

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

It is also important that residents have their private wells tested to ensure safe drinking water.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm 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, stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

AT-RISK POPULATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 healthcare 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) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

Concerning Arsenic in Our Water: Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic also may cause other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Carson City Water System meets the EPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, you should know that EPA's MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community's understanding of arsenic-related health effects and the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in 2025 was 19 p.p.b. with compliance based on the Alternative Monitoring Plan locational running annual average which was always in compliance with the standards.

Concerning Fluoride: 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 develop 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 younger than 9 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.

Concerning Lead in Our Water: Carson City Public Works Water Division conducted the required tap sampling for lead and copper in August and September of 2023, with the help of 30 of our customers. The sampling was accomplished through the cooperation of the homeowners and residents, who were asked to sample their water from a kitchen or bathroom faucet. We thank these customers for their help in meeting our regulatory obligations. These samples were taken to determine the contribution of distribution system pipes, faucets, fixtures and household plumbing and/or solder to the lead and copper levels in the water. All the sites sampled had results below the action limit for lead and copper in 2023. Compliance with the standards for lead and copper sampling is based on the 90th percentile sample results coming in under the action level for both lead and copper. The samples taken in 2023 indicated continued compliance with the standards for lead and copper. Our next lead and copper sampling will be in 2026. Carson City Public Works has completed a lead service line inventory, which can be found at <https://www.carsoncity.gov/government/departments-g-z/public-works/divisions/water>. No lead service lines were found.

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. Carson City Water System 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 the Carson City Water System at 775-887-2355. 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>.

Concerning Nitrate in Our Water: Even though Carson City Water System meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your healthcare provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity; therefore we test for nitrate at least annually and monthly at sources determined to be vulnerable. The highest level for nitrate found during 2025 was 5.02 ppm.

2026 Water Quality Report



Carson City has performed quarterly PFAS testing

Carson City utilizes seven wells for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) sampling representing the various aquifers the system uses, and none of those samples had detections. There were no detections of PFAS in our UCMR5 during 2024 to 2025.

On April 10, 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for six PFAS compounds. In May of 2025 the EPA announced a new plan for regulating per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act procedures. The new version of the rule is retaining its maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS but pulling back on its use of a hazard index and regulatory determinations for additional PFAS. It also extends the deadline for compliance with the new regulations by two years, moving the deadline to 2031. EPA plans to issue a proposed rule in fall 2025 and a finalized rule in spring 2026.

Since these regulations are currently in flux, Carson City Water System proactively began quarterly testing for 25 PFAS compounds at all sources in 2025 even though the proposed new rule only regulates two of them. This quarterly testing is being performed under a grant program from the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection’s Bureau of Safe Drinking Water. This sampling and testing will enable us to better react to any regulatory changes, and to plan ahead for PFAS compliance.

We did detect various PFAS compounds in some of our wells during the quarterly sampling. The chart below shows a summary of all the sampling results.

The results are reported in nanograms per liter. Nanograms per liter is parts per trillion; one nanogram per liter or part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Summary of Quarterly All PFAS Results All Sources, in nanogram/liter (ng/L)				
	Ave	Min	Max	MCL
PFOA**	0.93	0.43	1.63	4.00
PFOS**	1.25	0.51	2.00	4.00
PFHxS	14.27	0.33	35.10 *	10.00
Hazard Index (HI)	1.74	0.07	3.51	1.0
PFBS	2.13	0.57	4.28	No MCL, used in HI calculation
PFBA	1.33	0.75	2.12	none
PFHpA	0.60	0.40	0.83	none
PFHxA	2.79	0.47	5.67	none
6:2 FTS	2.51	2.35	2.65	none
PFPeA	2.64	0.68	5.13	none
PFPeS	3.84	1.15	6.24	none
PFPpA	1.50	1.32	1.68	none
11 detections out of testing for 25 PFAS compounds				
* The highest levels are from one particular well which we have stopped using until we determine how to proceed.				
** These two are the proposed regulated PFAS.				
These results include the two PFAS that are in the proposed new rule and all the available testing for other unregulated PFAS compounds.				

Carson City Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 2024-2025

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program was developed in coordination with the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The data set from samples collected under the UCMR program are some of the primary sources of occurrence and exposure information the Agency uses to develop regulatory decisions for emerging contaminants.

The detection of a UCMR 5 contaminant above the MRL (minimum reporting levels) does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself. Rather, the implications of the detection should be judged considering health effects information (which is often still under development or being refined for unregulated contaminants).

Carson City’s sampling for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR 5) was started in October of 2024 and concluded in September of 2025. Below is a summary of the results of the sampling performed in October and December of 2024. We sampled and tested 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium at seven sites throughout the system representing the aquifers used by the system. No PFAS compounds were detected in the UCMR5 testing.

DETECTIONS

Unregulated Contaminant	MRL* (µg/L)	Range found (µg/L)	Average Level found	Major Sources
Lithium	10	10 – 59.2	30	Lithium is a naturally occurring metal which is found in many soils especially in the western United States and is found in a variety of foods. It has numerous commercial uses including as a main component of batteries. Lithium is also used as a pharmaceutical to treat certain medical conditions.
*MRL is the method reporting limit, or the lowest limit that the method used for testing will be accurate.				

If you have questions about this testing or the results please contact Mike Smith, Carson City Public Works Environmental Control Foreman, at 775-283-7376 or email mjsmith@carsoncity.gov.

Yes, Carson City has hard water

Water is an excellent solvent and readily dissolves minerals it contacts. As water moves through soil and rock, it dissolves very small amounts of minerals and holds them in solution. Calcium and magnesium dissolved in water are the two most common minerals that make water “hard.”

The hardness of water is referred to by three types of measurements: grains per gallon, milligrams per liter (mg/L), or parts per million (ppm). Typically, the water produced by Carson City is considered “moderately hard” to “very hard.”

Hard water requires more soap and synthetic detergents for home laundry and washing and contributes to scaling in water heaters and other equipment. However, water hardness has some benefits, as calcium and magnesium are nutrients that humans need. In addition, the hardness coats our plumbing, helping to prevent corrosion of plumbing and piping, reducing metal contamination from iron, copper and other metals.

Point-of-entry ion exchange (water softener) devices are used in some households to remove hardness and iron from water. Each divalent ion (e.g. Ca2+ or Mg2+) in the water is replaced by two sodium ions. Softening will have aesthetically beneficial effects such as reducing scaling in pipes, fixtures and water heaters, and improving laundry and washing characteristics, but it also increases the sodium (and chloride) content of the drinking water.

Carson City utilizes one surface water treatment plant and has 20 wells currently in active use. The surface water treatment plant usually has very low hardness levels. Our wells have much higher hardness, picking up the minerals as the water moves through the soil. Hardness varies throughout our water system depending on the water sources in use and water usage in the system. We periodically perform unrequired sampling and testing throughout the city to determine the hardness and other chemical attributes of the water reaching our customers. For more information about the water hardness in your neighborhood, please contact Carson City Public Works, Environmental Control at 775-887-2355.

Overall Picture of Carson City Water System at population of 60,266

3 Groundwater Basins:
Carson Valley Dayton Valley Eagle Valley

4 Surface Water Sources:
Ash Canyon 0.96 - 291 NTU
Kings Canyon 0.73 - 43.30 NTU
Marlette-Hobart 0.71 - 8.99 NTU
Quill surface water treatment plant is being rebuilt and was not used in 2025. Source water sampling was performed for informational purposes.

21 active and 9 inactive Municipal Production Wells,
1 Surface Water Treatment Plant that uses 3 surface water sources, and 1 inter-tie to utilize purchased ground water

2024 — Total Storage Capacity
25,700,000 gallons in 14 above ground tanks

Average Water Demands (MGD = Million Gallons per Day)
Average Winter Demand 4.93 MGD
Average Summer Demand 12.9 MGD
Peak Day Summer Demand 18.9 MGD

Carson City currently owns 18,648 Acre-Feet (Ac-Ft) of water which, to date 17,602 are “usable” water rights. The City used approximately 10,716 Ac-Ft in 2025. At a population of 75,000 it is predicted that the City’s water usage will be approximately 16,500 Ac-Ft. The Water Utility also has available 3,200 Ac-Ft of drought storage water rights, which cannot be assigned to new development, but can only be used for emergency purposes and system safety factors, such as in times of severe drought (State Engineer Order 1140).

Source Water Protection
Carson City’s Source Water Protection Plan was updated in 2023. It was endorsed by NDEP and adopted by the Board of Supervisors in December 2023. The plan’s goal is to establish a partnership between the public, private and community interests to protect the watershed, public health and the environment through an aggressive all-inclusive protection program. The program will focus on a preventative rather than reactive response to protecting our vital water resources.

Other Monitoring
In addition to the testing we are required to perform, our water system voluntarily tests for many additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain the water is safe and of high quality.

Please share this report information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Inorganic Contaminants									
Analyte	Year Tested	Units	Ave	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Notes and Major Sources	Violation
Alkalinity	2025	ppm	73.60	6.42	100.00	15.00		Secondary Contaminant	No
Arsenic, Total ¹	2025	ppb	6.42	0.00	19.00	10.00	0.00	Erosion of natural deposits, compliance based on locational running annual average for some sources, all averages were below the MCL.	No*
Barium	2025	ppb	36.26	13.00	80.00	2000.00		Secondary Contaminant, erosion of natural deposits	No
Bromide	2025	ppb	36.52	8.10	75.00	2000.00			No
Calcium	2025	ppm	48.25	17.00	100.00			Provided as information only	No
Chloride	2025	ppm	15.54	0.92	66.00	250.00		Secondary Contaminant	No
Copper	2025	ppb	11.65	1.30	47.00	1300.00		No MCL, Action level for copper per rule used	No
Fluoride	2025	ppm	0.46	0.05	1.40	2.00	4.00	Natural Deposits, 4.00is the Federal standard, Nv has the lower 2.00 standard	No
Iron	2025	ppm	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.30	0.00	Secondary Contaminant	No
Lead	2025	ppb	0.82	0.54	1.90	10.00	0.00	No MCL, Action level for lead per rule	No
Magnesium, Total	2025	ppm	4.00	2.20	5.50			Provided as information only	No
Manganese, Total	2025	ppm	0.03	0.00	0.12	0.10		Secondary Contaminant	No
Methylene Blue Active Substances	2025	ppm	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.50		Secondary Contaminant	No
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2025	ppm	1.99	0.00	5.02	10.00		Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, natural deposits	No
Nitrite	2025	ppm	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00		Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, natural deposits	No
Odor at 60 C (TON)	2025	TON	2.00	0.00	2.00	3.00		Secondary Contaminant	No
PH	2025	Units	7.95	7.60	8.30	6.5 to 8.5		Secondary Contaminant	No
Potassium	2025	ppm	2.42	0.95	3.50			Provided as information only	No
Sodium	2025	ppm	19.12	9.10	90.00			Provided as information only	No
Sulfate	2025	ppm	147.40	4.20	370.00	500.00		Secondary Contaminant	No
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2025	ppm	301.35	130.00	720.00	1000.00		Secondary Contaminant	No
Total Organic Carbon	2025	ppm	0.68	0.67	0.69			Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by products. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. See results of Disinfection By Products testing below.	No
Zinc	2025	ppb	11.33	5.10	22.00	5000.00			No
* Compliance with MCL was based on annual average which was always below the MCL									
** Violation of Secondary Contaminant Levels in July of 2024, monthly repeat sampling results at the well in question are all less than secondary MCL.									
Lead & Copper ²									
Analyte	Year Tested	Units	90th percentile	AL**	Sites over AL			Major Sources	Violation
Copper, Total	2023	ppm	0.34	1.30	0.00			Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits	No
Lead, Total	2023	ppm	0.00	0.02	0.00			Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits	No
** AL is the Action Level, if the 90th percentile sample is over the AL the system must take action to make the water less corrosive.									
The next Lead and Copper samples will be taken in the summer of 2026 with the assistance of some of our customers.									
Microbiological Contaminants									
Analyte	Year Tested	Units	Ave	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources	Violation
Turbidity ³	2025**	NTU	0.28	0.10	0.55	5.00	1.00	Decay of natural and manmade deposits. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria. These organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	No
Total Coliform ⁴	2025	present or absent	0.00	0.00	0.00	4 samples or repeat samples confirmed present/month	0.00	Coliforms are bacteria that occur naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne organisms may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.	No
Chlorine Residual ⁵	2025	ppm	0.54	0.05	1.88	4.00		Additive for disinfection of water	No
** The surface water treatment plant was not in use in 2025, so no turbidity for surface water treatment was recorded. These turbidity measurements are at gournwater sources.									
Radioactive Contaminants ⁶									
Analyte	Year Tested	Units	Ave	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources	Violation
Alpha, Gross, Adjusted *	2025	pCi/L	-0.94	0.00	18.10	15.00	0.00	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Beta, Gross **	2025	pCi/L	7.89	2.73	18.90	50 ***	0.00	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Radium 226	2025	pCi/L	0.50	0.25	0.92		0.00	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Radium 228	2025	pCi/L	0.83	0.45	1.58		0.00	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Uranium ICAP/MS	2025	ppb	19.52	5.40	61.00	30****	0.00	Erosion of natural deposits	No
* Compliance with MCL for Gross Alpha is based on Alpha Gross minus Uranium, and Compliance with MCL is based the annual average which was always below the MCL									
** Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/L, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required.									
*** The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern.									
**** Compliance with MCL based on site specific running annual average which was always below the MCL.									
Disinfection Byproducts ⁷									
Analyte	Year Tested	Units	Ave	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources	Violation
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	ppb	24.00	0.00	0.00	60.00		By-Products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	ppb	27.00	0.51	11.00	80.00		By-Products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Volatile Organic Contaminants									
Analyte	Year Tested	Units	Ave	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources	Violation
Chloromethane	2025	ppb	0.72	0.59	0.89	80.00		By-Products of drinking water chlorination for disinfection	No
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2024	ppb	0.11	0.00	0.11	50.00		Discharge from chemical factories, flame retardants.	No

An Explanation of the Water Quality Data Table

The table above shows the results of our water quality analysis for 2025. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation [the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), the ideal goals for public health], Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to the abbreviations used.

ARSENIC¹ — Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic also may cause other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Carson City Water System meets the EPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, you should know that EPA's MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community's understanding of arsenic-related health effects and the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in 2024 was 7.8 ppb, based on LRAA at the site.

LEAD & COPPER² — Compliance with the Action Level for lead and copper is based on the 90th percentile level, meaning if the level at the 90th percentile is over the Action Level the system must take actions to reduce lead and / or copper in the system. The results of the 90th percentile in the 2023 round of sampling were below the Action Levels for both lead and copper. If present, elevated levels of 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. Carson City 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 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TURBIDITY³ — The MCL allowable for turbidity is dependent on the treatment used. Carson City uses Diatomaceous Earth filtration, so the MCL for turbidity in our treated water is 1.0 NTU. Turbidity has no health effects; however, turbidity can interfere with the disinfection of the water as well as provide a medium for microbial growth.

TOTAL COLIFORM⁴ — Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. No samples taken during 2025 had present results for total coliform. Call Mike Smith at 775-283-7376 or email mjsmith@carsoncity.gov.

CHLORINE RESIDUAL⁵ — Chlorine residual is measured at the Quill Water Treatment Plant under the Surface Water Treatment Rule, and throughout the system weekly under the Total Coliform Rule. Under the Surface Water Treatment Rule the water leaving the Quill Water Treatment Plant cannot be less than 0.2 mg/L chlorine for more than 4 hours, and cannot exceed 4 mg/L. The water in the distribution system must have a minimum of 0.05 mg/L chlorine for greater than 97% of the samples taken each month.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS⁶ — Compliance with the standard is based on a running annual average from specific sample sites where samples are taken monthly. All of the water reaching our customers in 2025 was in compliance with the Radionuclide Rule standards.

- Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as *photons and beta radiation*. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as *alpha radiation*. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS⁷ — Carson City began sampling for the Disinfection Byproduct Rule 2 in October of 2012. Compliance is based on a locational running annual average of 60 µg/L for Haloacetic Acids and 80 µg/L for Total Trihalomethanes. In 2025, 9 quarterly samples were taken from around Carson City and the average at each site was calculated. Results remained well below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over prolonged periods may be at a higher risk for developing cancer, with Trihalomethanes also putting them at greater risk for developing problems with the kidneys, liver or central nervous system.

Key Abbreviations

BSDW – Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (a section of the NDEP)

CCR – Consumer Confidence Report

Contaminant – any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water

ECA – Carson City Public Works Environmental Control Authority

EPA – US Environmental Protection Agency

Herbicide – any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation

LIMS – Laboratory Information Systems

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level, the maximum concentration allowed in drinking water

MGD – Million Gallons per Day

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.

NDEP – Nevada Department of Environmental Protection

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units. This unit is a measure of the turbidity of the water as scattering of light, using an instrument and method approved by EPA and NDEP

BSDW.

pCi/L – Picocuries per Liter. Picocuries is a measure of radioactivity

ppm – mg/L = parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb – µg/L = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

ppt – ng/L = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter



2025 – 2026 Public Works Water Projects

- The Quill Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Project began construction in January of 2025. Site earthwork and demolition is underway while new process equipment is being procured. This project is expected to be completed in late 2026. Modernization of the treatment technology at this critical treatment facility will expand our usage of surface water sources from Ash and Kings Creeks and the Marlette / Hobart Lake Water System.
- Carson City Public Works had four tanks inspected and cleaned in 2025. These were the Timberline #1 and #2 Tanks, the Voltaire Tank, and Ash Tank #1. We have a rotating 5-year cycle of tank care so that each tank is inspected and cleaned approximately every 5 years.
- Carson City Public Works rehabilitated the Tanstaafl Tank (a 500,000-gallon water storage tank) in the spring of 2026 as part of its recently completed Tank Rehabilitation Plan. This work included a new interior and exterior coating and access safety improvements.
- Water line replacement projects that have been completed or are underway in this past year include:
 - North Curry and West Park Street Water and Sewer Project including installation of water main from West Adams to West Park Street was constructed in 2025.
 - William Street Complete Street Project water main replacement from Carson Street to Saliman Road began construction in summer of 2025.
- This past winter Carson City completed well rehabilitation at Well 5 to replace faulty equipment and restore pumping capacity.
- Other water system improvements and studies that have been completed or are in the works recently include:
 - Master Planning update of the northeast area of Carson City was performed to ascertain potential development impacts and related infrastructure improvements required.
 - A Water Quality Assessment Review was undertaken in early 2026 to identify potential improvements that could be put in place to expand the use of our available water sources. This effort is the initial step in a larger city-wide Master Plan update anticipated to be undertaken later this year.

We'll be happy to answer any questions about Carson City Water and our water quality. For more information contact Mike Smith at 775-283-7376 or Joe Reyna at 775-283-7356. Learn more about the Carson City Public Works at www.carsoncity.gov.

MEMBER: Nevada Rural Water Association, American Water Works Association, Water Environment Federation, American Public Works Association, University of Southern California - Foundation for Cross Connection Control, Re-Use Nevada, The Groundwater Foundation, Carson City Subconservancy District, California Water Environment Association, Nevada Water Environment Association

El informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Nevada Source Water Assessment Integrated Source Water Protection Plan Program Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (NDEP BSDW)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act was amended in 1996 to include a requirement for Source Water Assessment, which NDEP BSDW completed in 2005. A summary of the initial assessment can be viewed in person at NDEP BSDW offices at 901 S. Stewart Street, Carson City NV 89701. Appointments are suggested; please call 775-687-9503.

NDEP BSDW created the Integrated Source Water Protection Plan Program (ISWPP) in 2010. Carson City completed and adopted the Community Source Water Protection Plan (CSWPP) under this program in 2014. Carson City Public Works, along with our partners in source water protection, updated the CSWPP in 2023. The CSWPP can be viewed on-line at www.carsoncity.gov. Please call 775-887-2355 for more information or if you have questions.

Water System Contact Information

- Water System Name: Carson City Public Works - Water System
- County: Carson City
- BSDW System ID Number: NV0000015
- Number of Connections: 20,835
- Population Served: 60,266
- Address: Carson City Public Works - Water System, 3505 Butti Way, Carson City NV 89701
- Owners Rep: Andy Hummel, Utility Manager
- Phone 775-283-7357; Fax 775-887-2164
- Email: ahummel@carsoncity.gov
- Operator: Joe Reyna, Water Operations Supervisor
- Phone 775-283-7356; Fax 775-887-2164
- Email: jreyna@carsoncity.gov