Spring Creek - Mobile Home Section

PWS ID: NV0005027

Great Basin Water Co.™

Annual Water Quality Report 2024

Message from James Eason, President

Dear Great Basin Water Co. (GBWC) Customers,

I am pleased to present your Annual Water Quality Report for 2024. We strive to do our part in delivering vital, safe and reliable water services that empower our communities to flourish. 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 2024. 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 P. Eason

Source of Drinking Water

Our wells draw groundwater from the State Hydrographic Basin #48 in Elko County.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment of the Great Basin Water Co. - Spring Creek water system was completed in 2008. 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).

GBWC. has received approval from the Public Utilities Commission to replace water service lines rated "poor" for 3 consecutive years at a cost up to 1 million dollars each year. With over 134 miles of distribution in two water systems, this inherited, undersized, very poor pipe, came with the utility purchase in December 1996. The utility has invested $25,000,000 in the last decade and will continue to seek approval from the PUCN for system capital improvements at least every three years in future Integrated Resource Plans to continue to provide safe reliable drinking water.

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.

EXTENSION
College of Agriculture, Biotechnology & Natural Resources

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

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 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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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, 2024.** 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—Spring Creek 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 2024, Great Basin Water Co. performed all required monitoring for contaminants. In addition, we 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 2024.**

Water Quality Test Results

Detected Substance (units)	Sample Date	Highest Level	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
ARSENIC (ppb)	2024	7.6*	2.0 – 6.1	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2022	0.16	0.10 - 0.16	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	2022	0.69	0.37 - 0.69	4**	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE*** (ppm)	2024	2.9	0.29 – 2.9	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

***Compliance is based on a Running Annual Average of samples taken. The Running Annual Average for Arsenic was below the MCL of 10 ppb, therefore there was not a violation.** 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.*

[1]Only 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							
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON[1] & U (pCi/L)	2023	3.0	1.7 - 3.0	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED RADIUM (pCi/L)	2023	2.1	<0.6 - 2.1	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADON[1] (pCi/L)	2023	652.0	357.0 - 652.0				
URANIUM (ug/l)	2023	11.0	2.3 -- 11.0	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By Products							
CHLORINE (ppm)	2024	1.43	0.28 - 1.43	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	No	Water additive to control microbes
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (ppb)	2024	7.4	7.4	60	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb)	2024	7.64	7.64	80	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Units)	Sample Date	Report Level 90th percentile	Range of Detects	# of sites found above AL	ALG	AL	Sources of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	2022	0.017	ND - 0.039	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
Lead (ppb)	2022	1.3	ND – 3.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Your 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.							

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Secondary Standard
Chloride (ppm)	2022	120	39 - 120	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	2022	14	5.7 - 14	N/A
PH (ppm)	2022	7.92	7.17 - 7.92	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	2022	61	37 - 61	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	35	26 - 35	N/A
TDS (ppm)	2022	430	260 - 430	N/A

Microbiological	Violation	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Microbiological Contaminants Were Found In the Calendar Year of 2024.					

Unresolved Significant Deficiency

The water system continues to have an excessive amount of line breaks and pressure losses. Multiple boil water orders (in different portions of the distribution system) are often in place at the same time. BSDW understands that the most problematic portions of the distribution system consist of PVC pipe that is not appropriately-sized to ensure proper pressures and flows. Frequent pipe breaks and pressure losses increase the probability of distribution system contamination. In addition to potential health hazards, the undersized PVC pipe may hinder proper fire flow during firefighting efforts. Although Great Basin Water Co. is currently working on pipe replacement projects, the water system must provide notice of an unresolved significant deficiency in their annual Consumer Confidence Reports until the deficiency is resolved.

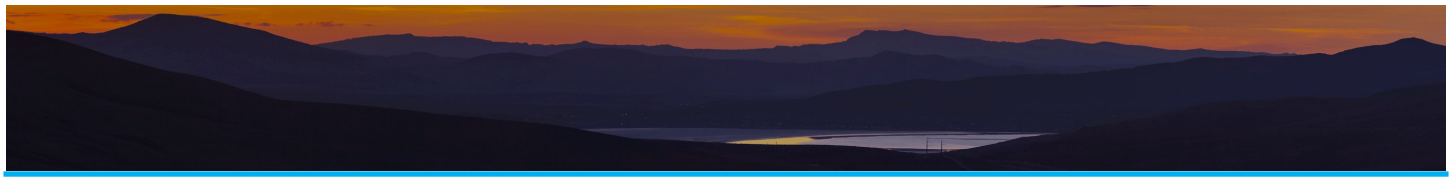
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5)

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Great Basin Water Company - Spring Creek MHP

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. Unregulated contaminants that were detected are provided in the table(s) below:

UCMR 5 Results

Contaminant	Sample Date	Range of Detect	Average	Source
Lithium (ppb)	2/24	N/A	41	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses



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 is 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.

To view PFAS results, visit our website at www.GreatBasinWaterCo.com and click Water Quality Reports under Water Safety. For more information visit https//www.epa.gov/pfas.

The cause for the elevated results reported below is unknown. Other PFAS samples collected for this particular well (during UCMR5 sampling on 2/12/2024 and 8/30/2023) as well as PFOS and PFOA sampling on 3/19/2020 resulted in no detections.

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

Contaminant	Sample Date	Range of Detect	Average	EPA MCLG	EPA MCL
PFOA	2/24	N/A	1650	0	4.0
PFOS	2/24	N/A	124000	0	4.0
PFBS*	2/24	N/A	2020		
PFHpA	2/24	N/A	657		
PFHxS*	2/24	N/A	14600	10	10
PFNA*	2/24	N/A	ND	10	10
PFHxA	2/24	N/A	2150		
HFPO-DA (GenX)*	2/24	N/A	ND	10	10
PFBA	2/24	N/A	570		
PFPeA	2/24	N/A	681		
PFHpS	2/24	N/A	4240		
PFPeS	2/24	N/A	2540		
PFOSA	2/24	N/A	349		
Hazard Index*	2/24	N/A	1461.01	1 (unitless)	1 (unitless)

Terms and Abbreviations:

- **GenX** – Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)
- **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.
- **ND (No Detect)** - No detection means the constituent is not detectable at the minimum reporting limit.
- **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.
- **PFBA** – Perfluorobutanoic Acid
- **PFBS** – Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid
- **PFHpA** – Perfluoroheptanoic Acid
- **PFHpS** – Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid
- **PFHxA** – Perfluorohexanoic Acid
- **PFHxS** – Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid
- **PFNA** – Perfluorononanoic Acid
- **PFOA** – Perfluorooctanoic Acid
- **PFOS** – Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid
- **PFOSA**– Perfluorooctane Sulfonamide
- **PFPeA** – Perfluoropentanoic Acid
- **PFPeS** – Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid