

GARDNERVILLE WATER COMPANY

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and, once again, we are proud to report that our system has maintained a reasonable water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Gardnerville Water Company, GWC, utilizes seven production wells in the Carson Valley. The GWC water system currently complies with all State and Federal quality standards. The water system serves a growing population.

Source Water assessment and its availability

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are typically associated with gas stations and dry cleaners; Synthetic Compounds (SOC) are typically associated with herbicides and insecticides; Inorganic Compounds (IOC) are typically associated with natural deposits, fertilizers, septic systems, and asbestos components in distribution systems; microbiological contaminants are typically associated with lakes, streams, and animal holding facilities; and radionuclides are typically associated with erosion of natural deposits and industrial activities.

Five of the GWC wells are considered to be moderately vulnerable to volatile organic compounds (VOC) contamination from nearby gasoline stations, dry cleaners, auto repair shops and underground storage tanks. Three of the GWC wells are considered to be moderately vulnerable to microbiological contamination. The wells are generally considered to be moderately to highly vulnerable to Pentachlorophenol and detections of Iron, Manganese and Gross Alpha radiation above 50% of the maximum containment levels. The water system is presently in compliance with all state and federal maximum containment levels for drinking water.

Your water meets EPA's standard for Lead, but if present at elevated levels, this contaminant 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. The GWC System 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 drinking 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A copy of the complete source water assessment is available for reviewing at the Nevada Bureau of Safe Drinking Water Office between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. It is suggested that an appointment be made if you are interested in viewing a report. The Nevada Bureau of Safe Drinking Water Office is located at 901 South Stewart Street, Suite 4001, Carson City, Nevada 89701. Telephone (775) 687-4670.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about the contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 other human activity:

Monthly Coliform Bacteria Testing

Coliform Bacteria testing is completed each month by the GWC in compliance with standard procedures required by the USEPA and the Nevada Bureau of Safe Drinking Water. A total of six (6) samples are taken throughout the distribution system to allow for proper representative monitoring of the system.

Coliform Bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in the distribution system. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify any problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year (2017) we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment, which we completed. In addition, we were required to complete the following actions:

- Additional testing and monitoring was completed on the system.
- We investigated several sources for potential problems in the distribution system.

All additional testing and monitoring did not identify any problems in the distribution system or corrections that needed to be made.

How can I get involved?

If you wish to learn more about the GWC, please attend any of the GWC's regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in the GWC's Office at 1579 Virginia Ranch Road, Gardnerville, Nevada, 89410. Telephone number 782-2339.

Other Information

The GWC does not currently have any water restrictions for water usage facilitated with water policing however, customers are asked to water wisely and please curtail outside watering between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. The GWC completed hardness testing of the 7 GTWC municipal wells in 2014 with the following results: Well Number 1 (130 mg/L); Well Number 2 (230 mg/L); Well Number 3 (260 mg/L); Well Number 4 (160 mg/L); Well Number 6 (210 mg/L); Well Number 7 (110 mg/L); and Well Number 9 (120 mg/L). Hardness of water can range between 0 and 300 mg/L as Ca CO₃. Water users are encouraged to visit the GWC web site at www.gardnervillewater.org to obtain valuable information about the water company.

Water Quality Data Table

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Testing Results for Gardnerville Water Company

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of June 1 sample returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect less than 40 Samples per Month – No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of August 3 samples returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect less than 40 Samples per Month – No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of November 1 sample returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect less than 40 Samples per Month – No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Date	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over ALL	Typical Source
COPPER	2014-2016	0.28	0.011-0.36	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2014-2016	3.0	1.1-7.3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
NITRATE	6/6/2017	2.9	1.6-2.9	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
ARSENIC	4/4/2016	2	1.4-2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	4/5/2016	1	0.7-1	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	4/5/2016	0.7	0.7	ug/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA INCL. RADON & U	4/5/2016	11.8	0.7-11.8	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
CALCIUM	4/7/2014	71	28-71	Mg/L			
CHLORIDE	4/4/2016	12	5.4-12	mg/L	400		
COLOR	4/1/2013	3	3	CU	15		
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	4/7/2014	260	110-260	mg/L			
IRON	4/4/2016	0.24	0.024-0.24	mg/L	0.6		
MAGNESIUM	4/4/2016	21	8-21	mg/L	150		
MANGANESE	4/4/2016	0.035	0.035	mg/L	0.1		
pH	4/4/2016	7.73	7.28-7.33	pH	8.5		
SODIUM	4/4/2016	30	16-30	mg/L	200	20	
SULFATE	4/4/2016	33	17-33	mg/L	500		
TDS	4/4/2016	340	170-340	mg/L	1000		
ZINC	4/4/2016	0.045	0.013-0.045	mg/L	5		

Violations

During the 2017 calendar year, the GWC is required to include an explanation of the violation in the table below and the steps taken to resolve the violation with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	MCL	COLIFORM (TCR)	8/1/2017 – 8/31/2017

Health Information About the Above Violations

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of possible problems. GWC had three positive results for Total Coliform in August of 2017. Additional monitoring for Coliform was conducted. All follow up samples came back Absent of this biological contaminant.

Unit Description	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)
Positive samples/month	Positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Unit Description	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
pCi/L	pCi/L: Pico Curries per liter of air

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Mark Gonzales, Manager
1579 Virginia Ranch Rd
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410
775-782-2339

www.gardnervillewater.org