GARDNERVILLE RANCHOS GID
Water Quality Report - 2026
Covering Calendar Year – 2025

The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are continually being made to improve their water systems. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings.

For more information, please contact GREG REED at:

775-265-2048.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL 5	Ground Water
WELL 8	Ground Water
WELL 1	Ground Water
WELL 4A	Ground Water
WELL 6	Ground Water
WELL 9 ROCKY TERRACES ESTATES	Ground Water
WELL 2A	Ground Water

We treat your water to remove several contaminants and we add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) 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. For results of the source water assessment, please contact GRGID or NDEP.

Message from EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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 (800-426-4791).

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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, may also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system tested a minimum of 10 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presences 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.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" (SMCLs). They are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Running Annual Average (RAA): a calculation of the Running Annual Average concentration of a contaminant rather than a one-time result.

VOC = volatile organic chemicals SOC = synthetic organic chemicals IOC = inorganic chemicals

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

PFAS

(PFAS) Per and Poly – fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a group of chemicals used to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oils, stains, grease, and water. PFAS's are known as "Forever Chemicals" because they do not break down as they are resistant to heat, oils, stains, grease, and water. PFAS's were developed and used in creating many common household products including Teflon and aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) or fire fighting foams. There are no current regulations for PFAS's in drinking water. Since PFAS's are persistent and "forever", GRGID undertook preventative sampling for PFAS chemicals in 2022 and found no PFAS chemicals in our water. GRGID undertook additional PFAS testing in 2025. There are NO PFAS chemicals in GRGID drinking water.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing conducted January 1 - December 31, 2025. 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, is more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Testing Results for GARDNERVILLE RANCHOS GID

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2025				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2025	0	ND	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2023 - 2025	0.098	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value		Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC* **Arsenic Uses RAA, not Highest Value**	10/22/2025	8.58 **RAA** **8.58**		3.9 – 8.58	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	9/14/2024	0.08		0.08	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineri Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	12/6/2023	ND		ND	ppm	100	100	Natural deposits; Water additi which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	9/17/2025	4.0		0.78 – 4.0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	9/17/2025	3.6	1.6 - 3.6	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	2/12/2020	4.6	0 - 4.6	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
GROSS ALPHA INCL. RADON & U	9/10/2025	2.6	1.3 - 2.6	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 226	9/10/2025	0.7	0 – 0.7	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 226	9/17/2025	0.9	0 – 0.9	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Health Information About Water Quality

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.

*** Arsenic compliance is evaluated with a running annual average, not the highest value.**

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.

GRGID routinely monitors for LEAD in our water. Because **lead is not detected in our water**, we are not required to report it in our Annual Water Quality Report and is not located in the tables above. Your water meets the EPA's standard for Lead. 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. Your Water 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG
ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	10/10/2018	130	77 - 130	mg/L		
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	10/10/2018	130	77 - 130	mg/L		
ARSENATE (AS(V))	8/13/2019	6.22	6.22	ug/L		
ARSENITE (AS(III))	8/13/2019	0.03	0.03	ug/L		
BORON, TOTAL	10/10/2018	0.18	0.13 - 0.18	mg/L		
CALCIUM	10/10/2018	36	21 - 36	mg/L		
CHLORIDE	9/17/2025	6.6	0 – 6.6	mg/L	400	
COLOR	9/17/2025	0	0	CU	15	
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	10/10/2018	320	200 - 320	UMHO/CM		
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	10/10/2018	130	64 - 130	mg/L		
IRON	9-17-2025	ND	ND	mg/L	0.6	
MAGNESIUM	9-17-2025	9.96	3.6 – 9.96	mg/L	150	
MANGANESE	9-17-2025	ND	ND	mg/L	0.1	
PH	9-17-2025	8.08	7.86 - 8.37	PH	8.5	
POTASSIUM	10/10/2018	2.5	2.1 - 2.5	mg/L		
SILICA	10/10/2018	32	28 - 32	mg/L		
SODIUM	9-17-2025	23	23	mg/L	200	20
SULFATE	9-17-2025	20	20	mg/L	500	
TDS	9-17-2025	200	200	mg/L	1000	
TEMPERATURE (CENTIGRADE)	9-17-2025	20	20	C		
ZINC	9-17-2025	ND	ND	mg/L	5	

Violations

MPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met

GARDNERVILLE RANCHOS GID public water system (PWS I.D. #NV0000066) did not test the contaminants listed in the table below as required by State and Federal laws. Because GARDNERVILLE RANCHOS GID did not monitor or failed to monitor completely during the period indicated below, GARDNERVILLE RANCHOS GID did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time.

Sampling for the contaminants was completed during November 2025, and there were no violations of the standards.

What does this mean to me? This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. The contaminants the public water system did not monitor are listed in the table below, with the period during which samples should have been taken, and the number of samples required for each contaminant.

Type	**Category**	**Analyte**	**Compliance Period**
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	MON	LEAD & COPPER RULE	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025

If you have any questions or comments regarding these violations, please call PWS contact: Greg Reed at phone no. (775) 265-2048.

If other people, such as tenants, residents, patients, students, or employees, receive water from you, it is important that you provide this notice to them by posting in a conspicuous location or by direct hand or mail delivery.

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GRGID is required to take a total of ten water samples per month to test for coliform bacteria. Coliform sampling for GRGID involves taking an initial sample and testing for a “presence” or absence” of any total coliform bacteria. In the event that the sample indicates “presence”, the District is required to take additional samples upstream and downstream form the location that showed “presence” to determine if a sampling error has been made. In February, GRGID showed “presence” in one sample location (of the ten samples taken in February). Follow up testing upstream and downstream of that site showed no presence of coliform.

Sampling for the contaminants was completed during November 2025, and there were no violations of the standards.

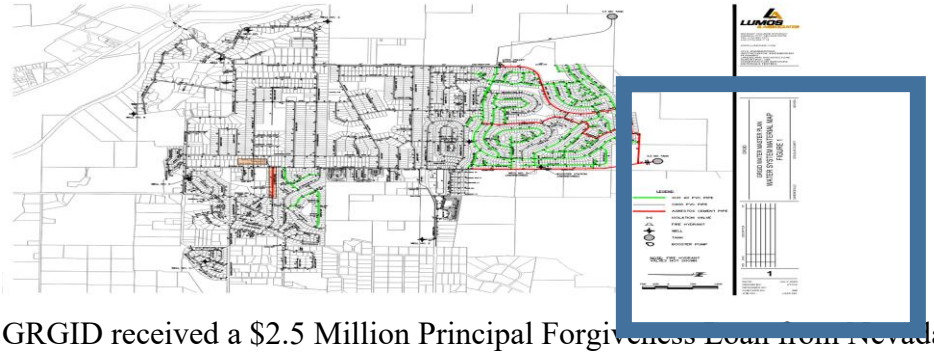
What does this mean to me? This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. The contaminants the public water system did not monitor are listed in the table below, with the period during which samples should have been taken, and the number of samples required for each contaminant.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of February, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

South District Pipeline Replacement Project (SDPRP).

The District continues a multiyear, phased approach to replace the Schedule 40 (Plastic) and Asbestos / Cement (A/C) pipe within the District boundaries. Phase 1 of the project began in 2022 and, along with Phase 2A was completed in the spring of 2024. Phase 1 replaced the majority (approximately 22,000 feet) of the A/C pipe located within the District. The following phases will replace approximately 66,000 feet of Schedule 40 pipe. Phase 2A was completed at an expense of $5 Million. The entire project is estimated to cost approximately $45 Million. The District intends to use a combination of reserves, grants, borrowing and potential future rate increases to pay for the project. We have secured a $2 Million grant for the EPA toward financing Phase 2B and are in the process of applying for an additional $2 Million grant to assist with Phase III.

Areas impacted by all phases of the construction will include those areas of the District bounded by Long Valley on the East, Mary Jo and Rancho Road on the South and; Tillman on the West and Bluerock and James on the North.



GRGID received a $2.5 Million Principal Forgiveness Loan from Nevada Division of Environmental Protection for the construction of the Long Valley Booster Station and the design of Phase 3 of the SDPRP. GRGID does not need to repay the Principal Forgiveness Loan, and the loan is, in reality, a grant.