THE SOUTHERN NEVADA HEALTH DISTRICT'S WEEKLY WASTEWATER SURVEILLANCE REPORT

April 30, 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 April 30, 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 April 30, 2026)

As of April 30, 2026, wastewater surveillance across Nevada, California, and Utah shows a diverse pattern of respiratory and gastrointestinal pathogen activity, with several agents displaying elevated or rising concentrations region-wide.

SARS-CoV- were low regionally, with mostly declining trends. Small increases at a few sites remained minimal, indicating stable and limited transmission across Nevada, California, and Utah. Variant analysis showed dynamic lineage turnover, with XFG remaining dominant overall but intermittent emergence of LF.7 sub lineages, BA.2.86, NB.1.8.1, and XDV.

Influenza A Levels remained low to moderate, with mostly declining trends and only modest increases at select sites regionally.

Influenza B Levels were low overall, with declining trends predominating and only modest increases at a few sites.

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Levels were low and mostly declining regionally, indicating waning transmission with only minor localized increases.

Other Pathogens Norovirus and rotavirus continue to be the most prominent wastewater signals, with Norovirus highly elevated and widespread and rotavirus elevated with variable regional trends. Adenovirus F also remains elevated, particularly in Southern California and Utah, though shorter trends are mixed. In contrast, HMPV and EV-D68 remain low or absent, consistent with waning seasonal activity. Hepatitis A levels stayed low or undetectable, with only minor fluctuations observed at Hyperion, Riverside, and RP-1. *Candida auris* was largely undetectable, aside from small, stable detections at A.K. Warren and RP-1. Parvovirus remained low with minimal increases. Mesquite and Boulder City reported no detections for pathogens outside their testing panels. No detections occurred for Influenza H5, West Nile virus, or Mpox. Measles was undetected at most facilities, with limited detection at Provo, indicating localized 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 measurement

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

- Latest data point for Flamingo Water reclamation district plant April 29,2026
- Latest data point for City of Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant is April 30,2026
- Latest data point for Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant April 29,2026

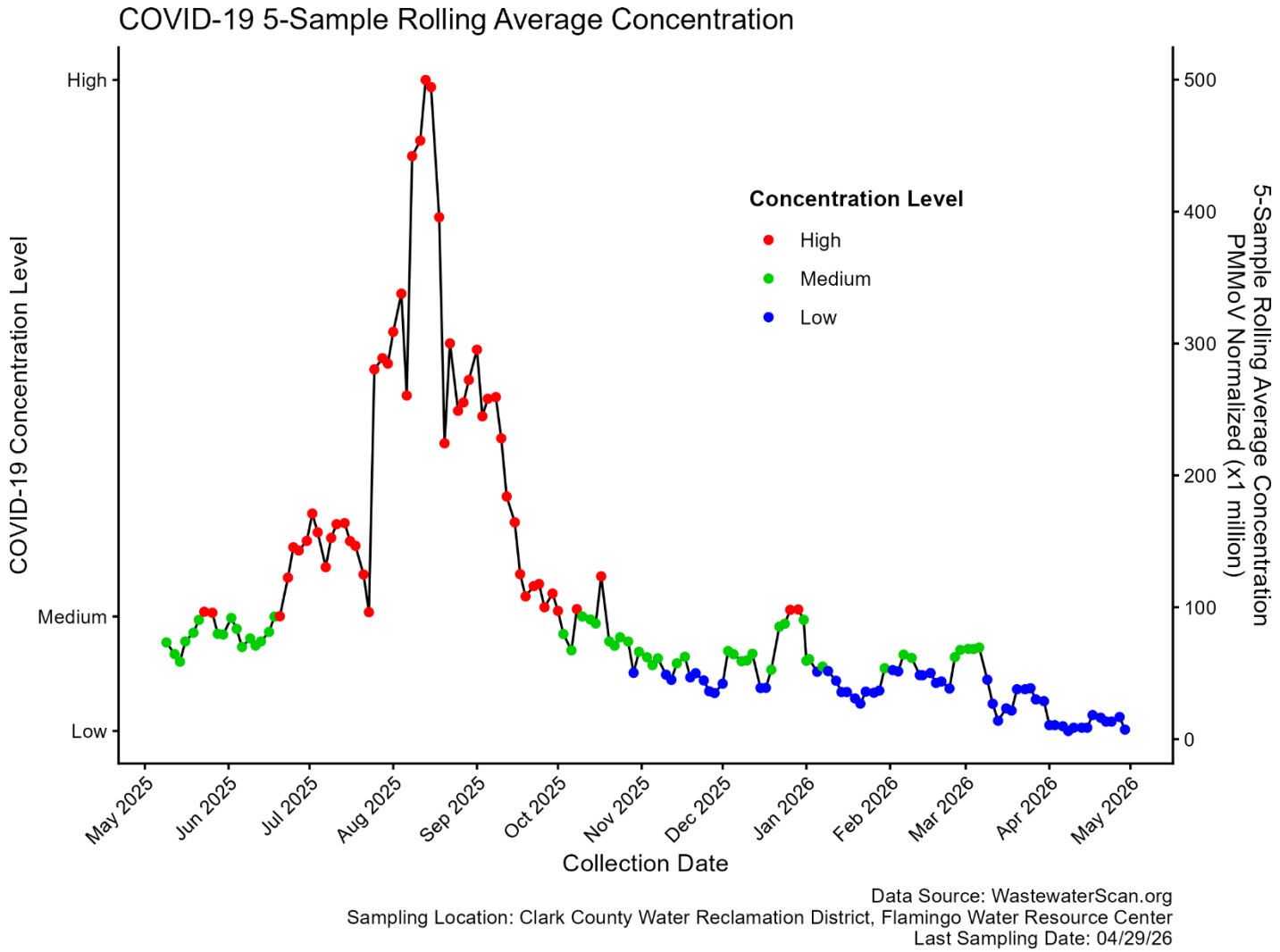
Pathogen	Concentration Level / Presence- Flamingo	Concentration Level / Presence- Boulder	Concentration Level / Presence - Mesquite
SARS-CoV-2	Low	Low	Low
Influenza A	Medium	Low	Medium
Influenza B	High	High	Low
Respiratory Syncytial virus (RSV)	High	Medium	High
Norovirus	High	Not Tested	Not Tested
Rotavirus	Medium	Not Tested	Not Tested
Enterovirus D68	Low	Not Tested	Not Tested
Hepatitis A	High	Not Tested	Not Tested
Candida Auris	Low	Not Tested	Not Tested
Adenovirus Group F	Low	Not Tested	Not Tested
Parvovirus	High	Not Tested	Not Tested
Metapneumovirus	High	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

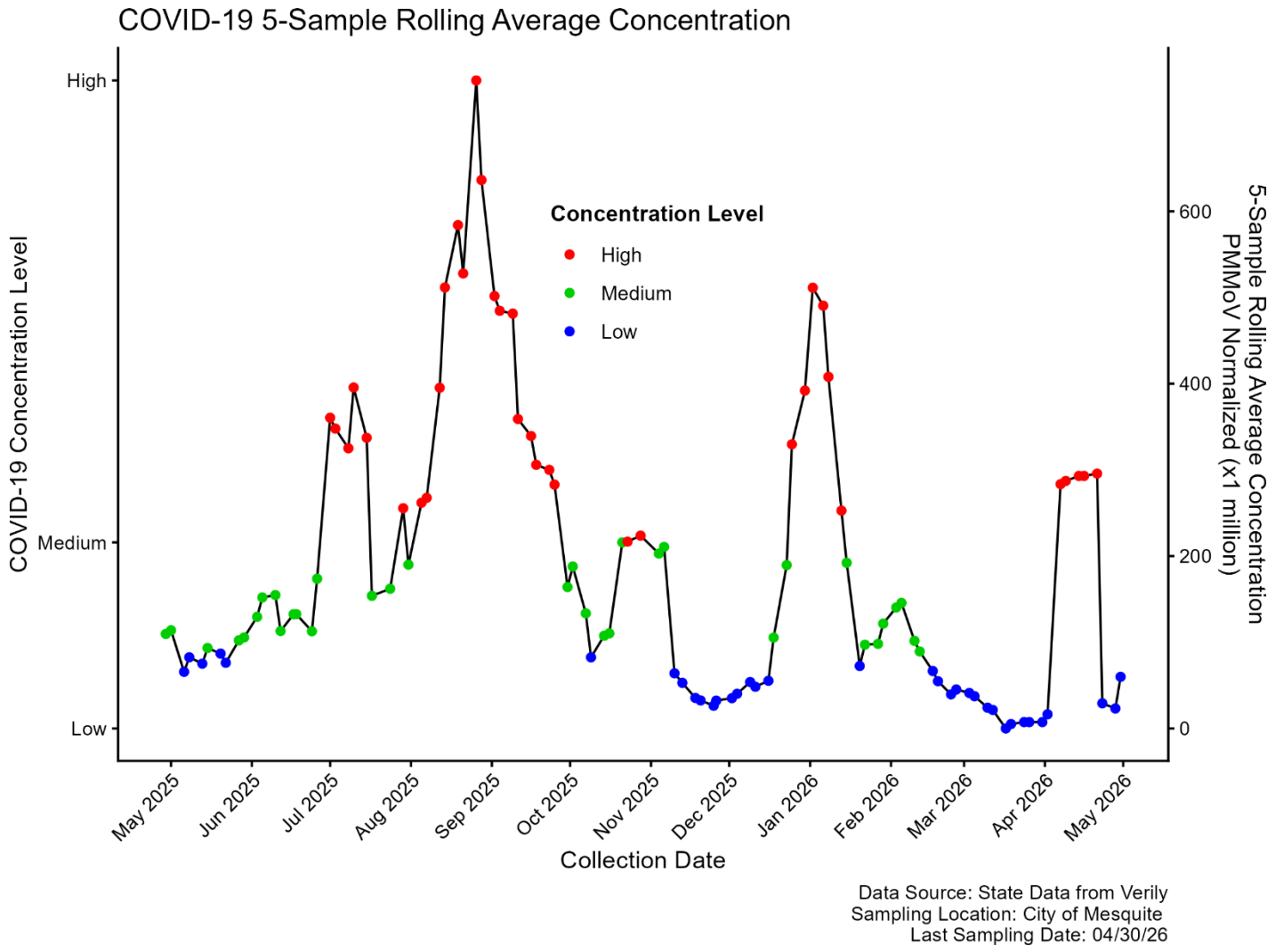
Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows COVID-19 concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center fluctuated markedly from April 2025 to April 2026. Levels were high in early spring, then fell to medium and low through summer before rising sharply to the year's peak in late August and early September. After this surge, concentrations steadily declined through fall, briefly rose in late December, and returned to consistently low levels throughout early 2026. By mid-March 2026, COVID-19 activity remained low and stable, indicating reduced viral circulation heading into spring.



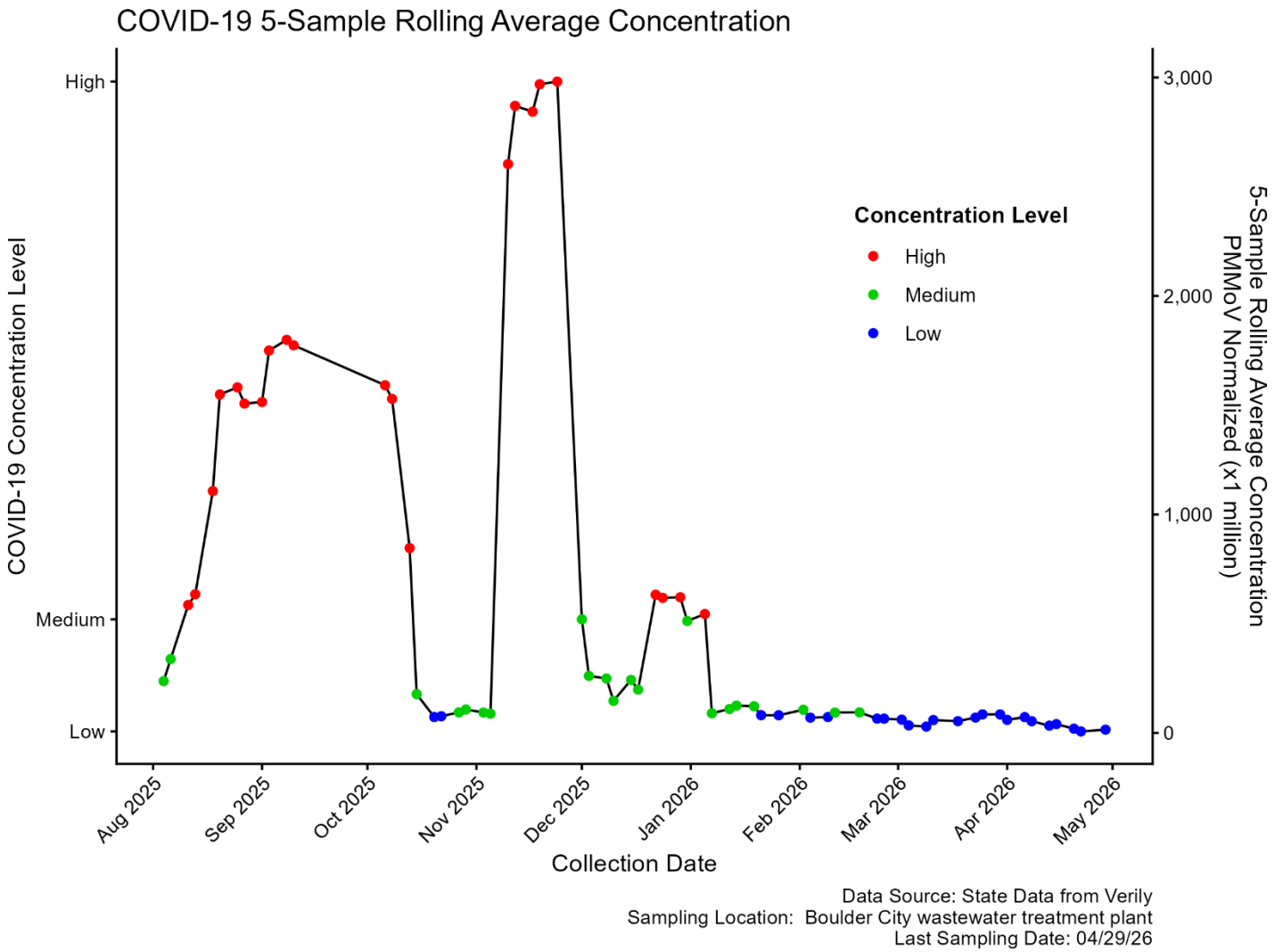
City of Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows COVID-19 wastewater concentrations in the City of Mesquite showed pronounced variability from May 2025 through April 2026, with multiple distinct surges. Levels were generally low to medium in late spring and early summer before rising sharply in July and peaking at high concentrations in late August and early September 2025, representing the largest surge of the period. After declining into October, concentrations fluctuated at low to medium levels through fall. A second notable surge occurred in January 2026, reaching high levels before steadily declining through February and March. By early April 2026, concentrations remained mostly low with a recent uptick, indicating generally reduced but fluctuating viral activity.



Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows COVID-19 concentrations in Boulder City wastewater showed two major surges between August 2025 and February 2026. Levels rose from low to medium in late August, then climbed to high levels through September and early October before dropping sharply to low by November. A second, more intense spikes occurred from late November through December, reaching the highest concentrations of the monitoring period. After this peak, levels rapidly declined in early January and remained mostly low, with brief medium-level fluctuations. From late January through March 2026, concentrations stayed consistently low, indicating minimal recent viral activity by late March.



SARS-CoV-2 Concentrations Interpretation

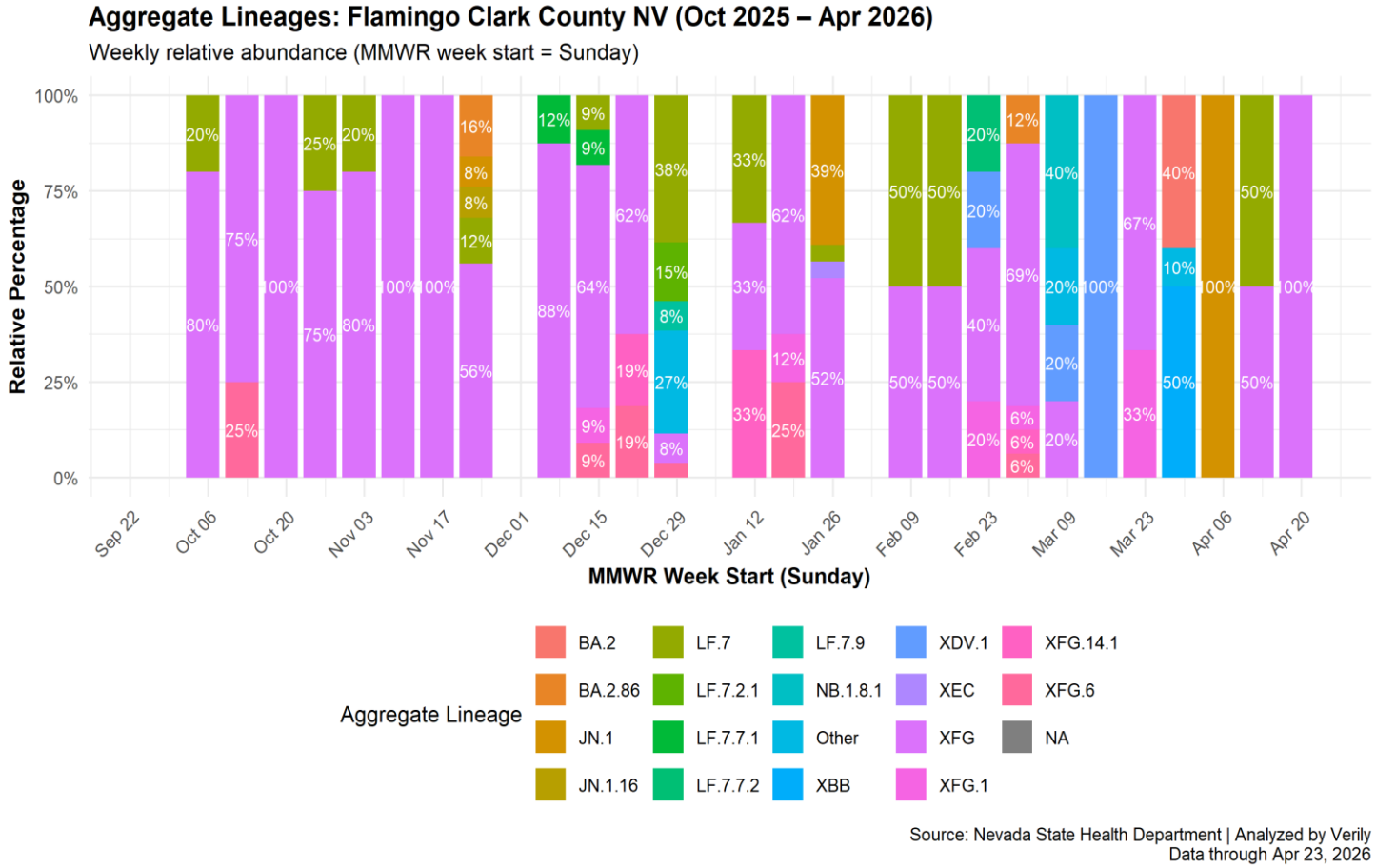
As of April 30, 2026, SARS-CoV-2 wastewater concentrations were generally low across Nevada, California, and Utah. Most facilities showed declining trends, especially in Nevada and Utah. Several California plants exhibited slight increases, but absolute concentrations remained low overall, suggesting continued low community transmission regionally with localized, minor upward signals.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	7.23	↓	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	59.92	↓	April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	15.01	↓	April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	4.31	↓	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	8.91	↑	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	4.83	↓	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	17.57	↓	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	6.50	↑	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	5.88	↑	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	2.06	↑	April 29, 2026

SARS-CoV-2 Variants Circulating

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows SARS-CoV-2 lineage patterns in Flamingo (Clark County), Nevada wastewater from October 2025 through April 2026, highlighting pronounced temporal variability. Early fall was dominated by XFG-related lineages, particularly XFG and XFG.1, indicating limited diversity. From late November through January, additional lineages emerged, including BA.2, JN.1, and several LF.7 sub lineages, increasing genetic diversity. February showed alternating dominance between XFG and JN.1-related lineages, with brief contributions from XDV.1 and other variants. By March and April, lineage dominance shifted episodically, with periods of near-single-lineage prevalence, reflecting dynamic transmission and ongoing viral evolution in the community.

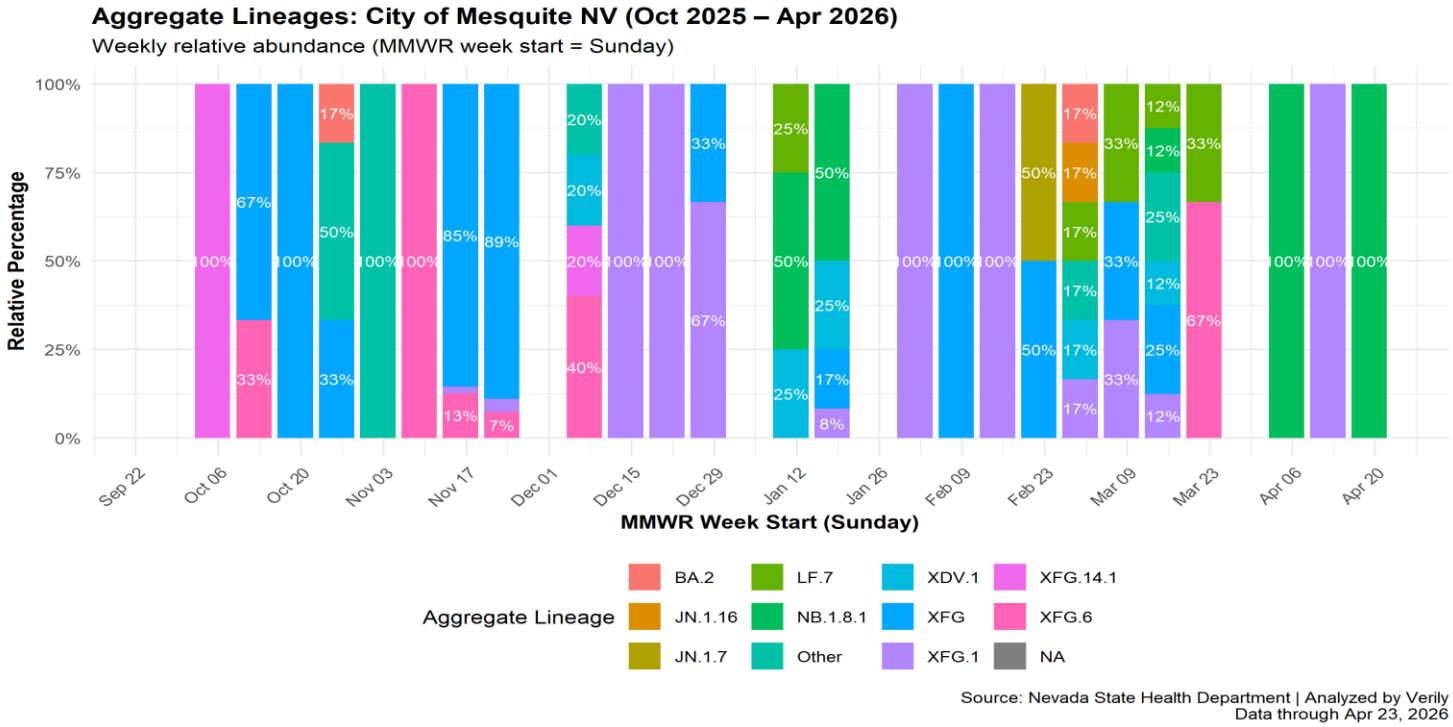


Source: Nevada State Health Department | Analyzed by Verily
Data through Apr 23, 2026

Note: Data for the week of December 1, December 29, and February 02, is missing and is not represented in the dataset

Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant

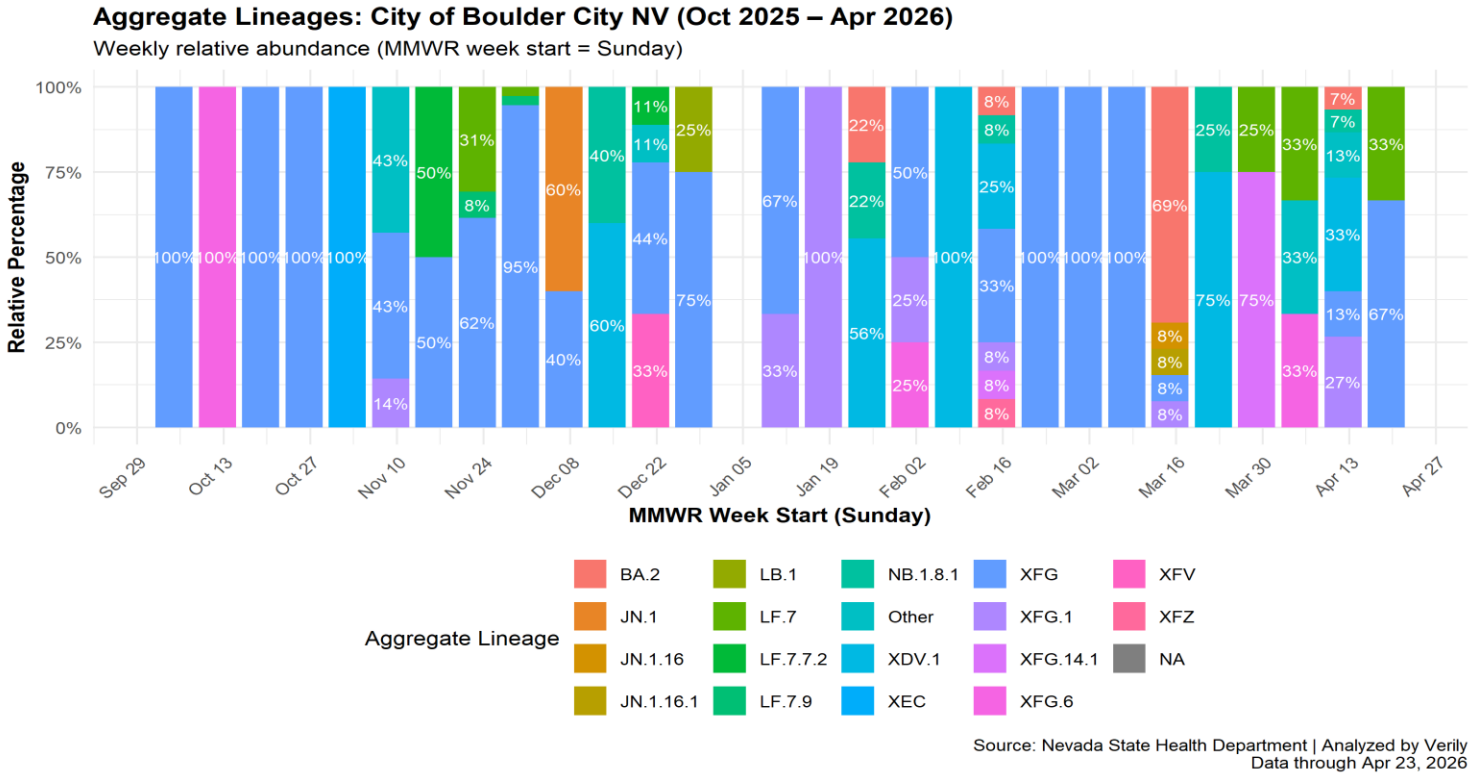
The chart shows SARS-CoV-2 lineage patterns in Mesquite, Nevada wastewater from October 2025 through April 2026, demonstrating substantial variability over time. Early fall detections were dominated by XFG-related lineages, with intermittent appearances of XFG.6 and XDV.1. November and December showed increased diversity, including BA.2 and other emerging lineages, followed by periods of near-total dominance by XFG.1. In January and February, lineage composition fluctuated markedly, with mixtures of JN.1 sub lineages and XFG variants. By March and April, detections narrowed again, with dominance shifting toward select lineages, reflecting episodic diversification and transient lineage replacement rather than sustained emergence of a single new dominant variant.



Note: Data for the week of December 1, December 29, January 26, and March 23, is missing and is not represented in the dataset.

Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows SARS-CoV-2 lineage patterns in Boulder City wastewater showed substantial variation from October 2025 through March 2026. Early in the period, wastewater detections were dominated almost exclusively by XFG-related lineages, indicating limited viral diversity. During November and December, additional lineages emerged, including JN.1 and several LF.7 sub lineages, increasing overall diversity. January and February were characterized by intermittent shifts between lineage mixtures and renewed XFG predominance. By March, XFG lineages again dominated, though low-level contributions from other emerging lineages persisted, reflecting dynamic but recurrent transmission patterns over time.

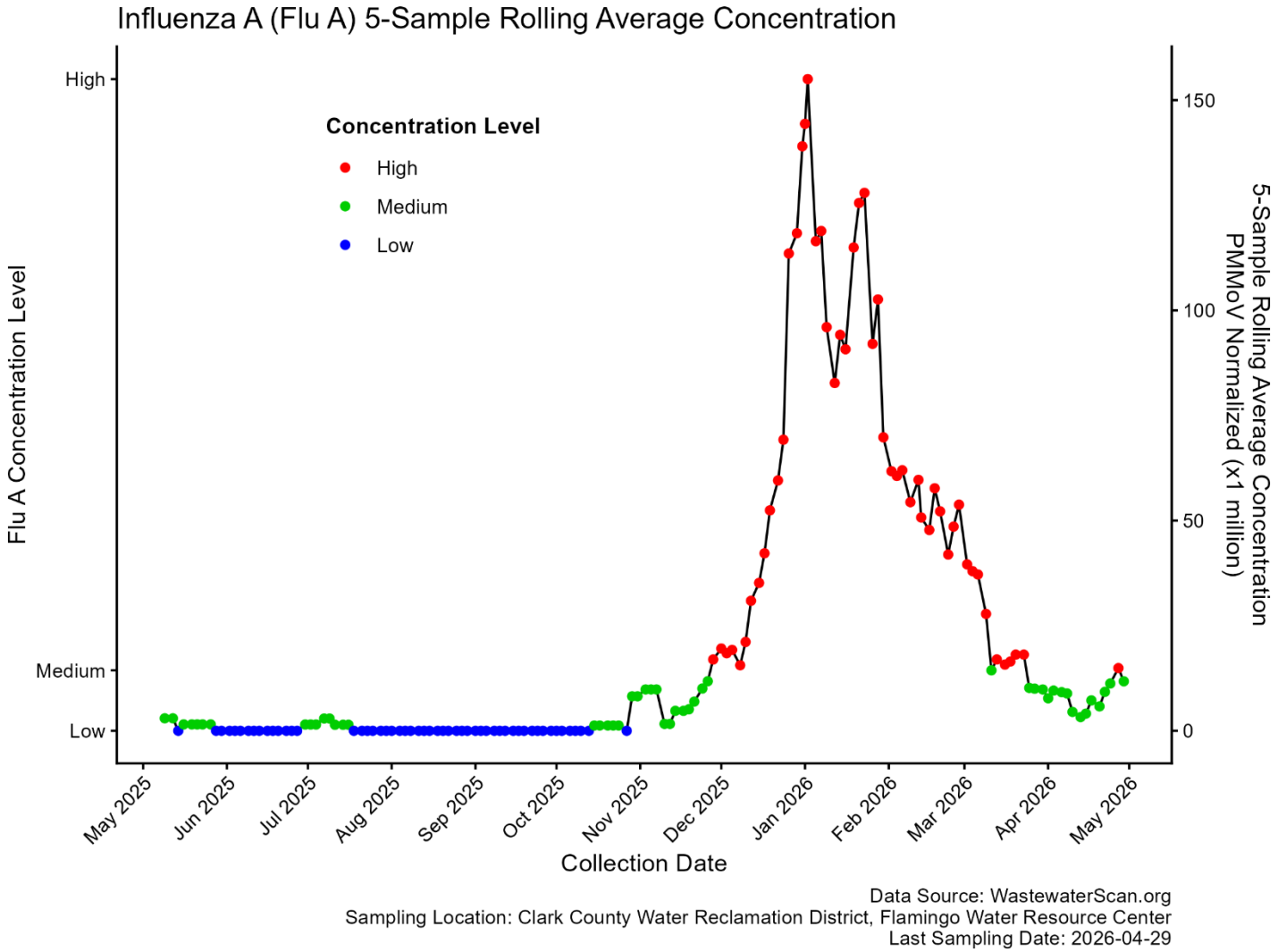


Note: Data for the week of January 5 is missing and is not represented in the dataset.

Influenza A Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

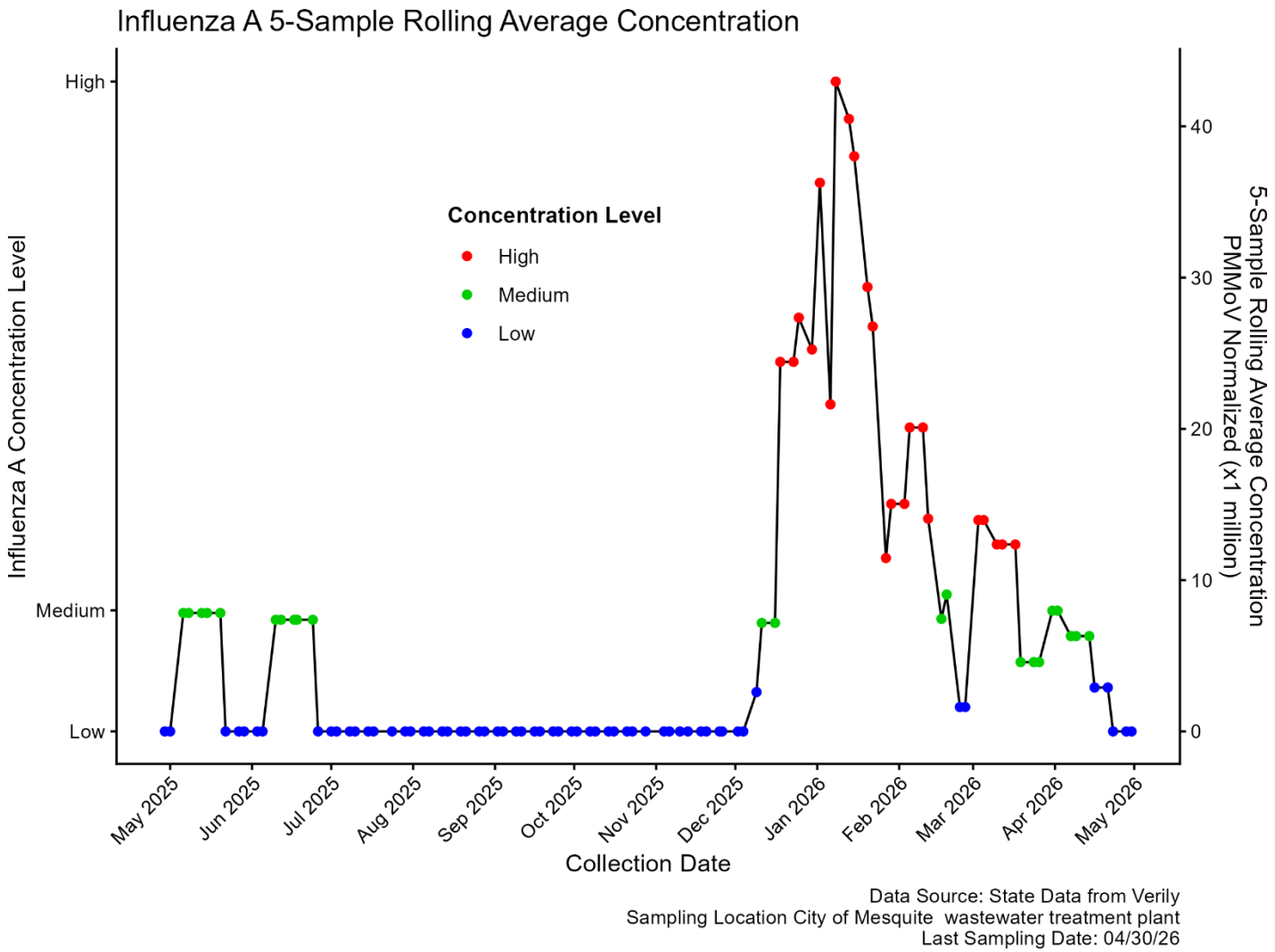
Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Influenza A wastewater concentrations at the Flamingo Water Reclamation District showed clear seasonal dynamics from April 2025 through April 2026. Levels declined from medium in April to consistently low concentrations throughout late spring, summer, and early fall, indicating minimal Flu A activity during this period. Beginning in November 2025, concentrations rose steadily, transitioning from low to medium and then sharply increasing in December. Peak activity occurred in January 2026, with sustained high concentrations reflecting intense winter transmission. After the peak, levels gradually declined through February and March. By early April 2026, concentrations had returned to medium-to-low levels, signaling waning Influenza A circulation.



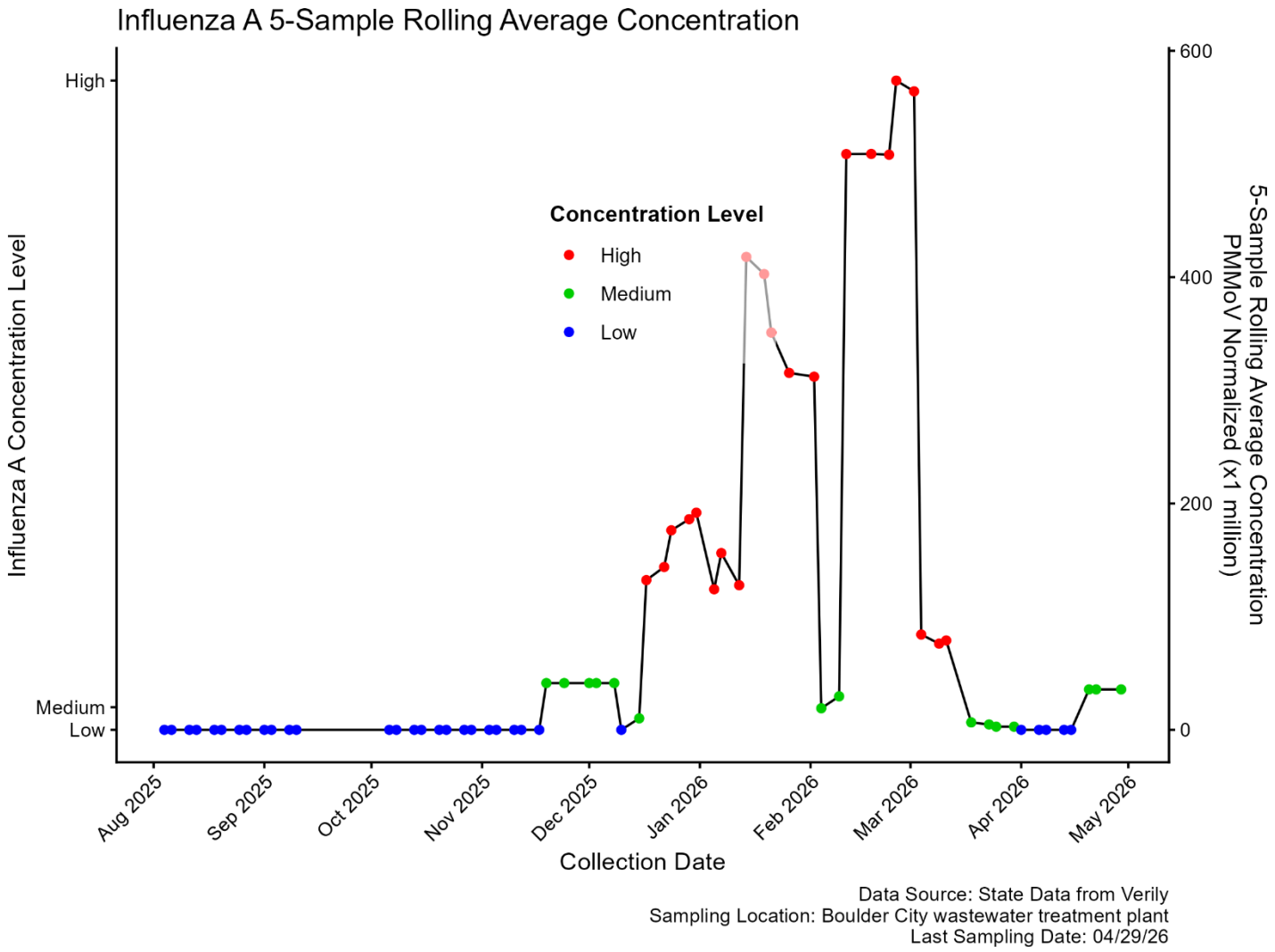
City of Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows Influenza A wastewater concentrations in the City of Mesquite showed strong seasonal patterns from May 2025 through April 2026. Levels were generally low from late spring through fall, with only brief periods of medium activity in May and June, indicating minimal community transmission during summer and early fall. Beginning in December 2025, concentration increased rapidly from low to medium and then high levels. Peak activity occurred in January 2026, with several pronounced spikes reflecting intense winter transmission. After January, concentrations declined through February, with intermittent rebounds. By March and early April 2026, levels returned to low-to-medium, signaling waning Influenza A circulation toward spring.



Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows Influenza A wastewater concentrations at the Boulder City wastewater treatment plant showed pronounced seasonal variation from August 2025 through April 2026. Levels remained consistently low from late summer through most of fall, indicating minimal influenza activity during this period. A brief rise to medium concentrations occurred in late November and early December. Beginning in January 2026, concentrations increased sharply, reaching sustained high levels with multiple peaks through February, reflecting intense winter transmission. The highest concentrations were observed in late February. Activity declined rapidly in early March, followed by a return to low concentrations by late March and April 2026, signaling waning Influenza A circulation entering spring.



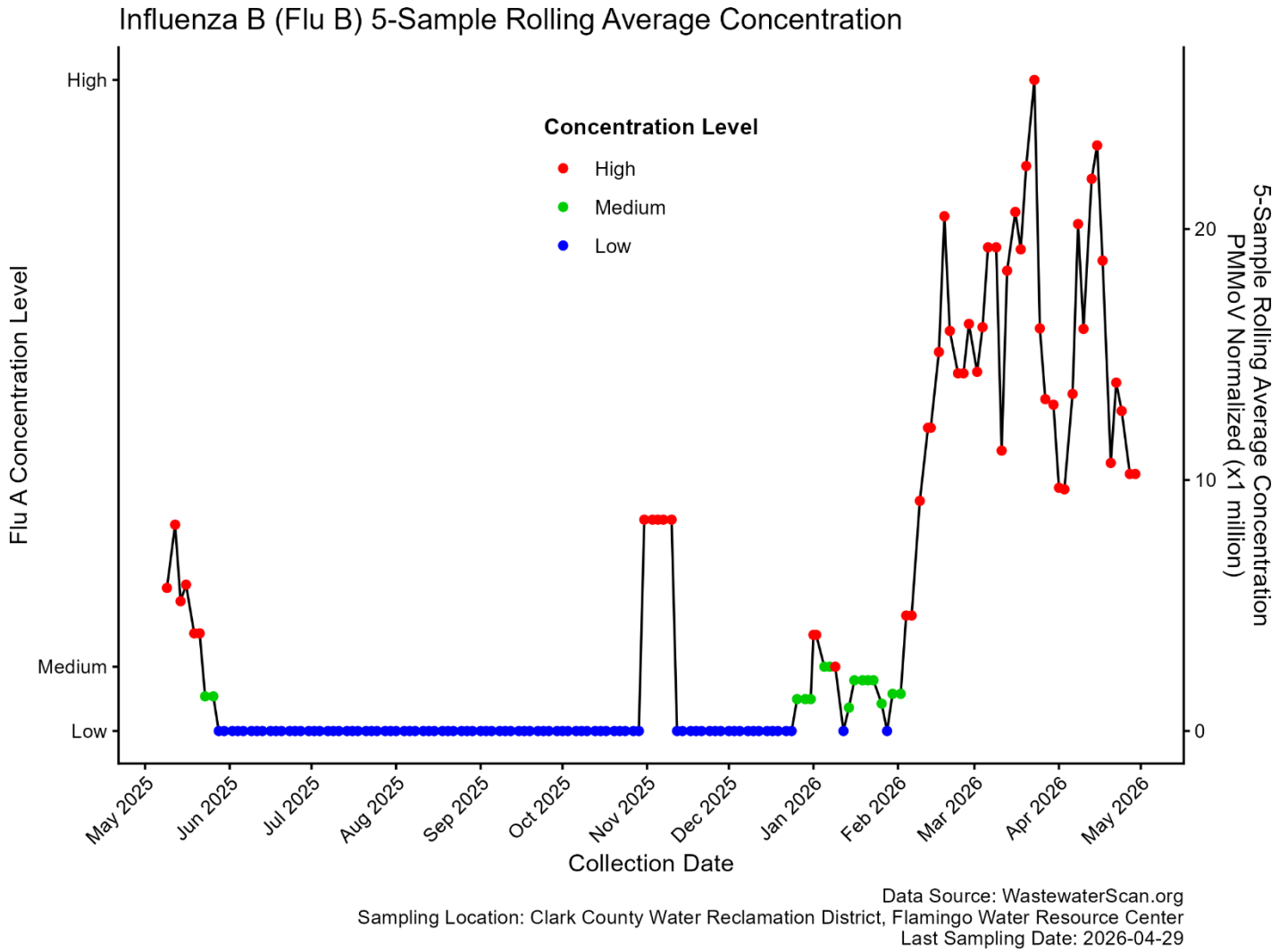
Interpretation of Influenza A Concentrations
As of April 30, 2026, Influenza A wastewater levels were low to moderate across Nevada, California, and Utah. Most sites reported low or non-detectable concentrations, particularly in California. Slight increases were observed at select locations in Nevada and Utah, though overall levels remained modest, indicating limited and localized influenza activity regionally.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	11.77	↑	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	0.00	↓	April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	35.71	→	April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	0.00	↓	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	0.00	↓	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	2.72	↑	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	10.08	↑	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	2.32	↑	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	0.82	→	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	0.44	↓	April 29, 2026

Influenza B Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

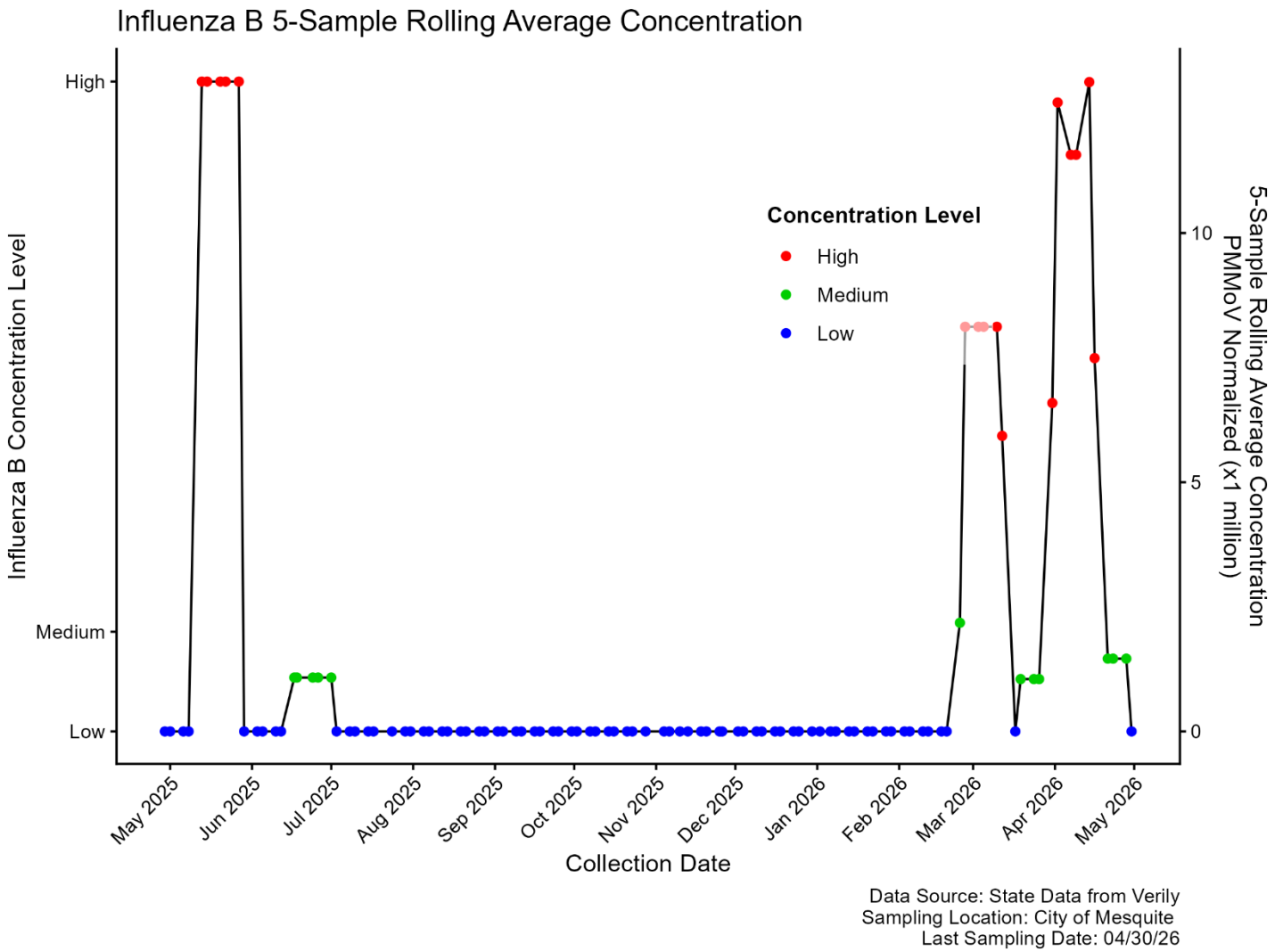
The chart shows Influenza B concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center from April 2025 through April 2026. Levels were high from April through early May 2025, followed by a rapid decline to low by late May. From June through October 2025, Influenza B remained consistently low with no notable fluctuations. A brief medium-level rise occurred in November before concentrations returned to low through December and early 2026. In February 2026, levels increased again from low to medium and then high, indicating a late-season surge. By mid-March, concentrations began trending downward following this short period of elevated activity.



Data Source: WastewaterScan.org
Sampling Location: Clark County Water Reclamation District, Flamingo Water Resource Center
Last Sampling Date: 2026-04-29

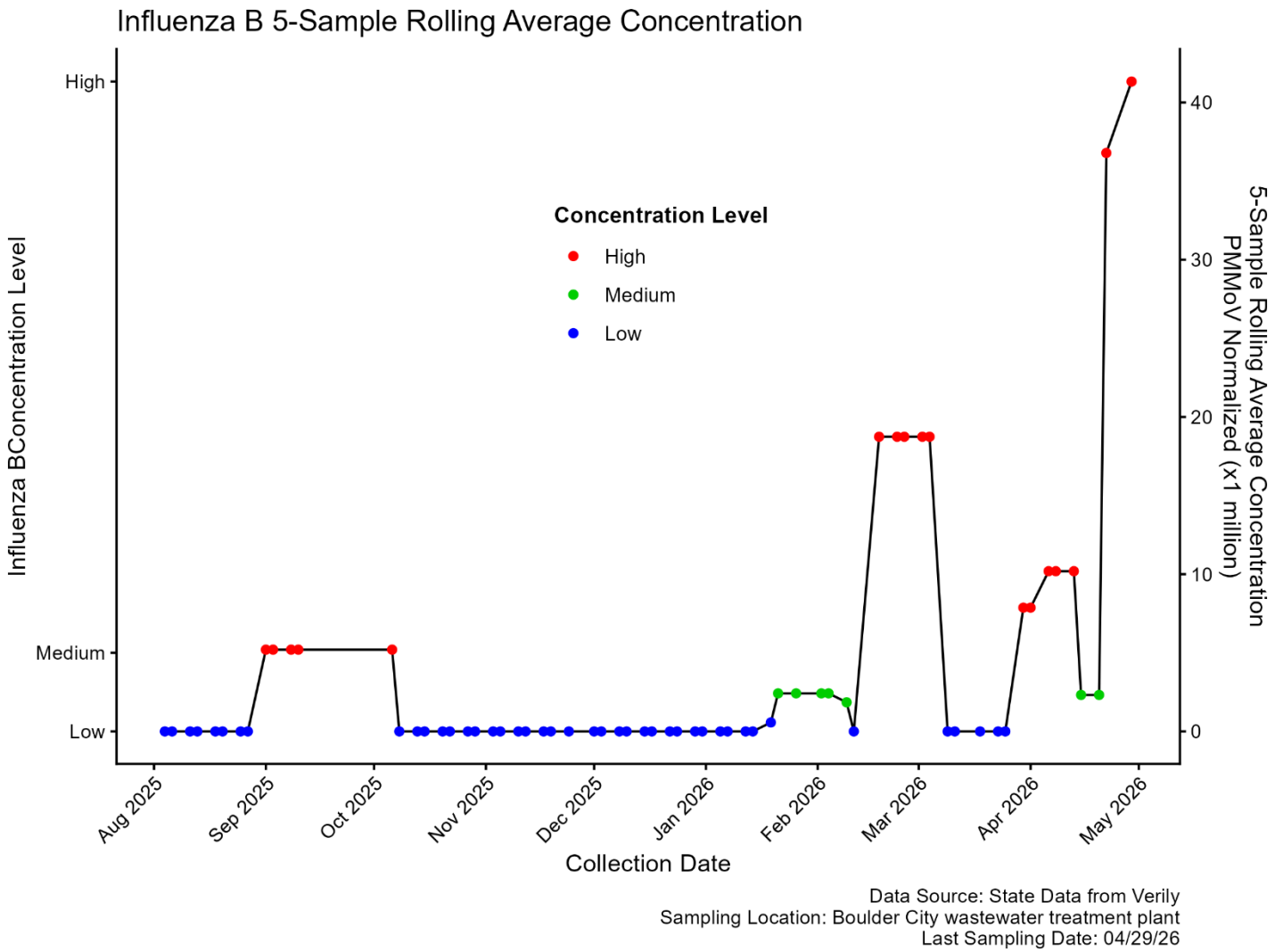
City of Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows that Influenza B wastewater concentrations in the City of Mesquite showed sporadic activity from May 2025 through April 2026. An early surge occurred in late May and early June 2025, with concentrations reaching high levels before rapidly declining to low. A brief period of medium activity was observed in early July, followed by sustained low levels throughout late summer, fall, and most of winter, indicating minimal circulation. In late February and March 2026, a renewed increase occurred, with concentrations rising from low to medium and high levels. By early April 2026, elevated levels persisted, suggesting a short but notable late-season Influenza B resurgence.



Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows Influenza B wastewater concentrations in Boulder City from August 2025 through April 2026 were largely low, punctuated by several short-lived surges. An early increase occurred in September and early October 2025, when concentrations briefly reached high levels before dropping back to low and remaining minimal through late fall and early winter. In late January and February 2026, concentrations rose to medium levels, followed by a sharp and pronounced peak to very high concentrations in early March, indicating an intense but brief outbreak. Levels then rapidly declined to low before rising again to moderate levels in early April 2026, suggesting sporadic late-season circulation rather than sustained transmission.



Interpretation of Influenza B Concentrations

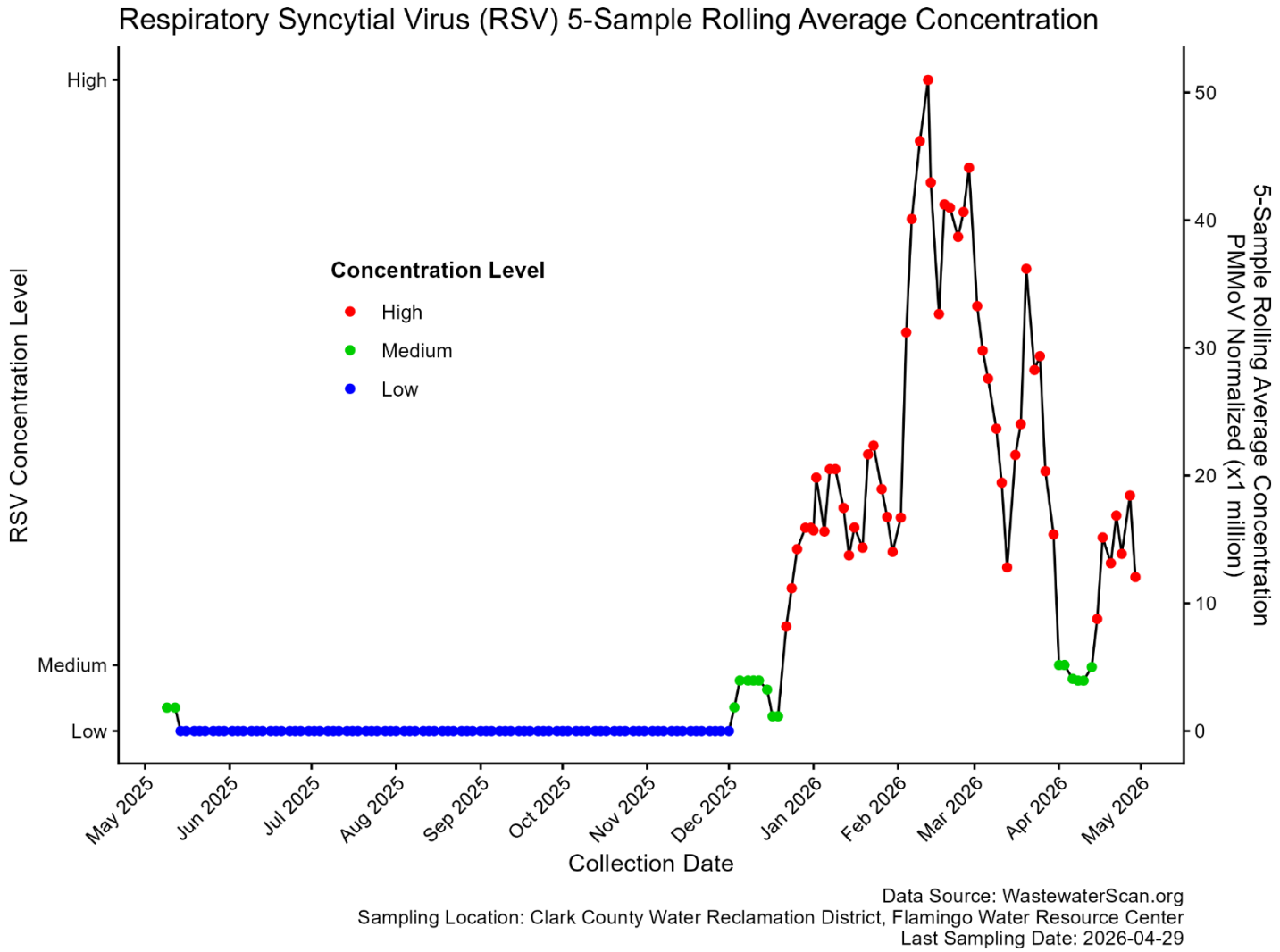
As of April 30, 2026, Influenza B wastewater levels were generally low across Nevada, California, and Utah. Most sites showed low concentrations with declining trends, particularly in California and Utah. Elevated levels were noted at Boulder City, NV, and a modest increase occurred in Indio, CA, suggesting limited, localized Influenza B activity regionally.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	10.24	↓	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	0.00	↓	April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	41.33	↑	April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	1.35	↓	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	1.12	↓	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	2.65	↓	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	5.07	↓	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	2.43	↓	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	1.92	↓	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	3.50	↑	April 29, 2026

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

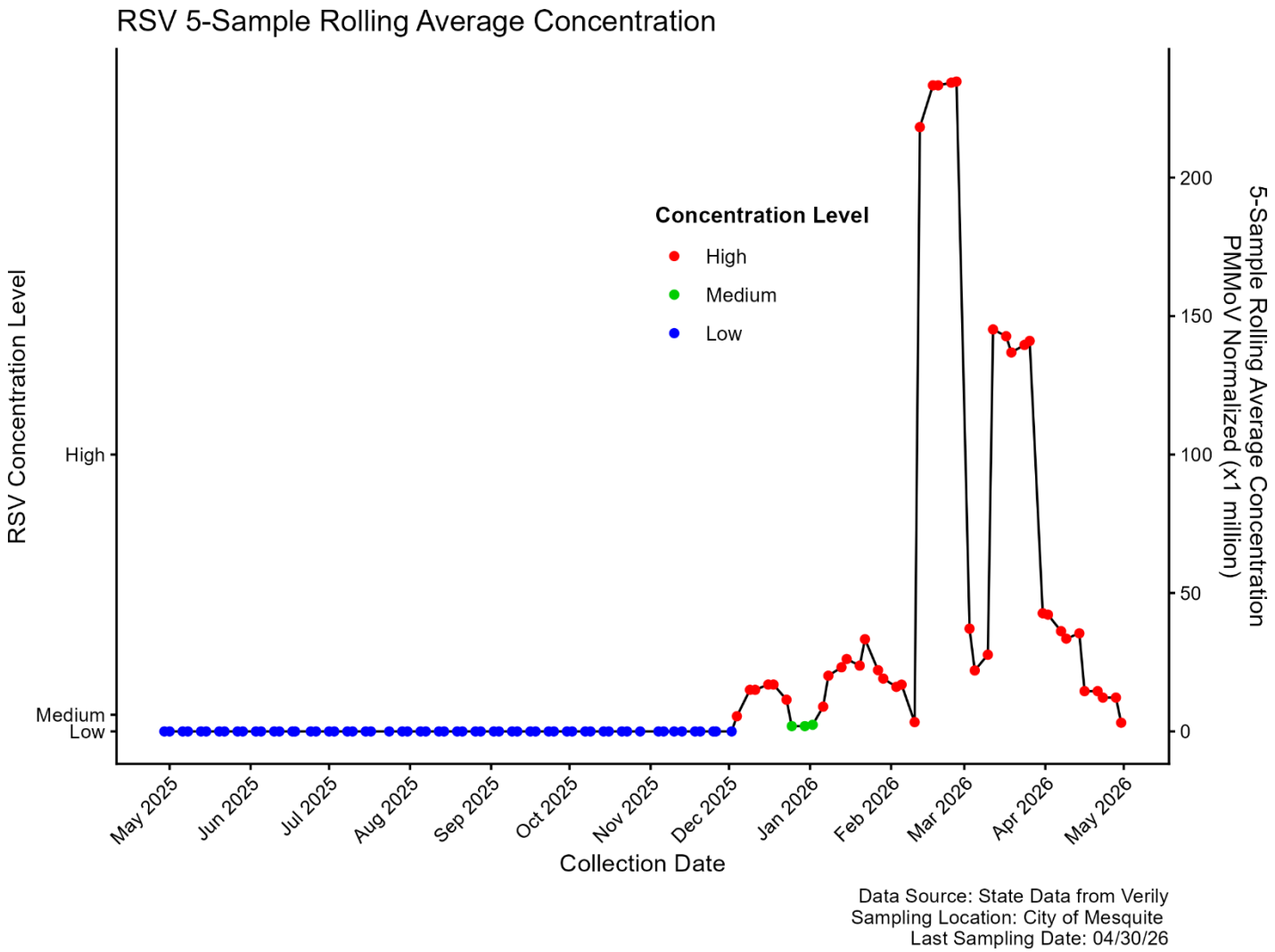
Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows RSV concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center from April 2025 through April 2, 2026, using a 5-sample rolling average. RSV levels were high in early spring 2025 before declining to medium and then low by May. From late May through November, concentration remained consistently low with no notable fluctuations. Activity began rising again in December, increasing from low to medium and reaching high levels by February 2026. Several high peaks persisted into early March, marking the strongest activity of the period. By mid-March, concentrations began declining, though levels remained elevated.



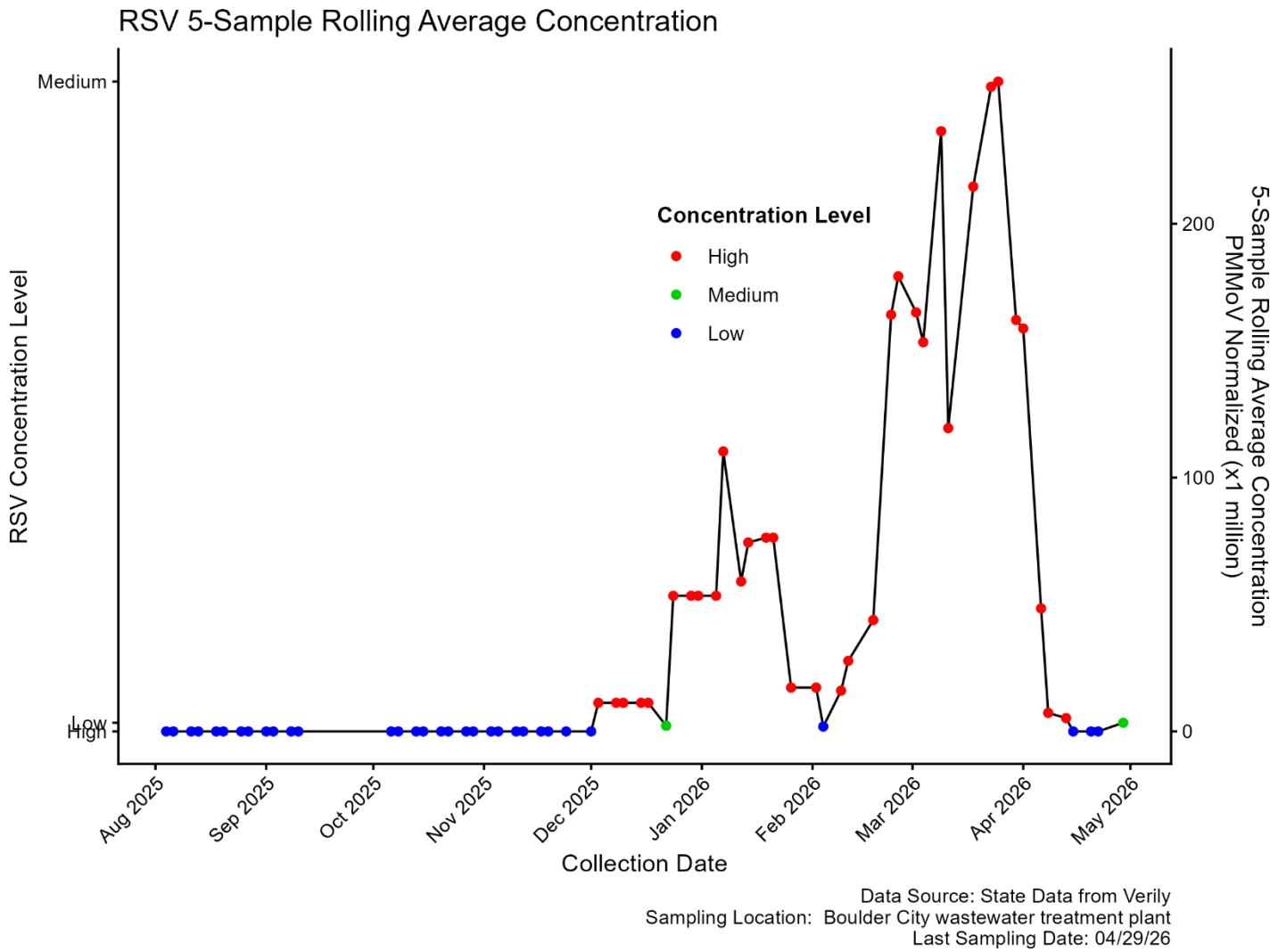
City of Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows RSV concentrations in Mesquite wastewater remained consistently low from May 2025 through early December 2025, with no meaningful fluctuations. Activity began rising in mid-December, briefly reaching medium levels before increasing further in January 2026. Throughout January and February, RSV concentrations fluctuated between medium and high, indicating growing and sustained seasonal activity. In late February and early March, levels surged sharply, reaching the highest concentrations of the monitoring period. By mid-March 2026, RSV levels began to decline but remained elevated, reflecting significant ongoing viral circulation.



Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant

The chart shows RSV concentrations at the Boulder City wastewater treatment plant from August 2025 through March 2026 using a 5-sample rolling average. RSV remained at low levels from August through December 2025, with no notable fluctuations. In late December, concentrations began to rise slightly, reaching medium levels in early January 2026. Activity increased further through January and February, with several medium-to-high peaks indicating growing viral circulation. A sharp surge occurred in late February and early March, marking the highest RSV concentrations of the monitoring period. By mid-March, levels declined but remained elevated, reflecting strong seasonal RSV activity.



Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Concentrations Interpretation

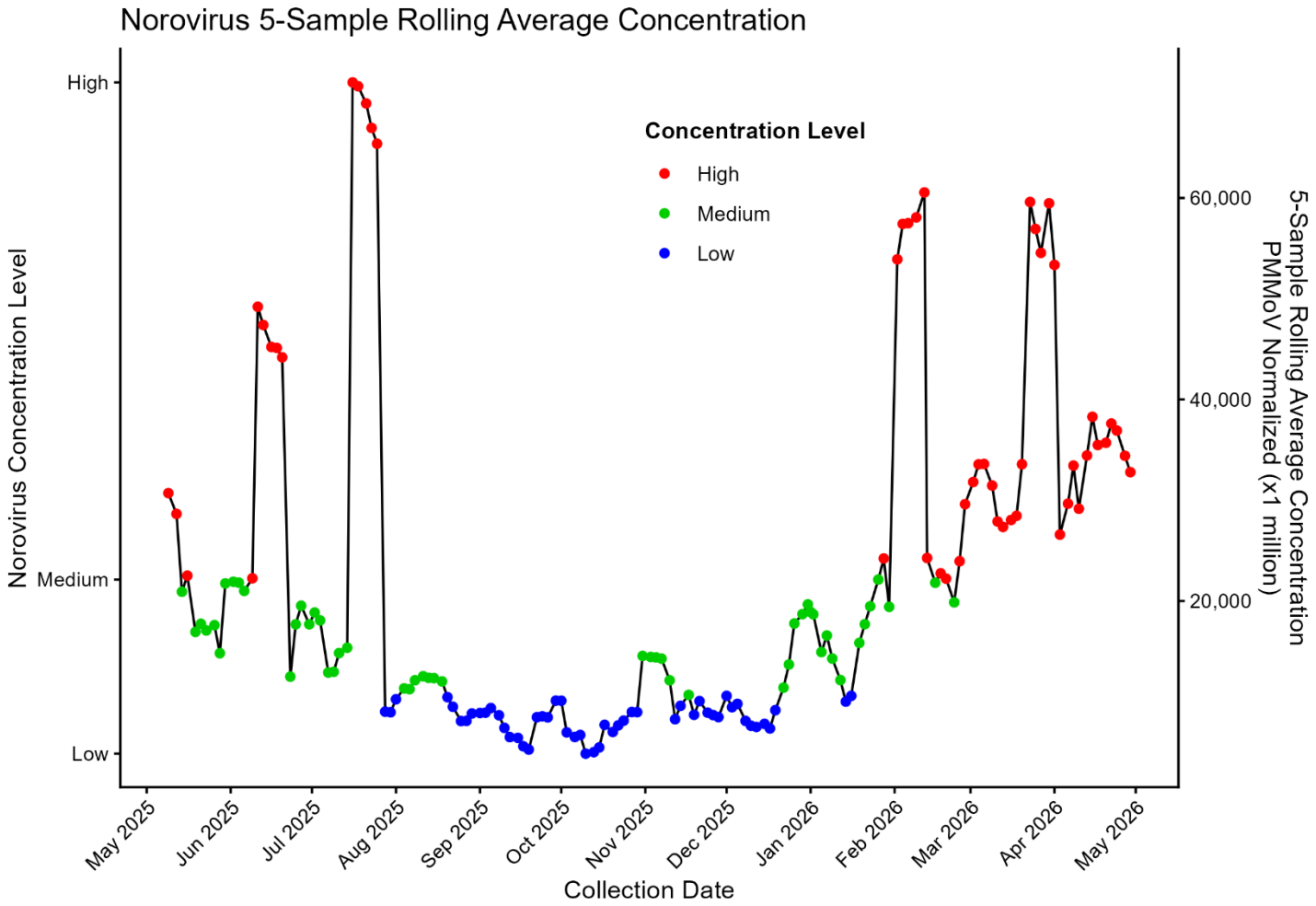
As of April 30, 2026, RSV wastewater levels were generally low across Nevada, California, and Utah. Most sites showed declining or stable trends, particularly in Utah and inland California. Modest increases were observed in Las Vegas and Los Angeles facilities, but overall concentrations remained low, indicating limited and localized RSV activity across the region.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	12.05	↑	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	0.00	↓	April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	1.72	↑	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	6.62	↑	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	14.29	↓	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	15.58	↓	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	5.53	→	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	1.81	↓	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	3.49	↓	April 29, 2026

Norovirus Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Norovirus concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center from April 2025 through April 2, 2026, using a 5-sample rolling average. Norovirus levels were extremely high in early spring 2025 and fluctuated between high and medium through May before declining to low by mid-summer. A sharp surge occurred in July, reaching the highest concentrations of the year. Levels then dropped and remained mostly low through fall, with brief medium-level increases. Beginning in January 2026, concentrations rose sharply again, peaking in February and early March. By mid-March, levels began to decline but remained elevated, indicating strong late-season activity.



Interpretation of Norovirus Concentrations

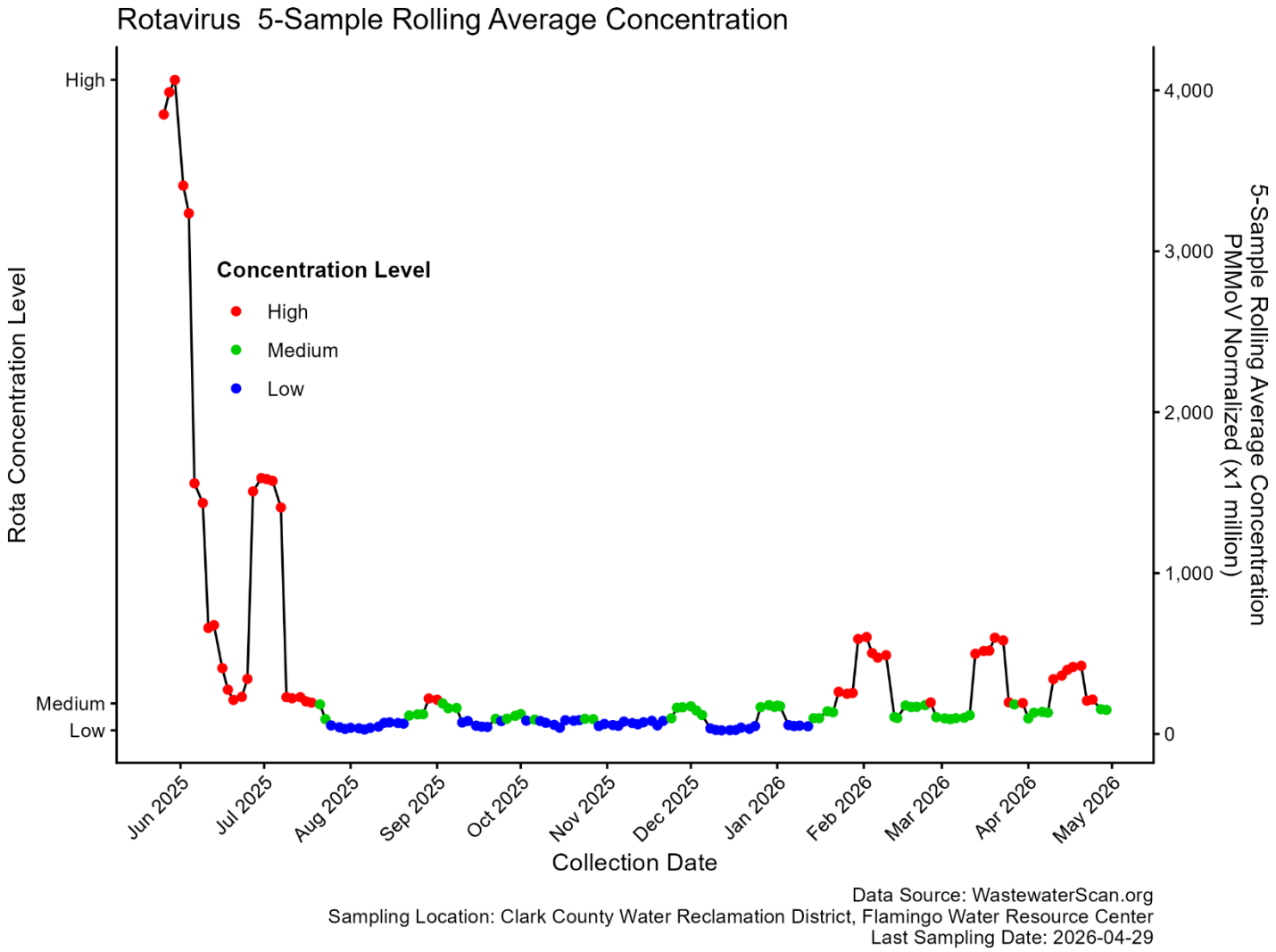
As of April 30, 2026, norovirus wastewater concentrations were highly elevated across Nevada, California, and Utah. Extremely high levels were observed at most monitored sites, despite generally declining trends. Increasing signals persisted in parts of California and Utah. These findings indicate widespread and sustained norovirus transmission regionally, with continued public health significance.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	32788.59	↓	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	9590.65	↑	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	10510.88	↓	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	15888.4	↓	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	27699.94	↑	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	14920.74	↓	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	15126.67	↓	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	13161.32	↓	April 29, 2026

Rotavirus Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Rotavirus concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center from June 2025 through April 2026 using a 5-sample rolling average. Levels were extremely high in early June 2025 before rapidly declining to medium and then low by mid-July. From August through December 2025, concentration remained consistently low with small intermittent fluctuations. A brief medium-level rise occurred in late fall, followed by mostly low activity entering 2026. In February 2026, levels increased slightly but remained far below the early-summer peak. By mid-March, concentrations had returned to low, indicating minimal recent Rotavirus circulation.



Interpretation of Rotavirus Concentrations

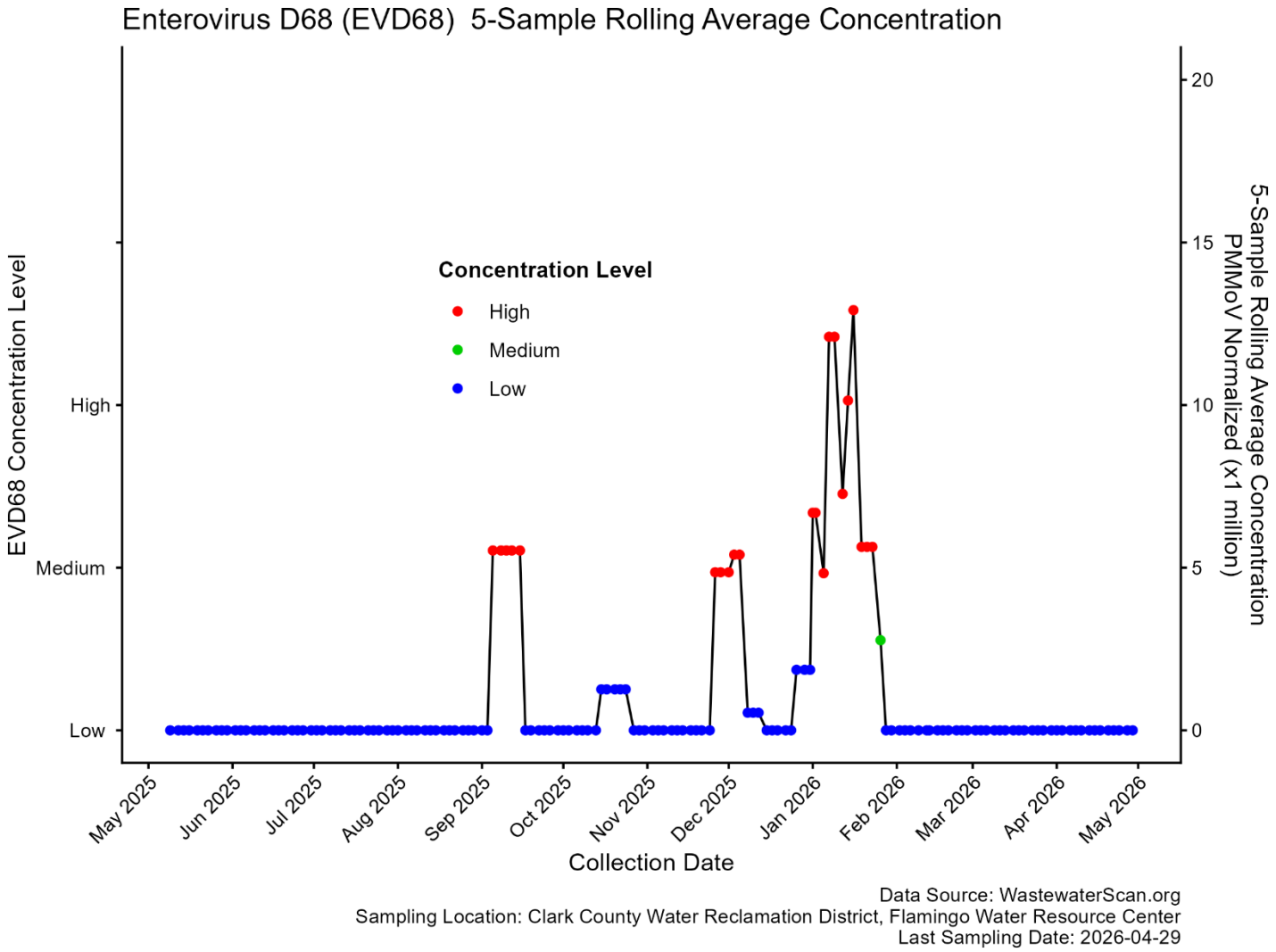
As of April 30, 2026, rotavirus wastewater concentrations were elevated across Nevada, California, and Utah. Several sites, particularly in Utah and Southern California, showed increasing trends with high rolling means. Other locations demonstrated declining levels, indicating mixed but sustained regional rotavirus activity with localized upward signals.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	149.96	↓	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	189.51	↓	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	188.67	↓	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	675.77	↑	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	340.02	↑	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	394.31	↑	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	129.06	↓	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	83.11	↑	April 29, 2026

Enterovirus D68 Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Enterovirus D68 concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center from April 2025 through April 2026 using a 5-sample rolling average. For most of the monitoring period, EVD68 remained at low or undetectable levels. Brief spikes appeared in late September 2025, reaching medium concentrations, followed by additional small peaks in November and December. A stronger cluster of detections occurred in January and February 2026, with several medium and high readings indicating short bursts of activity. However, levels quickly returned to low by late February and remained undetectable through mid-March, reflecting minimal sustained circulation.



Interpretation of *Enterovirus D68* Concentrations

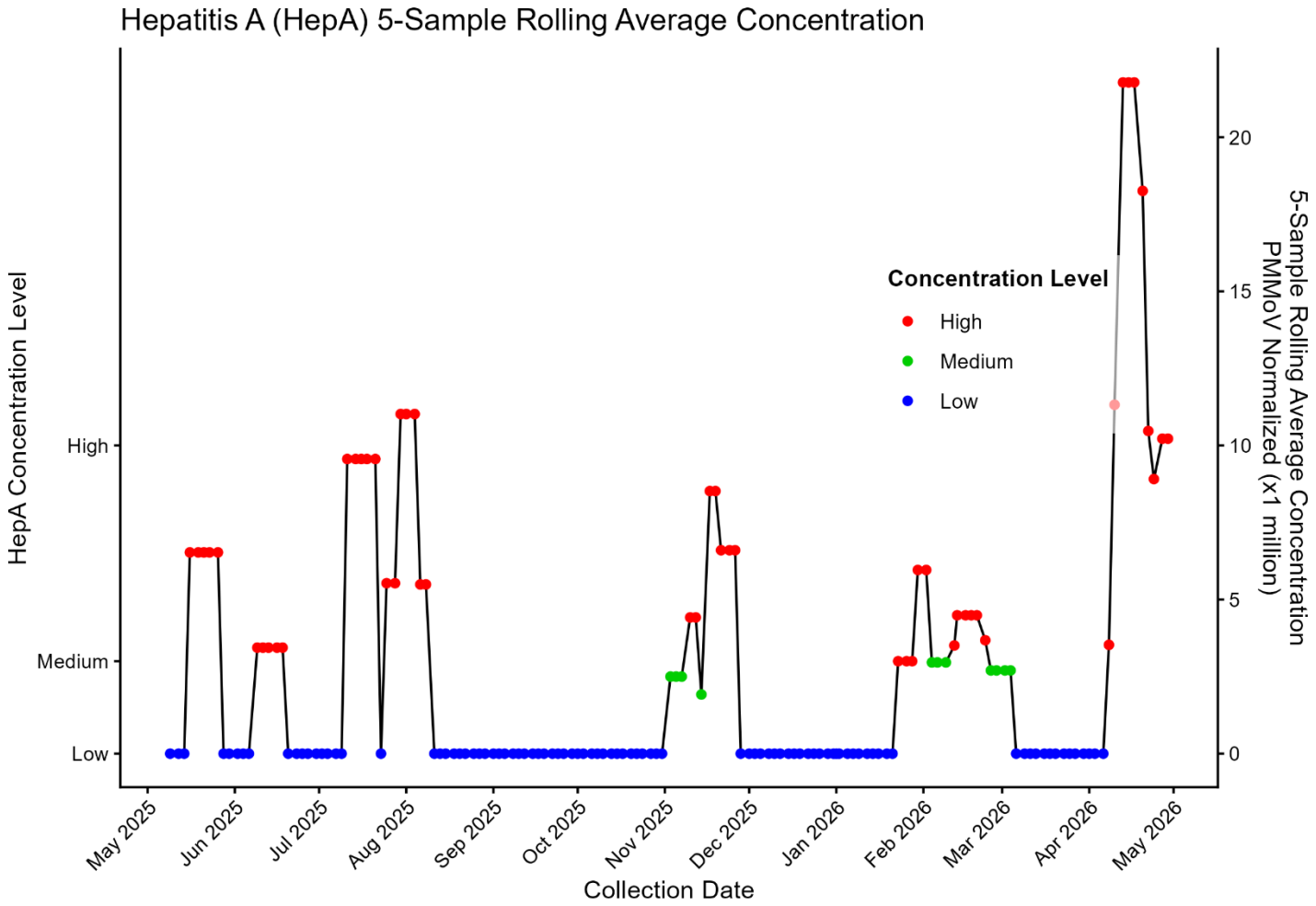
As of April 30, 2026, *Enterovirus D68* was not detected in wastewater across monitored sites in Nevada, California, and Utah. All tested facilities reported non-detectable concentrations with stable trends. These findings suggest no evidence of active or emerging EV-D68 circulation in the monitored communities at this time.

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	→	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026

Hepatitis A (HepA) Viral Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Hepatitis A (HepA) wastewater concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center were predominantly low from April 2025 through April 2026, punctuated by several short-lived surges. Elevated concentrations occurred intermittently in late spring and summer 2025, with the highest peaks observed in July and August, followed by a rapid return to low levels. Activity remained minimal through fall, with a brief resurgence in November 2025. In early 2026, modest increases were detected in February and early March, reaching medium to high levels before declining again. Overall, the pattern suggests sporadic, short-term HepA activity without sustained transmission.



Interpretation of Hepatitis A Concentrations

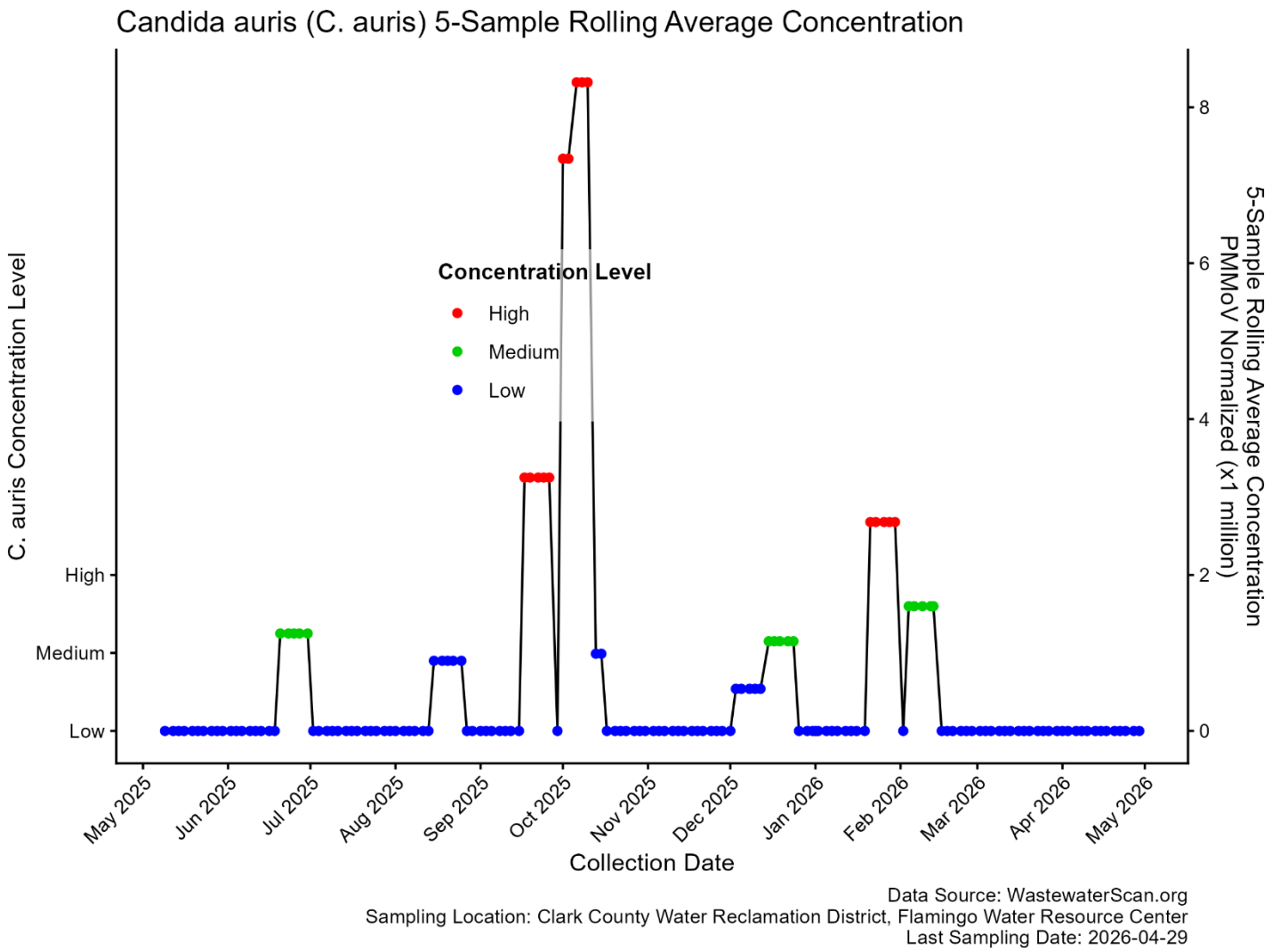
As of April 30, 2026, Hepatitis A wastewater levels remained low or undetectable across monitored sites in Nevada, California, and Utah. Most facilities reported non-detectable concentrations or declining trends. Low-level detections at select Southern California sites showed mixed trends, suggesting minimal and localized Hepatitis A activity regionally at this time.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	10.22	↓	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	0.00	↓	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	36.17	↓	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	0	→	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	0	→	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	0	→	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	26.23	↑	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	9.36	→	April 29, 2026

Candida Auris Fungal Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows *Candida auris* concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center from April 2025 through April 2026 using a 5-sample rolling average. Levels were mostly low throughout the year, with occasional brief detections. High spikes occurred in early April and again in late October 2025, while medium-level signals appeared intermittently in May, July, September, and early 2026. Most data points remained in the low range, indicating sporadic, isolated detections rather than sustained transmission. By February and March 2026, concentrations were at low or undetectable levels, showing minimal ongoing *C. auris* activity.



Interpretation of *Candida Auris* Concentrations

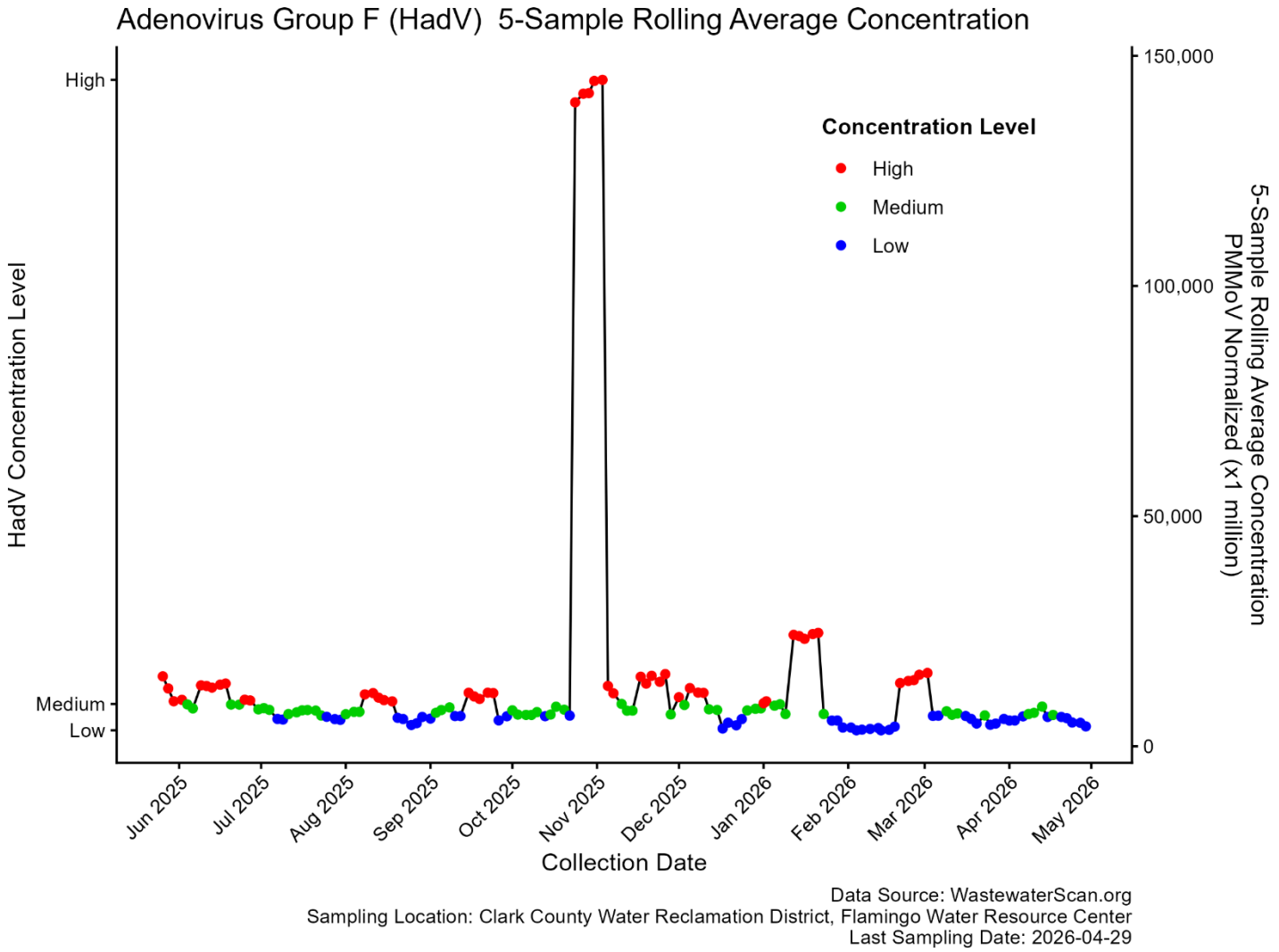
As of April 30, 2026, *Candida auris* was not detected in wastewater at any monitored sites across Nevada, California, or Utah. All tested facilities reported that rolling mean concentrations of zero with stable trends. These findings indicate no evidence of community-level *C. auris* circulation in the monitored regions during this period.

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	→	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026

Adenovirus Group F Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Adenovirus Group F concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center from June 2025 through April 2026 using a 5-sample rolling average. Levels were generally low to medium from June through October 2025, with small fluctuations throughout the summer. A sharp and isolated spike to extremely high concentrations occurred in early November 2025 before quickly returning to lower levels. From December 2025 through early 2026, concentrations fluctuated within low to medium ranges, with occasional short-lived increases in January and February. By March 2026, Adenovirus F levels remained mostly low, indicating variable but generally moderate activity over the monitored period.



Interpretation of Adenovirus Group F Concentrations

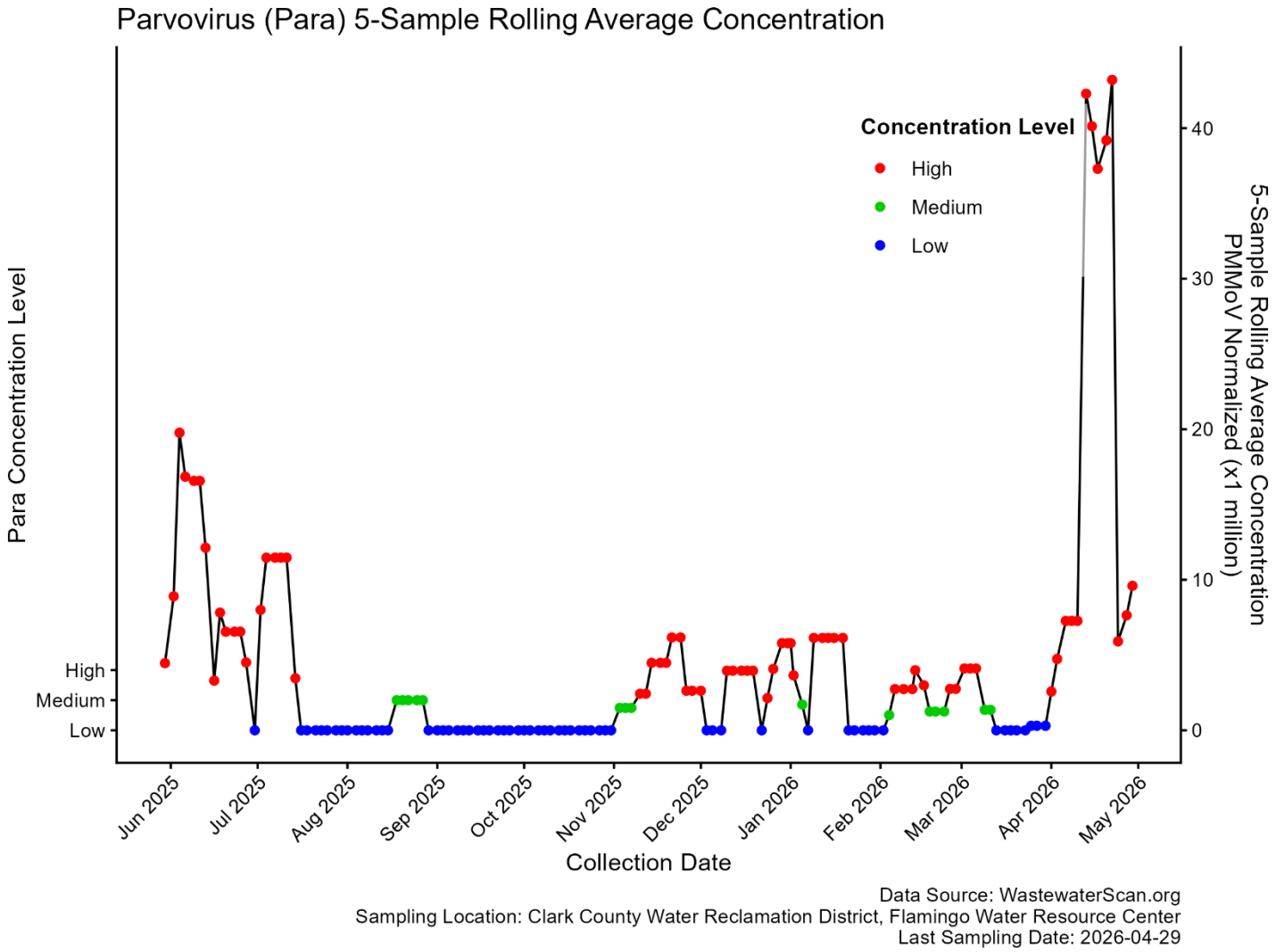
As of April 30, 2026, Adenovirus F wastewater levels were elevated across Nevada, California, and Utah. High concentrations were observed at most monitored sites, with several facilities in California and Utah showing increasing trends. Although some locations exhibited declines, overall levels indicate sustained and widespread Adenovirus F circulation regionally.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	4327.17	↓	April 30, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 29, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	7947.74	↑	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	7287.47	↓	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	5345.11	↓	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	10985.09	↑	April 30, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	16688.06	↑	April 29, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	10427.1	↑	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	7806.06	↓	April 30, 2026

Parvovirus Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation District Plant

The chart shows Parvovirus (Para) wastewater concentrations at the Flamingo Water Resource Center from June 2025 through April 2026 using a five-sample rolling average. Levels were high in early summer 2025, with multiple sharp peaks in June and July indicating elevated community circulation. Concentrations then declined rapidly and remained consistently low from August through October, suggesting minimal activity. Beginning in late fall and winter, intermittent low-to-medium rises reappeared, with several moderate peaks between December 2025 and February 2026. By March and early April 2026, concentrations remained mostly low with occasional increases, indicating sporadic, limited parvovirus activity without sustained transmission.



Parvovirus Concentrations Interpretation

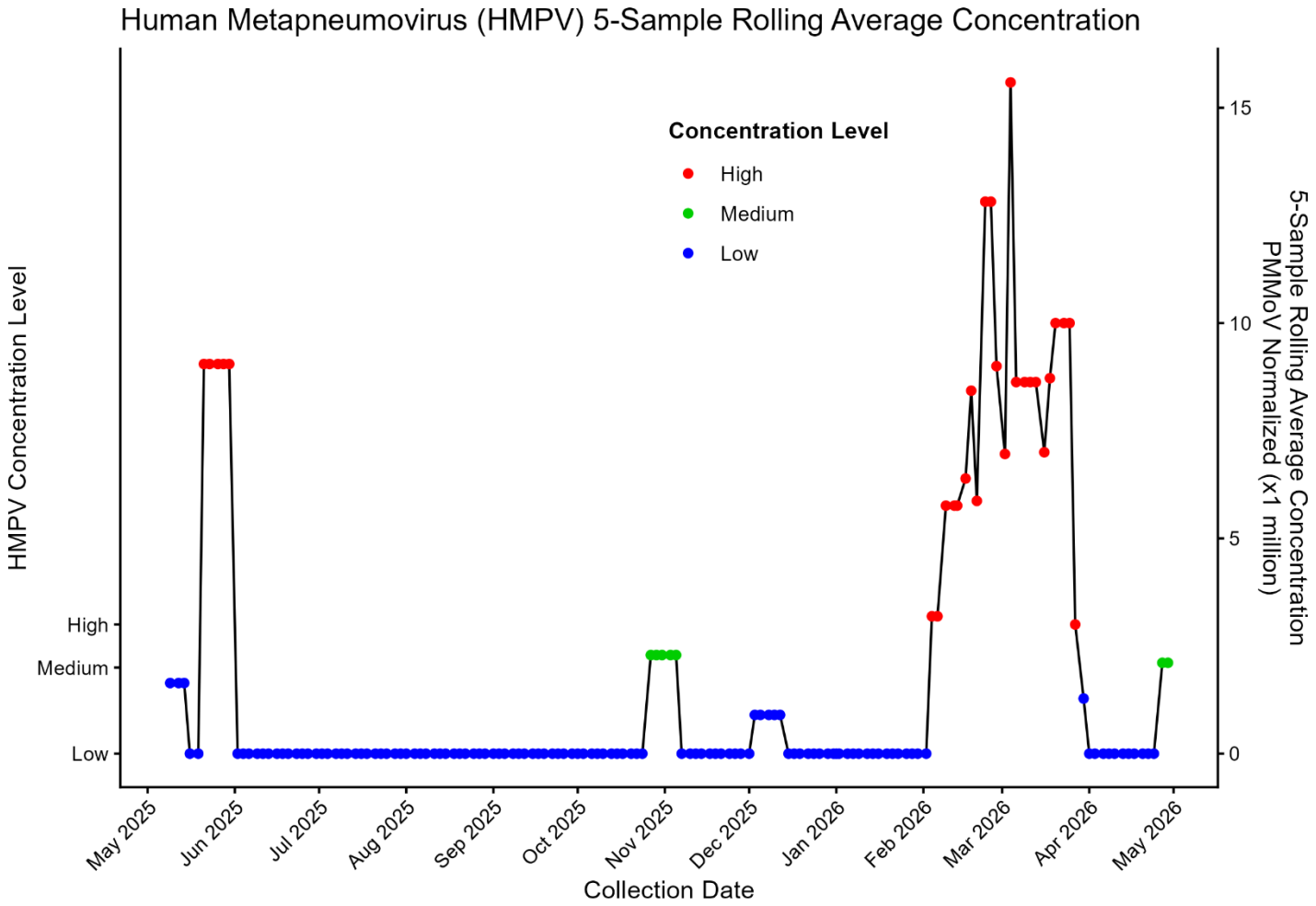
As of April 30, 2026, parvovirus wastewater concentrations remained low across monitored sites in Nevada, California, and Utah. Most facilities reported low or non-detectable levels, with a few sites showing modest increases that remained within low ranges. Overall, findings suggest minimal and localized parvovirus activity regionally.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	9.60	↓	April 30, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 29, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	0.00	↓	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	2.45	↑	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	2.04	↑	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	11.01	↑	April 30, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	0.75	↓	April 29, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	0.30	→	April 30, 2026

Human Metapneumovirus Concentration Trends in Clark County

Flamingo Water Reclamation Human Metapneumovirus Concentration District Plant

The chart illustrates Human Metapneumovirus (HMPV) wastewater concentrations at the Flamingo Water Reclamation District from May 2025 through April 2026, based on a five-sample rolling average. HMPV activity was elevated in spring 2025, with several high detections in April and May, followed by a rapid decline to sustained low levels through summer and early fall, indicating minimal circulation. A brief medium-level increase occurred in November 2025, after which concentrations returned to low. Beginning in February 2026, HMPV levels rose sharply, reaching multiple high peaks through March, consistent with seasonal respiratory virus activity. By early April 2026, concentrations declined again, suggesting waning transmission.



Human Metapneumovirus Concentrations Interpretation

As of April 30, 2026, HMPV wastewater signals varied by region across Nevada, California, and Utah. No meaningful detection occurred in Las Vegas, while other Nevada sites were not tested. Low to moderate levels were observed in California and Utah, with mostly declining trends, indicating limited and decreasing HMPV activity overall, with some localized persistence.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	5 Sample Rolling Mean	14 Day Trend	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	2.11	↑	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested		April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	6.51	→	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	2.21	↓	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	19.86	↓	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	26.09	↓	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	10.27	↑	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	3.27	↓	April 29, 2026

Influenza H5 Viral Detection Comparing to Neighboring States

As of April 30, 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	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	0.00	→	April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	0.00	→	April 29, 2026

West Nile Virus Viral Detection Comparing to Neighboring States

As of April 30, 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	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Not Tested	April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Not Tested	April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026

MPOX Clade 1b Viral Detection Comparing to Neighboring States

As of April 30, 2026, wastewater surveillance from ten facilities across California, Nevada, and Utah detected no Mpox clade 1b. All sites showed no presence of the virus in the previous 90 days, indicating a continued absence of detectable Mpox clade 1b in wastewater throughout the three states.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	Detect/ Non-detect	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Non-detect	April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026

MPOX Clade II Viral Detection Comparing to Neighboring States

As of April 30, 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	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Non-detect	April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026

Measles Viral Detection Comparing to Neighboring States

As of April 30, 2026, measles was not detected at most monitored wastewater facilities in Nevada and California. Non-detect results were reported at Flamingo, Mesquite, Boulder City, Hyperion, RP 1, and Riverside. Measles was detected at Provo, Utah, indicating isolated regional activity rather than widespread circulation.

Plant Name	City	Time frame	Detect/ Non-detect	Last Sampling Dates
Flamingo Water Resource Center	Las Vegas, NV	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Mesquite Wastewater Treatment Plant	City of Mesquite, NV	Current	Non-detect	April 30, 2026
Boulder Wastewater Treatment Plant	Boulder City, NV	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility	Los Angeles County, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP)	Los Angeles, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Central Valley Water Reclamation Facility	Central Salt Lake Valley, UT	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Provo City Water Reclamation Facility	Provo, UT	Current	**Detected**	April 29, 2026
Regional Water Recycling Plant No.1 (RP-1)	Ontario, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 30, 2026
Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	Riverside, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026
Valley Sanitary District	Indio, CA	Current	Non-detect	April 29, 2026

References

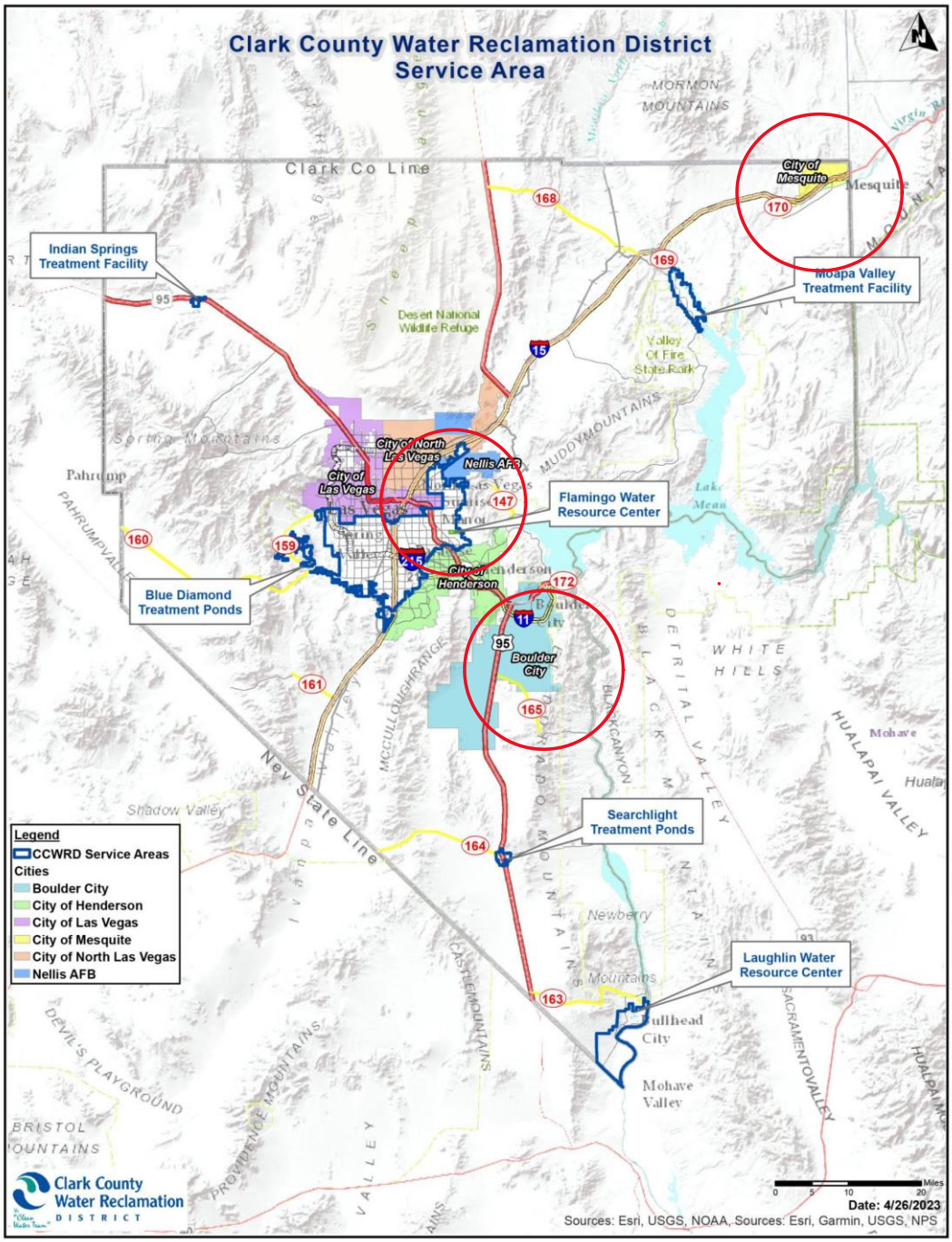
1) Verily Laboratories. *Public health: wastewater-based epidemiology (WBE)*. https://verily.com/solutions/sightline/wastewater. Published 2025. Accessed January 1, 2024.

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