

Cold Springs Water System

PWS ID: NV0000207



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,

Source of Drinking Water

Great Basin Water Co. - Cold Springs pumps water for State Hydro geographic Basins 100 and 100A. We treat the ground water to remove several contaminants and we add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. **Source wells are 1A,6,7,8 and VanDyke.**

Source Water Assessment

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. Results of the source water assessment can be obtained at the NDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water 901 South Stewart Street, Suite 3001, Carson City, NV., 89701 (775-687-9520).

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

*To access your utility account anytime, anywhere,
please register for our customer portal & download
My Utility Account*

at

<https://account.myutility.us>

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/>

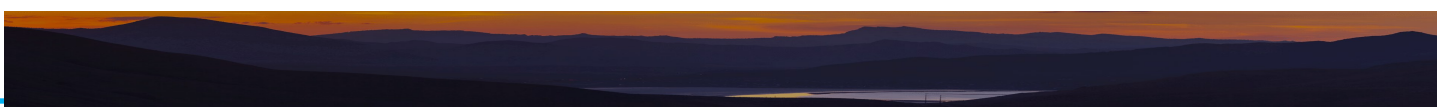


EXTENSION
College of Agriculture,
Biotechnology & Natural Resources

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.

FREE

Water Conservation Kit to all of our single and multi-family residential customers featuring water-saving plumbing retrofit fixtures. These one kit per household are available at no charge to help make conserving water that much easier

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.
Average (Avg)	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples .
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 – Cold Springs Division does not currently hold regular public meetings. Should the Utility hold a public meeting, you will be notified through the mail or public notice. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please call GBWC at 844.694.4404. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility.

Violations

In 2025, Great Basin Water Co. performed all required monitoring for contaminants and did not exceed any allowable levels of these contaminants. In addition, received **no violations** from Northern Nevada Public Health 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	Highest Level	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	5/13/2025	5.8	ND - 5.8	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	5/13/2025	0.06	0.044 - 0.06	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	7/11/2023	2	2	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5/22/2025	0.16	ND - 0.16	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ¹ (ppm)	5/13/2025	2.6	0.63 – 2.6	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - Nitrite (ppm)	5/13/2025	2.6	0.63 – 2.6	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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.*

*¹**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.*

*²Only about 1-2 percent of **Radon** in the air comes from drinking water. However, breathing radon increases the risk of lung cancer over the course of your lifetime. Some radon stays in the water; drinking water containing radon also presents a risk of developing internal organ cancers, primarily stomach cancer. However, this risk is smaller than the risk of developing lung cancer from radon released to air from tap water. Although the EPA has previously proposed a standard of 4000 pCi/L for radon in drinking water, there are currently no federal or state Maximum Contaminant Levels for radon.*

Radionuclides	Sample Date	Highest Level	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Contaminants
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (pCi/L)	5/13/2025	0.985	0.508 - 0.985	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ug/l)	6/30/2025	15	ND - 15	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon & U (pCi/L)	5/22/2025	6.01	0.197 - 6.01	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	5/22/2025	4.06	2.88 - 4.06	50*	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium -226 (pCi/L)	5/22/2025	0.286	0.0595 - 0.286	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -228 (pCi/L)	5/13/2025	0.813	0.0383 - 0.813	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon ² (pCi/L)	6/30/2025	2145	630 - 2145				

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

Disinfection By-Products (units)	Sample Date	RAA	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Contaminants	
HAA5 (ppb)	2025	ND	ND	60	N/A	No	By-product of disinfection	
TTHM (ppb)	2025	ND	ND	80	N/A	No	By-product of disinfection	
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	0.56	0.32 - 1.65	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Lead and Copper (Units)	Sample Date	Report Level 90 th percentile	Range of Detects	# of sites found above AL		AL	Sources of Contaminants	
Copper (ppm)	2023	0.14	0.002-0.17	0		1.3	Household Plumbing	
Lead (ppb)	2023	<1	<1 – <1	0		15	Household Plumbing	

Secondary Contaminants	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary Standard
CHLORIDE	N	5/13/2025	9	2.2 - 9	mg/L	400
COLOR	N	5/13/2025	0.0	0.0	CU	15
MAGNESIUM	N	5/13/2025	12	5.4 - 12	mg/L	150
ODOR	N	5/13/2025	3	0 - 3	TON	3
MANGANESE	N	5/13/2025	ND	ND	mg/L	0.1
PH	N	5/13/2025	8.36	8 - 8.36	pH	8.5
SODIUM	N	5/13/2025	20	16 - 20	mg/L	200
SULFATE	N	5/22/2025	16	3.1 - 16	mg/L	500
TDS	N	5/13/2025	220	160 - 220	mg/L	1000
TEMPERATURE	N	7/1/2020	20.4	20.4	C	
ZINC	N	5/13/2025	ND	ND	mg/L	5
NITROGEN, TOTAL	N	3/12/2014	2.7	2.7	mg/L	10

Microbiological	Violation	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Microbiological Contaminants Were Found In the Calendar Year of 2025.					
Our water system tests a minimum of 10 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.					

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5)

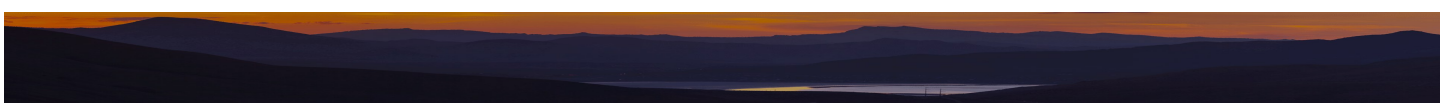
Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Great Basin Water Company - Cold Springs

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at (844) 694-4404. If you would like more information on the USEPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

UCMR 5 Results - All results reported as Nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Contaminant	Sample Date	Range of Detect	Average	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	1/25, 7/25	ND—5.1	0.6	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	1/25, 7/25	ND—4.7	0.5	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	1/25, 7/25	ND—6.2	1	

Terms:
Ng/L – Nanograms per liter (ng/L) which equals Parts per trillion (ppt) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.



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](http://www.epa.gov/pfas).

PFAS Results - All results reported as Nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Contaminant	Sample Date	Range of Detect	Average	EPA MCLG	EPA MCL
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	9/25	ND—3.04	0.7	0	4.0
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	9/25	ND—0.475	0.1	0	4.0
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)*	9/25	ND—4.53	1.0		
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	9/25	ND—0.926	0.2		
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)*	9/25	ND—0.931	0.3	10	10
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)*	9/25	N/A	ND	10	10
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	9/25	ND—4.3	1.1		
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA) GenX*	9/25	N/A	ND	10	10
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	9/25	ND—1.17	0.2		
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	9/25	ND—5.77	1.3		
Hazard Index*	9/25	ND—4.53	0.03	1 (unitless)	1 (unitless)

Terms:

***Hazard Index** – PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS use a Hazard Index MCL to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water.