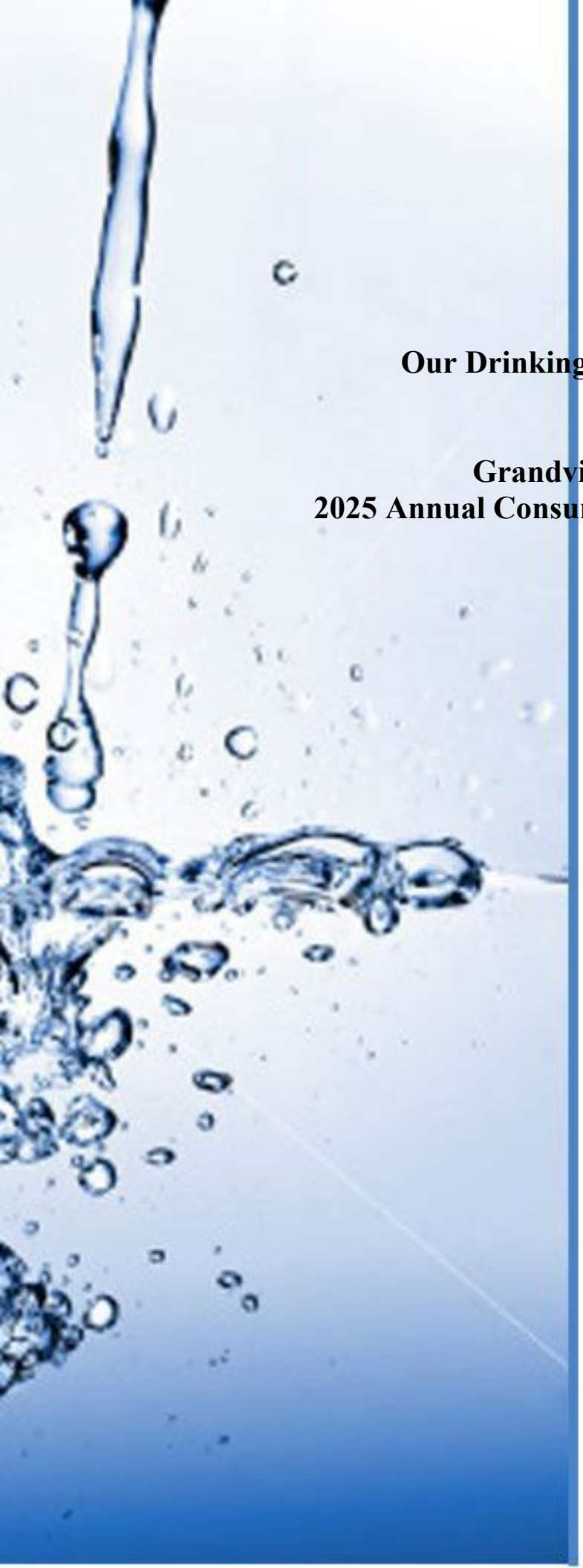

Our Drinking Water is SAFE!

Grandview Terrace
2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is supplied by three wells located within the subdivision's boundaries.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Source Name	Source Water Type
GULCH WELL	Ground Water
TANK WELL	Ground Water
MEDGAR WELL	Ground Water

CONTACT INFORMATION:

If you have any questions about this report or concerns regarding your water utility, please contact Alejandro Sabogal at 775-830-6943. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Grandview Terrace routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

- 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.

DEFINITIONS:

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

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.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. (Only systems with a variance or exemption are REQUIRED to include this definition. In addition, it is REQUIRED to provide an explanation of the reasons for the variance or exemption, date issued, status or remediation.)

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) The ‘Maximum Allowed’ (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - (mandatory language) The ‘Goal’(MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - (mandatory language) 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) - (mandatory language) 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.

Contaminants							
Contaminant	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic **Collection Date:** **06/23/22-05/20/2025**	2.1	2-2.1	ppb	10	n/a	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium **Collection Date:** **04/24/24**	0.028	0.028	mg/L	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper **Collection Date:** **08/27/2025-08/28/2025**	0.017	<0.001-0.022	mg/L	1.3	1.3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching form wood preservatives.
Fluoride **Collection Date:** **06/23/22-05/20/25**	0.1	ND-0.1	mg/L	2	1	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead **Collected Date:** **08/27/2025-08/28/2025**	0.5	<1-1	ppb	15	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury **Collection Date:** **04/24/24**	0.3	0.3	ppb	2	1.2	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate **Collection Dates:** **05/20/25**	0.43	ND-0.43	mg/L	10	10	N	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants							
Alkalinity, Total **Collection Date:** **11/22/19**	100	100	mg/L				
Calcium **Collection Dates:** **04/06/20-10/05/20**	35	34-35	mg/L			N	
Chloride **Collection Date:** **06/23/22-05/20/2025**	6.6	2.5-6.6	mg/L	400		N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color **Collection Dates:** **06/23/22-05/20/2025**	16	ND-16	Units	15		Y	Naturally occurring organic materials
Conductivity **Collection Dates:** **04/06/20-10/05/20**	420	390-420	UMHO/CM			N	
Iron **Collection Dates:** **06/23/22-05/20/25**	1.0	ND-1.0	mg/L	0.6		Y	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium **Collection Date:** **06/23/22-05/20/25**	11	2.1-11	mg/L	150		N	
Manganese **Collection Date:** **06/23/22-10/21/25**	0.27	ND-0.27	mg/L	0.10		Y	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor **Collection Dates:** **06/23/22-05/20/25**	2	ND-2	T.O,N	3		N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
pH **Collection Date:** **06/23/22-05/20/25**	8.14	7.25-8.14	SU	8.5		N	
Sodium **Collection Date:** **06/23/22-05/20/25**	59	31-59	mg/L	200	20	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate **Collection Date:** **06/23/22-05/20/25**	85	84-85	mg/L	500		N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids **Collection Date:** **06/23/22-05/20/25**	250	200-250	mg/L	1000		N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc **Collection Dates:** **06/23/22-05/20/25**	0.20	ND-0.20	mg/L	5.0		N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Radionuclides							
Alpha Particles **Collection Dates:** **04/24/24**	0.902	0.219-0.902	pCi/L	15	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Combined Radium (-226 & -228) Collection Dates: 04/24/24	0.522	0.222-0.522	pCi/L	5		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 Collection Dates: 04/24/24	0.303	0.121-0.303	pCi/L	5		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 Collection Dates: 04/24/24	0.219	0.101-0.219	pCi/L	5		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Collection Date: 08/13/25	6.8	ND-6.8	ug/L	60	n/a	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Collection Date: 08/13/25	6.32	ND-6.32	ug/L	80	n/a	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

VIOLATION:

Location:	**Date:**	**Manganese Result**	**Manganese MCL**
Tank Well/W01	2/27/2025	0.24 mg/L	0.10 mg/L
Tank Well/W01	5/20/2025	0.27 mg/L	0.10 mg/L
Tank Well/W01	8/6/2025	0.19 mg/L	0.10 mg/L
Tank Well/W01	10/21/2025	0.19 mg/L	0.10 mg/L

During each quarter of 2025, we exceeded the MCL for manganese at Tank Well/W01. It is important to note that water from the Tank Well contributes minimally to your water supply and is not indicative of the water you are drinking. We have contracted with a local engineering firm and will be moving forward with a treatment plan to ensure manganese is always kept below the EPA's allowable limit. Manganese is mostly an aesthetic issue. Noticeable effects related to manganese concentrations above 0.5 mg/L include a black to brown water color, black staining, and/or a bitter metallic taste.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

While 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. Grandview Terrace 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. The EPA is now requiring public water systems to complete Lead Service Line Inventories (LSLI). If you would like more information on your systems LSLI, please contact Alejandro Sabogal at 775-830-6943.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Please call our office if you have questions. We at Grandview Terrace work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. 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.

EXPLANATIONS:

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. The MCLs are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was developed) drinking 2 liters of water every day for a lifetime, only 1 of those people may experience the described health effect.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.