

Gardnerville Water Company
2026 Consumer Confidence Report
Data collected for 2025 calendar year

A message from the Gardnerville Water Company Board of Directors.

The Gardnerville Water Company (GWC) is a non-profit, community-owned public water system (NV0000065) that has served the Town of Gardnerville since 1929, providing safe and reliable drinking water to approximately 2,500 service connections, including residential, commercial, and irrigation customers. Owned collectively by the property owners of Gardnerville, the company is overseen by a five-member elected Board of Directors, which manages policy, financial oversight, and long-term planning for the system.

In accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Consumer Confidence Rule, we are pleased to announce that our Annual Consumer Confidence Report (Water Quality Report) is now available for our customers. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all regulatory testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. We are proud to report that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed all federal and state water quality standards. Our team conducts rigorous sampling and monitoring throughout the year to ensure that the water delivered to your home or business remains safe, reliable, and of the highest quality.

You can view or download the full report on our website or request a printed copy by contacting our office. Thank you for the opportunity to serve our community. Ensuring safe, clean drinking water is our highest priority, and we appreciate your continued trust in the Gardnerville Water Company.


Doug Sonnemann, Chairman of the Board



Is my water safe?

Yes. At GWC, protecting the health of our customers is our highest priority. We are committed to delivering high-quality drinking water that is safe, clean, and reliable every time you turn on the tap. GWC meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards enforced by the EPA and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP). These agencies set strict limits on contaminants and require ongoing monitoring and reporting to ensure public safety. Our compliance with these standards means:

- Your water is routinely tested for microbiological, organic, inorganic and radiological contaminants.
- All test results comply with or surpass regulatory limits, demonstrating that GWC's water quality remains consistently high.
- The infrastructure used to deliver the water is regularly maintained and upgraded to ensure reliability and resilience.
- Certified water professionals oversee system operations, sampling, and quality assurance.

We take these responsibilities seriously and continuously invest in monitoring technology, system improvements, and staff training to ensure the community receives safe drinking water today and for decades to come.

If you have questions about water quality, sampling results, or how regulations protect your health, we're always here to help.

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?

GWC's drinking water comes entirely from high-quality groundwater sources. Our water is pumped from a series of strategically located municipal production wells that draw from the deep aquifer system beneath the Gardnerville area. These underground aquifers were formed over thousands of years as snowmelt and precipitation seeped through layers of sand, gravel, and rock. As the water slowly filters downward, the natural geological materials act as a protective barrier removing impurities and providing a naturally clean and stable source of drinking water.

Groundwater is one of the most reliable sources of drinking water because:

- It is naturally filtered before we pump it to the surface.
- It is protected from surface-level pollutants, storms, and runoff.
- It remains highly consistent in quality and temperature throughout the year.

GWC operates multiple wells across the Gardnerville area to ensure:

- Redundancy (backup supply in case one well is offline).
- System reliability during peak demand periods.
- Efficient distribution throughout the entire service area.

Each well is equipped with:

- Modern pumping equipment
- Real-time operational monitoring
- Regular water quality testing points

Protection of Our Source Water. GWC follows strict source-water protection practices, including:

- Routine testing for potential contaminants
- Careful evaluation of nearby land-use activities
- Collaboration with local and state agencies to safeguard the aquifer
- Ongoing investment in system upgrades and well maintenance

Because our water supply comes from a deep, protected aquifer, it provides a secure and sustainable resource for the community. GWC continuously monitors water levels, system performance, and long-term availability to ensure that this vital resource remains dependable for current and future generations

Source water assessment and its availability

NDEP completed a sanitary survey inspection of the GWC water system on November 7, 2023. A copy is available for review at the Gardnerville Water Company Office during normal business hours.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; 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; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

For public participation and involvement, GWC encourages all customers to participate in discussions that affect local drinking water quality. Opportunities for public involvement include attending Board of Directors Meetings. The GWC Board meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 1579 Virginia Ranch Road, Gardnerville, NV. These meetings are open to the public, and agenda items often include discussions related to water quality, system upgrades, infrastructure planning, and regulatory compliance. The public can obtain meeting agendas and minutes by calling our office at (775) 782.2339 or visiting our website at www.gardnervillewater.org.

Cross Connection Survey

Cross-connections are one of the most common causes of drinking water contamination within plumbing systems. A cross-connection occurs when a direct or indirect connection exists between the public water system and a source that could allow pollutants or contaminants to enter the water supply. GWC is required to maintain an active Cross-Connection Control Program. As part of this program, customers may be asked to complete a cross-connection survey or participate in an on-site evaluation if they have devices such as lawn irrigation systems, boilers or radiant heating systems, pools or hot tubs, decorative ponds, or any additional water sources on the property.

These surveys help us identify and eliminate potential backflow hazards. If a backflow prevention device is required, you will be required to ensure proper installation and provide annual testing documentation to ensure the device is working properly. This program is essential to maintaining the safety and reliability of our drinking water.

Additional Information for Lead

The GWC system inventory does not include lead service lines. GWC reviewed historical construction records, meter installation and replacement documents, system engineering drawings, plumbing codes applicable at the time of installation, and customer service line information where available. Field inspections and verification during maintenance activities were also used to confirm service line materials.

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. GWC 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. 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>.

Water Quality Data Tables

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	4	0	4	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.3	ND	1.3	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	0.011	00	0.011	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants (Revised Total Coliform Rule)								
Total Coliform	NA	TT	0	0	0	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCS)								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Multiple	MCLG	MCL	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Industrial Discharges
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCS)								
Multiple	MCLG	MCL	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Runoff from Crops

Lead and Copper

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Average	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Lead and Copper									
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.8	ND	6.8	2	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.006	0.45	2	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminants	SMCL	Average	Range		Sample Date	Typical Source
			Low	High		
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.2	0.03	0	0.2	2025	Naturally occurring in soil and rock; residual from water treatment coagulants (alum).
Chloride (mg/L)	250	10	5	17	2025	Natural mineral deposits; road salt runoff; wastewater; industrial discharges.
Iron (mg/L)	0.3	0.1	0	0.6	2025	Naturally occurring in soil and bedrock; released by groundwater weathering; corrosion in pipes; iron bacteria.
Manganese (mg/L)	0.05	0.003	0	12	2025	Naturally occurring in earth's crust; groundwater weathering.
pH (pH units)	6.5 – 8.5	7.6	7.2	7.8	2025	Industrial discharges; photographic processing waste.
Sulfate (mg/L)	250	23	15	30	2025	Natural mineral deposits; industrial wastewater; mining runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	500	229	160	360	2025	Natural sources (salts, minerals), sewage, urban runoff, industrial wastewater, road de-icing salts.

Contaminants	SMCL	Average	Range		Sample Date	Typical Source
			Low	High		
Zinc (mg/L)	5	2	0	19	2025	Corrosion of galvanized plumbing; industrial discharges; natural deposits.

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances -PFAS monitoring

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Typical Source
			Low	High		
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid: HFPO-DA (ppt)	NA	10	ND	ND	2025	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial application
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid: PFHxS (ppt)	NA	10	ND	2.1	2025	
Perfluorononanoic Acid: PFNA (ppt)	NA	10	ND	ND	2025	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid: PFOS (ppt)	0	4	ND	2.5	2025	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid: PFOA (ppt)	0	4	ND	1.1	2025	

Unit Descriptions	
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 (μg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion; or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

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 to 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 as close 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. Non-enforceable, aesthetic based guidelines.

Violations

Each year a Community Public Water System is required to notify its customers of its quality of water in a written summary known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The System must provide certification to the State within 3 months of the CCR due date (July 1) that the report was distributed to customers and contained information correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State. The Gardnerville Water Company did not complete the required Certification within the required timeframe, and such incurred a violation for noncompliance with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445A.485 for 2025. This reporting violation did not result in any known adverse health effects but may have omitted pertinent information regarding other contaminants.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
CCR Adequacy / Availability / Content	RPT	Consumer Confidence Rule	1/1/2025 – 12/30/2025

Resolution: This violation occurred during a management transition period. The required certification requirement has now been fulfilled, and company leadership will ensure that similar issues do not occur in the future.

For more information please contact:

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