Calvada Meadows Water Systems

PWS ID: NV0000408

Great Basin Water Co.®

Annual Water Quality Report 2025

Message from James Eason, President

Dear Great Basin Water Co. (GBWC) Customers,

I am pleased to present your Annual Water Quality Report for 2025. We strive to do our part in delivering vital, safe and reliable water services that help our communities to thrive. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulatory standards.

We are proud to share this report which is based on water quality testing through December 2025. We continually strive to supply water that meets and/or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations at your tap.

Providing a safe and reliable water supply is hard work, but it is satisfying. Our team of local water experts are proudly dedicated to providing safe, reliable, and cost-effective service every day. This commitment includes acting with integrity, protecting the environment, and enhancing the local community.

Best regards,

James T. Eason

Source of Drinking Water

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.

Source Water Assessment

In 2017 the State Health Division completed a source water assessment for the well used to supply water to the Great Basin Water Co. – Calvada Meadows water system. The well is considered to have a low vulnerability potential for contamination due to tight confining layers of clay and a 50 foot sanitary seal on the well. This public water system presently meets all state and federal drinking water standards. For more information or to request a copy of the report call Great Basin Water Co. at 844.694.4404.

Your drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

Simple Water-saving Tips

Did you know that adding as little as 2% organic material to garden soils can save up to 75% on water use? Desert soils have less than 1% organic material.

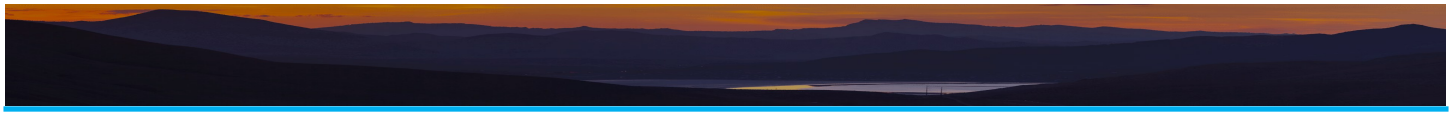
For more information check with your local Extension | University of Nevada, Reno office or visit online at: https://extension.unr.edu/

EXTENSION
College of Agriculture, Biotechnology & Natural Resources

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

*Su agua potable **cumple o supera** todos los estándares federales y estatales de agua potable.*

Visit us online at *www*.GreatBasinWaterCo.com



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.*

What measures are in place to ensure water is safe to drink?

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.

Special notice from EPA for the elderly, infants, cancer patients and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system problems

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Information Concerning Lead in Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Great Basin Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Great Basin Water Company by emailing lead.lines@nexuswg.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*. We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To request access to this inventory or request to review the complete lead tap sampling data, email us at: lead.lines@nexuswg.com.

Drain Disposal Information

Sewer overflows and backups can cause health hazards, damage home interiors, and threaten the environment. A common cause is sewer pipes blocked by grease, which gets into the sewer from household drains. Grease sticks to the insides of pipes. Over time, the grease can build up and block the entire pipe. Help solve the grease problem by keeping this material out of the sewer system in the first place:

- Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets. Scrape grease into a can or trash.
- Put strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps / solids for disposal.

Prescription Medication and Hazardous Waste

Household products such as paints, cleaners, oils, and pesticides, are considered to be household hazardous waste. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs poured down the sink or flushed down the toilet can pass through the wastewater treatment system and enter rivers and lakes (or leach into the ground and seep into groundwater in a septic system). Follow the directions for proper disposal procedures. **Do not flush hazardous waste or prescription and over-the-counter drugs down the toilet or drain.** They may flow downstream to serve as sources for community drinking water supplies. Many communities offer a variety of options for conveniently and safely managing these items. For more information, visit the EPA website at: www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw.

Water Conservation Rebates

Apply within 60 days of purchasing

For more information and eligibility call
844-694-4404 Or
Email:BeWaterSmart@greatbasinwaterco.com

Download forms at: www.GreatBasinWaterCo.com

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.

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)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Action level goal (ALG)	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 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.
Not Applicable (N/A)	Information not applicable/ not required for that particular water system or for that particular Rule.
Not Detected (ND)	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
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)	A measure of radioactivity in the water.
Running Annual Average (RAA)	Calculated running annual average of all contaminant levels detected.

WaterSense & Water Savings

- ⇒ WaterSense labels products that are 20 percent more water-efficient and perform as well as or better than standard models.
- ⇒ The average family can save 13,000 gallons of water and $130 in water costs per year by replacing all old, inefficient toilets in their home with WaterSense labeled models.
- ⇒ Replacing old, inefficient bathroom faucets and aerators with WaterSense labeled models can save the average family $250 in water and electricity costs over the faucets' lifetime.
- ⇒ Replacing showerheads with WaterSense labeled models can reduce the average family's water and electricity costs by $70 and can save the average family more than 2,700 gallons of water per year, equal to the amount of water needed to wash 88 loads of laundry.
- ⇒ Giving a home's main bathroom a high-efficiency makeover by installing a WaterSense labeled toilet, showerhead, and faucet aerator can pay for itself in as little as 1 year.
- ⇒ Replacing a standard clock timer with a WaterSense labeled irrigation controller can reduce an average home's irrigation water use by 15 percent and can save an average home nearly 7,600 gallons of water annually.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Visit us online at www.GreatBasinWaterCo.com to view the Water Quality Reports. Also visit our website for water conservation tips and other educational material.

Monitoring Your Water

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) lists all the drinking water contaminants that were 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 the table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2025.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, maybe more than one year old.

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

GBWC 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.

Violations

In 2025, GBWC Pahrump – Calvada Meadows performed all required monitoring for contaminants and did not exceed any allowable levels of these contaminants. In addition, 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 2025.**

Water Quality Test Results

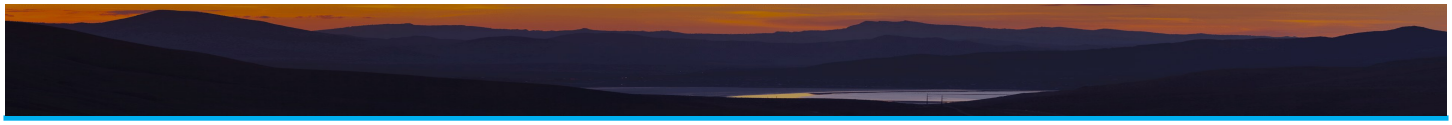
Detected Substance (units)	Sample Date	Report Level	Range of Detects	MCLG	MCL	MCL Violation	Sources of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (mg/l)	2024	ND	ND	0	0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	ND	ND	0	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/l)	2024	0.0547	0.0547	2	2	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder.
Chromium (ug/l)	2024	4	4	0	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (mg/l)	2024	0.1	0.1	0	0.6	No	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
Nickel (mg/l)	2024	0.001	0.001	0.1	0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge
Nitrate (mg/l)	2025	0.62	0.62-0.63	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/l)	2024	ND	ND	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	2024	5.34	5.34	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softeners

* *While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for **Arsenic**, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.*
* *The State of Nevada has set forth a more stringent MCL of 2.0 mg/L for **Fluoride** than the federal limit of 4.0 mg/L assigned nationally. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of the teeth of children, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.*
* ***Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.*
* *"**Radon** is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON). "*

Radionuclides

Detected Substance (units)	Sample Date	Reporting Level	Range of Detects	MCLG	MCL	MCL Violation	Sources of Contaminants
Uranium, Combined (ug/l)	2018	1.11	1.11	0	30	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 (pCi/l)	2024	0.432	0.432	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	2024	0.657	0.657	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha, (pCi/l)	2018	2.26	2.26	0	15	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/l)	2018	1.05	1.05	0	50*	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.



Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts							
Detected Substance (units)	**Sample Date**	**Report Level**	**Range of Detects**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**MCL Violation**	**Sources of Contaminants**
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	1.25	0.78-1.25	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	ND	ND	N/A	80	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ug/l)	2022	ND	ND	N/A	60	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper - Regulated at the Customers' Tap							
Detected Substance (Units)	**Sample Date**	**Report Level 90th percentile**	**Range of Detects**	**# of sites found above AL**	**ALG**	**AL**	**Sources of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	2021 - 2023	2.29	1.1 - 3.48	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2021 - 2023	0.079	0.0124 – 0.106	0	0	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Our water meets EPA's standard for Lead, but if at elevated levels, this contaminant can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Your water meets the EPA's standard for Lead. There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

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 Company 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.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	SMCL	MCLG
Chloride mg/l	2024	4.2	4.2	400	
Color cu	2024	1	1	15	
Magnesium mg/l	2024	25.9	25.9	150	
Manganese mg/l	2024	0.00284	0.00284	0.1	
Odor ton	2024	1	1	3	
PH	2024	7.18	7.18	8.5	
Sodium mg/l	2024	5.34	5.34	200	20
Sulfate mg/l	2024	14.5	14.5	500	
TDS mg/l	2024	226	26	1000	
Zinc mg/l	2024	0.00585	0.00585	5	

Manganese is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an SMCL for this contaminant.

PFAS Testing

Great Basin Water Co. continues efforts to conduct statewide drinking water testing for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). These man-made compounds are used in the manufacturing of products resistant to water, grease, or stains, including firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, paints, adhesives, and insecticides. PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air and are likely present in the blood of humans and animals all over the world. On April 10, 2024, the EPA approved new sampling requirements and drinking water limits for six PFAS, including PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals. We are completing PFAS sampling ahead of the 2027 initial monitoring deadline and will take appropriate action to meet new regulations as needed.

Our focus will remain, as always, on supplying our customers with quality, reliable water service.

PFAS detections occurring within the report year are provided within the Annual Water Quality Report. To view past Water Quality Reports, visit our website at www.GreatBasinWaterCo.com and click Water Quality Reports under Water Safety. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/pfas.