

Great Basin Water Co. - Pahrump
Calvada Meadows NV0000408

Your 2017 Annual Water Report



Your drinking water **meets or exceeds** all federal and state drinking water standards at your tap.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source. Your water comes from:

Your water source consists of several wells located in what is termed the Pahrump Water Basin. The Calvada Meadows Public Water System utilizes one well in Pahrump north of Bell Vista Road. Calvada Meadows was permitted as a water system in December, 2010. The system and has not yet had a source water assessment (SWAP) completed by NDEP. For more information call Great Basin Water Co., at 844.694.4404.

Read Wendy Barnett's letter to see how we've done!



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Message from Wendy Barnett, President

Dear GBWC Water Customer,

I am pleased to share your Annual Water Report for 2017. As the local President of your community water utility, this direct communication is part of our continuing effort to emphasize to our customers that we understand "water is local."

Our team is committed to providing safe, reliable and cost effective service to our customers. All of our employees share in our commitment to act with integrity, protect the environment, and enhance the local community.

We are proud to share this report which is based on water quality testing through December 2017. You will find that we supply water that meets or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations at your tap.

These results don't happen by chance. A dedicated local team of water quality experts is working in the community everyday ensuring that our customers are our top priority and providing the highest quality drinking water and service - now and in the years to come.

Best regards,

Wendy Barnett

KEY TIPS TO REMEMBER WHEN IT COMES TO WATER-SMART LANDSCAPING

Go native or choose plants that need less water. Once established, native and low water-using plants require little water beyond normal rainfall. If you're designing a new landscape or just sprucing up your current landscape, be sure to consider the water needs of the plants you choose.

Group plants according to their water needs. Grouping vegetation with similar watering needs into specific "hydrozones" reduces water use by allowing you to water to each zone's specific needs. Turf areas and shrub areas should always be separated into different hydrozones because of their differing water needs.

Maintain healthy soils. Healthy soils are the basis for a water-smart landscape; they effectively cycle nutrients, minimize runoff, retain water, and absorb excess nutrients, sediments, and pollutants.

Use mulch. Incorporate mulch around shrubs and garden plants to help reduce evaporation, inhibit weed growth, moderate soil temperature, and prevent erosion. Adding organic matter and aerating soil can improve its ability to hold water.

For more information: www.epa.gov/watersense/outdoor, and check with your local University Cooperative Extension office at www.unce.unr.edu



The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974 due to congressional concerns about organic chemical contaminants in drinking water and the inefficient manner by which states supervised and monitored drinking water supplies. Congress' aim was to assure that all citizens served by public water systems would be provided high quality water. As a result, the EPA set enforceable standards for health-related drinking water contaminants. The Act also established programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from contamination.

EPA Wants You To Know:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Great Basin Water Co. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water that remains stationary within your home plumbing for extended periods of time can leach lead out of pipes joined with lead-containing solder as well as brass fixtures or galvanized pipes. Flushing fixtures has been found to be an effective means of reducing lead levels. The flushing process could take from 30 seconds to 2 minutes or longer until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature. Faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. Visit the NSF Web site at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.



Visit our website at:
www.GreatBasinWaterCo.com

In just **10** minutes you could **save...**



- 10** percent on your water bill
- 10** thousand gallons of water
- 10** months of laundry water

Find and fix leaks!

Why Save Water



Did you know that less than 1% of all the water on Earth can be used by people? The rest is salt water (the kind you find in the ocean) or is permanently frozen and we can't drink it, wash with it, or use it to water plants.

As our population grows, more and more people are using up this limited resource. Therefore, it is important that we use our water wisely and not waste it.



Discovery Park

<http://www.Facebook.com/UICNDiscoveryPark/>

Email us at:

BeWaterSmart@greatbasinwaterco.com

Water Conservation Rebates

Apply within 60 days of purchasing

For more information and eligibility contact:

BeWaterSmart@greatbasinwaterco.com

Call 844-694-4404

Download forms at:

www.GreatBasinWaterCo.com

Understanding This Report:

In order to help you understand this report, we want you to understand a few terms and abbreviations that are contained in it.

- **Action level (AL)** - Action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Action level goal (ALG)** - Action level goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **EPA** – Environmental Protection Agency
- **Maximum contaminant level (MCL)** - The maximum contaminant level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG)** - The "goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **N/A** – This means not applicable for this item.
- **ND** – This means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l)** - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in the water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

We routinely monitor your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Environmental Protection Agency requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. The table below lists the drinking water substances that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2017.** Based on certain criteria, some systems may be allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year. In this case, the table will include the date and results of the most recent sampling.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

If You Have Questions Or Want To Get Involved?

Great Basin Water Co.,-Pahrump Calvada Meadows does not have regular meetings. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact customer service at 844.694.4404. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility.

Treated Water Quality Summary - Regulated at the Treatment Plant and Distribution System

| Detected Substance (units) | Sample Date | Report Level | Range of Detects | MCLG | MCL | MCL Violation | Sources of Contaminants |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------|--|
| Aluminum (mg/l) | 2016 | 0.031 | 0.011 – 0.031 | 0 mg/l | 0.2mg/l | No | Erosion of natural deposits, Residual from some surface water treatment processes. |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2015 | 1 | 1 | 0 ppb | 10 ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (mg/l) | 2015 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 2 mg/l | 2 mg/l | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder. |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2017 | 0.9 | 0.4 – 0.9 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chromium (ug/l) | 2015 | 4 | 4 | 0 ug/l | 100 ug/l | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2015 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge |
| Iron (mg/l) | 2016 | 0.03 | 0.02 – 0.03 | 0 mg/l | 0.6 mg/l | No | Natural occurrence from soil leaching |
| Manganese ppm | 2015 | 0.096 | 0.096 | 0.10 | 0.10 | No | |
| Nickel (mg/l) | 2015 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.1 mg/l | 0.1 mg/l | No | Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge |
| Nitrates (mg/l) | 2017 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 10 mg/l | 10 mg/l | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (mg/l) | 2016 | 4.0 | 4.0 | N/A | N/A | No | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softeners |

| Detected Substance (units) | Sample Date | Report Level | Range of Detects | MCLG | MCL | MCL Violation | Sources of Contaminants |
|--|-------------|--------------|------------------|---------|----------|---------------|--|
| Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/l) | 2009 | 1.29 | 0.265 - 1.29 | 0 pCi/l | 5 pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium, Combined (ug/l) | 2015 | 1 | 1 | 0 ug/l | 30 ug/l | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross Alpha, Including Radon & U. Excluding RN (pCi/l) | 2009 | 1.89 | 0.317 - 1.89 | 0 pCi/l | 15 pCi/l | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/l) | 2009 | 2.31 | 0.256 - 2.31 | 0 pCi/l | 50 pCi/l | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

Treated Water Quality Summary - Regulated at the Customers' Tap

| Detected Substance (Units) | Sample Date | Report Level 90 th percentile | Range of Detects | # of sites found above AL | ALG | AL | Sources of Contaminants |
|----------------------------|-------------|--|------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 2017 | 1 | ND - 2 | 0 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 2017 | 0.051 | 0.008 - 0.069 | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

Violations: NONE

In 2017, Great Basin Water Co., Pahrump - Calvada Meadows performed all required monitoring for contaminants and did not exceed any allowable levels of these contaminants. In addition, **Great Basin Water Co., Calvada Meadows - received no violations from the Nevada Division of Water and was in compliance with their applicable testing and reporting requirements.**

Ninguna violación de agua potable fue reportada en el año 2017.



WAYS TO PROTECT YOUR WATER

Don't:

- Don't submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs, ponds, etc.
- Don't connect piping from water softeners or other treatment units to a sewer connection or submerged drain pipe, etc.
- Don't use a hose to unplug blocked toilets, sewer pipes, etc.
- Don't leave garden hoses lying on the ground, especially if there is no spray nozzle attached.

Do:

Do keep the ends of hoses clear of all contaminants.
 Do install hose bibb vacuum breakers on all threaded faucets around your location. These devices are inexpensive and generally available at hardware stores.
 Do evaluate the backflow prevention device installations for the need of freeze protection.
 Do manually test Temperature & Pressure (T&P) relief valves on hot water heaters. (Note: This can cause T&P valve to leak; we recommend checking the manufacturer's instructions)

