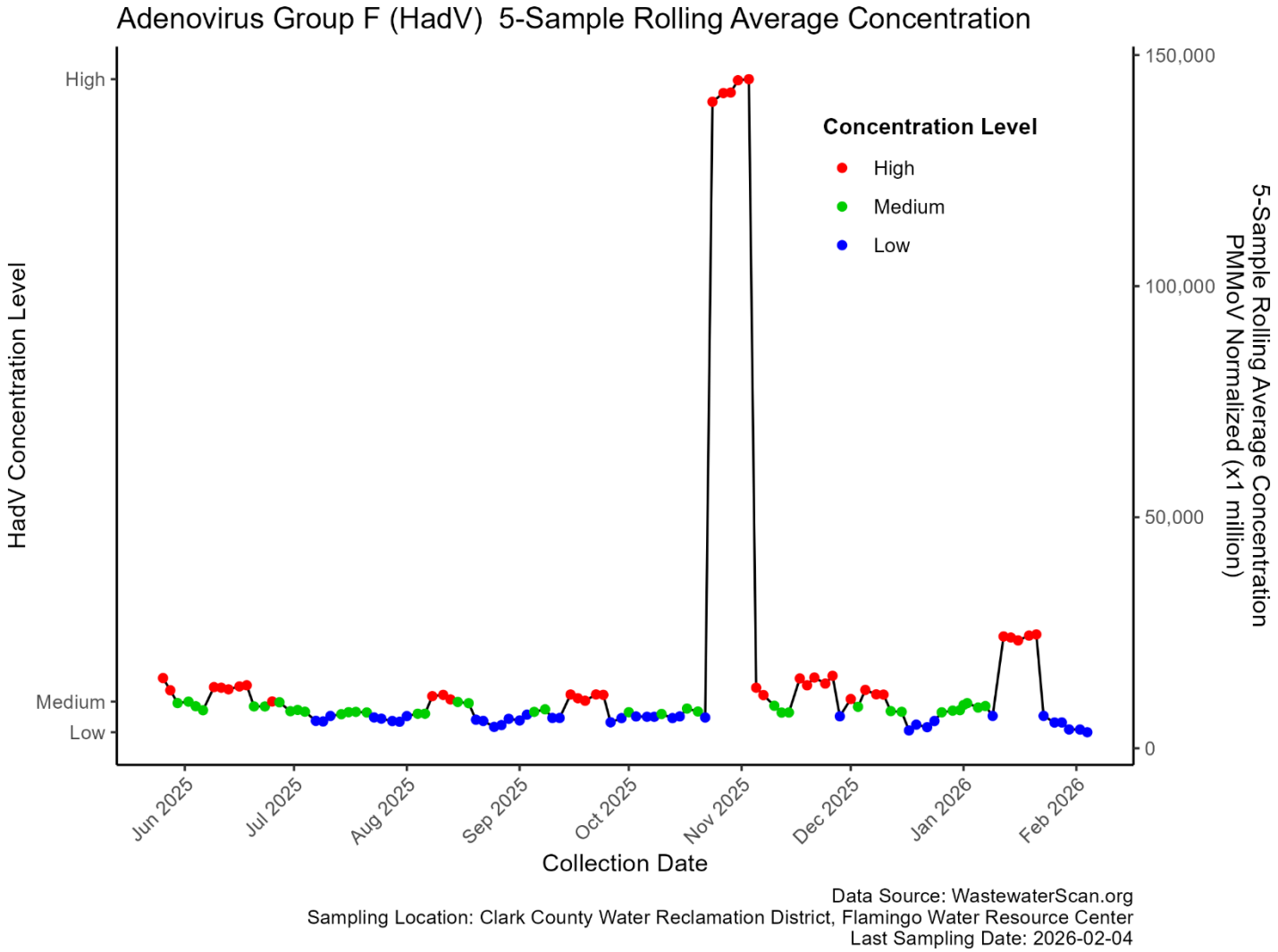
As of February 5, 2026, *Candida auris* concentrations in wastewater across Nevada, California, and Utah remained extremely low. Nevada's Flamingo Water Resource Center showed a small detection of 1.60 GC/L with a decreasing trend, while Mesquite and Boulder City had no testing data. All California and Utah facilities reported 0.00 GC/L with stable trends, indicating no detectable activity. Overall, wastewater signals suggest minimal to absent *C. auris* circulation regionwide.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	1.60	↓	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 5, 2026

Adenovirus Group F Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

Adenovirus Group F concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center remained mostly low to medium from June through October 2025, with intermittent small peaks. A sharp and brief spike to extremely high levels occurred in early November, followed by an immediate return to low–medium levels. Through December 2025 and January 2026, concentrations fluctuated but stayed within low to medium ranges, with occasional short high-level increases. The latest January readings show renewed medium-to-high activity.



Interpretation of Adenovirus Group F Concentrations

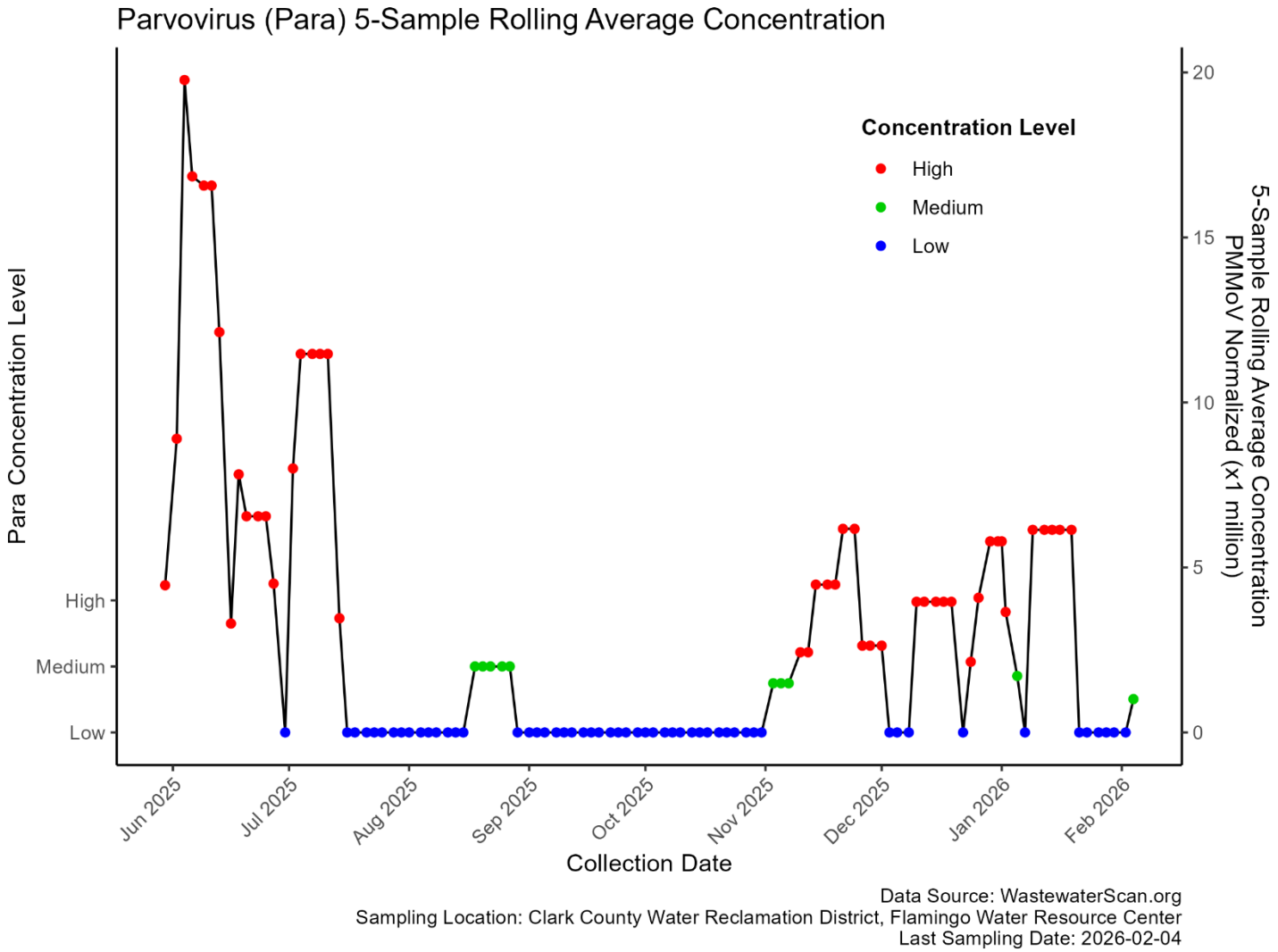
As of February 5, 2026, Adenovirus Group F levels remained elevated across the Western states. Nevada's Flamingo Water Resource Center reported 3,477.18 GC/L with a decreasing trend. California sites showed high concentrations, including 8,258.54 GC/L at A.K. Warren and 5,173.74 GC/L at Hyperion, while Utah facilities recorded 4,706.67 GC/L at Central Valley and 10,560.27 GC/L at Provo, both declining. In contrast, RP-1 (9,056.52 GC/L), Riverside (13,085.12 GC/L), and Indio (6,553.13 GC/L) showed increasing trends. Mesquite and Boulder City were not tested.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	3,477.18	↓	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	8,258.54	↓	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	5,173.74	↓	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	4,706.67	↓	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	10,560.27	↓	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	9,056.52	↑	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	13,085.12	↑	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	6,553.13	↑	February 5, 2026

Parvovirus Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Parvovirus concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center showed high levels in early June 2025, followed by repeated fluctuations between high, medium, and low through July. From August to October, levels remained consistently low. Activity increased again in November, reaching medium and later high levels through December. January 2026 showed alternating low-to-high spikes, indicating intermittent circulation. By early February, concentrations declined back to low. Overall, the pattern reflects early-summer peaks, a prolonged low period, and renewed variability entering 2026.



Parvovirus Concentrations Interpretation

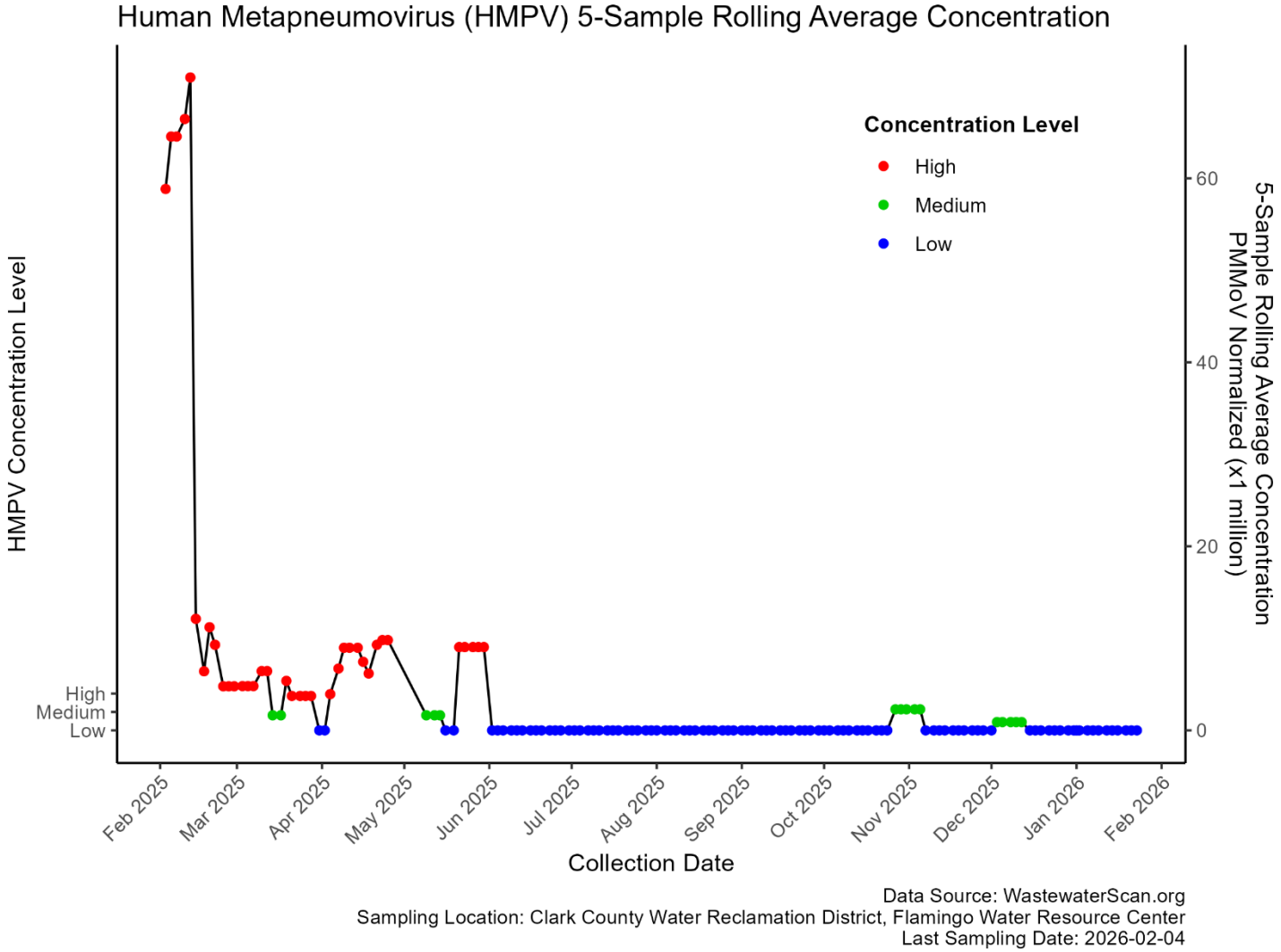
As of February 5, 2026, Parvovirus levels in wastewater across Nevada, California, and Utah remained low. Nevada's Flamingo Water Resource Center reported 1.01 GC/L, while California sites showed similarly low concentrations, including 2.37 GC/L at A.K. Warren, 0.86 GC/L at Hyperion, 0.44 GC/L at RP-1, and 4.11 GC/L at Riverside. Utah facilities reported minimal activity, with 0.00 GC/L at Central Valley and Valley Sanitary District and 0.62 GC/L at Provo. Mesquite and Boulder City were not tested.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	1.01	↑	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	2.37	↑	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	0.86	↑	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	0.62	→	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	0.44	→	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	4.11	↑	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	0.00	→	February 5, 2026

Human Metapneumovirus Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation Human Metapneumovirus Concentration District Plant

The chart shows Metapneumovirus concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center began at high levels in early January, then dropped to low by late January. Levels rose sharply in February before declining again. High activity persisted through April, followed by a brief resurgence and gradual decline. Another increase occurred in mid-May, then levels fell to low by June. From June through January, concentrations stayed low, with only brief, minor increases in late fall and early December.



Human Metapneumovirus Concentrations Interpretation

As of February 5, 2026, Human Metapneumovirus (HMPV) levels showed mixed activity across Nevada, California, and Utah. Nevada's Flamingo site reported no detectable HMPV, while Mesquite and Boulder City had no testing data. California sites showed low to moderate levels, with A.K. Warren, Hyperion, and RP-1 trending downward, whereas Riverside showed an increasing trend. Utah reported the highest activity, with Central Valley and Provo showing rising concentrations, indicating elevated regional HMPV circulation.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	0.00	→	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	2.95	↓	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	0.75	↓	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	13.38	↑	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	36.12	↑	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	3.99	↓	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	4.08	↑	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	8.06	↑	February 5, 2026

Influenza H5 Viral Detection Comparing to Neighboring States

As of February 5, 2026, wastewater surveillance from ten treatment facilities in California, Nevada, and Utah detected no Influenza H5 activity. All sites reported a five-day rolling average of zero with no change in the 14-day trend, indicating stable conditions and no current evidence of Influenza H5.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	0	→	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	0	→	February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	0	→	February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	0	→	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	0	→	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	0	→	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	0	→	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	0	→	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	0	→	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	0	→	February 5, 2026

West Nile Virus Viral Detection Comparing to Neighboring States

As of February 5, 2026, wastewater surveillance across ten facilities in California, Nevada, and Utah detected no West Nile virus. All sites with sampling in the past 60 days reported non-detectable levels, indicating no recent viral activity. Mesquite and Boulder City were not tested during this period.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	Detect/ Non-detect	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested	February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested	February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026

MPOX Clade 1b Viral Detection Comparing to Neighboring States

As of February 5, 2026, wastewater surveillance from ten facilities in California, Nevada, and Utah detected no Mpox clade 1b. Across all sites, monitoring within the past 90 days reported no recent presence. These findings indicate continued absence of detectable Mpox clade 1b in sampled wastewater across the three states.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	Detect/ Non-detect	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026

MPOX Clade II Viral Detection Comparing to Neighboring States

As of February 5, 2026, wastewater surveillance across Nevada, California, and Utah showed no detectable Mpox Clade II at nine of ten monitored facilities. All participating sites consistently reported non-detect results, indicating no recent wastewater evidence of Mpox Clade II circulation throughout the region during this surveillance period.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	Detect/ Non-detect	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026

Measles Viral Detection Comparing to Neighboring States

As of February 5, 2026, measles was absent at eight of ten monitored wastewater facilities across Nevada, California, and Utah. All Nevada sites were negative. Measles was detected at both Utah facilities Central Valley and Provo City and in one California site, Riverside Water Quality Control Plant. All other California facilities reported non-detect, indicating isolated activity within the region.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	Detect/ Non-detect	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 4, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	**Detected**	February 4, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	**Detected**	February 4, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	Non-detect	February 5, 2026

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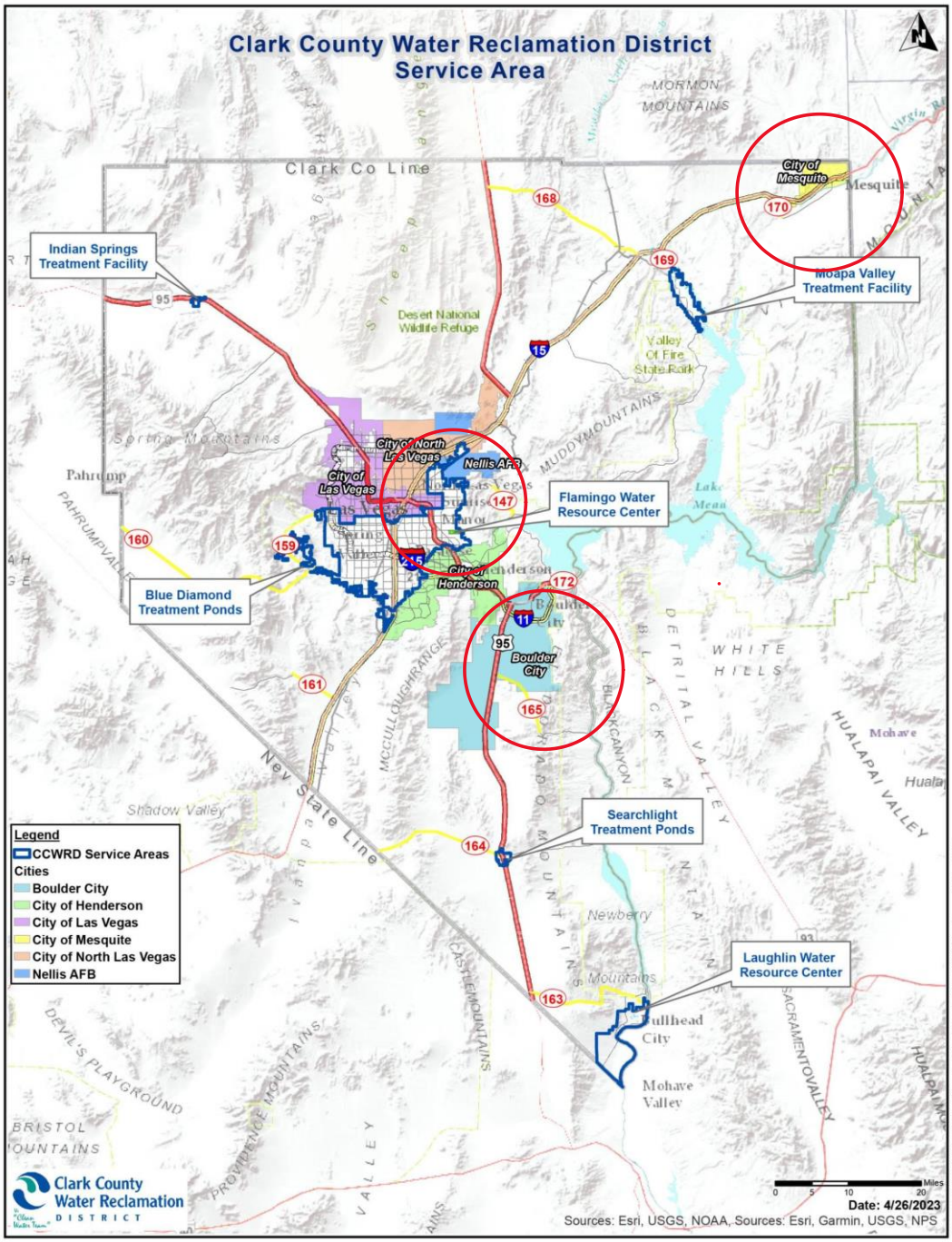
1) Verily Laboratories. *Public health: wastewater-based epidemiology (WBE)*. https://verily.com/solutions/sightline/wastewater. Published 2025. Accessed January 1, 2024.

2) WastewaterSCAN. WastewaterSCAN: wastewater surveillance for community-level disease monitoring. https://www.wastewaterscan.org. Accessed July 3, 2025.

3. Boehm, A. B., Wolfe, M. K., Bidwell, A. L., Zulli, A., Vikram-Chan-Herur, V., White, B. J., Shelden, B., & Duong, D. (2024). *Human pathogen nucleic acids in wastewater solids from 191 wastewater treatment plants in the United States*. *Scientific Data*, 11, 1141.

Appendix

Wastewater Sampling Sites in Clark County, Nevada (red circles).



Source: Clark County Water Reclamation District