

COLD CREEK CANYON HOMEOWNERS NV0004000

Consumer Confidence Report – 2026

Covering Calendar Year – 2025

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that was 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:

LEROY DAINES Water Treatment & Distribution Operator

at

702-556-8069.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Well 01	Ground Water
Well 03	Ground Water

[About Your Source Water](#)

The water provided to Cold Creek Canyon Homeowners comes from two wells that draw water from the Indian Springs Valley Area hydrographic basin (#161) that is recharged by runoff from precipitation and snowmelt.

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 to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the source water assessment, please contact us.

[Message from US 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.

[Water Conservation Tips](#)

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400-gallons of water per day!? Luckily, there are many easy ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a huge difference. Try some of the following: take short 4–5-minute showers, which only use up to 5-gallons of water compared to 50-gallons for longer showers or baths; shut off water while brushing your teeth or shaving; use a water-efficient showerhead; adjust the sprinklers so only your lawn is watered.

[Lead Service Line Inventory](#)

During the calendar year 2024-2025 our water system was required by the EPA to submit a lead service line inventory. Our system established an inventory of service line materials and identified lead service lines (if any.) This inventory is publicly available to water consumers. Please contact Bill Wolfe at 702-491-3639 if you would like a copy of this inventory.

[Additional Information for Nitrate](#)

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

[Additional Information for Gross Alpha & Radon](#)

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[Additional Information for Arsenic](#)

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.

[Additional Information for Cryptosporidium](#)

Cryptosporidium, a naturally occurring microscopic organism, is found in 95% of all surface water in the US. If ingested, this organism can cause gastrointestinal distress and fever. Filtration alone is generally effective at destroying microorganisms, such as Cryptosporidium.

[Additional Information for Lead](#)

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. COLD CREEK is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact FORT APACHE ANN NE WATER ASSOC at 702-556-8069. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before being treated may 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 one (1) sample per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence 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.

[Water Quality Data](#)

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done 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.**



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.

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 more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter found in water that alters it’s quality.

Pesticide: A substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals.

Herbicide: A substance that is toxic to plants, used to destroy unwanted vegetation



Testing Results

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	No positive results were detected.	MCL (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month) 1 positive monthly sample.	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Date	90 TH Percentile	Range	Unit	Action Level	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	7/20/2022	253	4.2 - 410	ppb	1300	0	Naturally present in environment; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	7/20/2022	.7	0 – 1.3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	7/9/2025	Well 01: None Detected Well 03: None Detected	ppb	10	10	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	7/9/2025	Well 03: None Detected	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	7/9/2025	Well 01: None Detected Well 03: None Detected	ppm	10	10	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	7/9/2025	Well 01: None Detected Well 03: None Detected	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
SELENIUM	7/9/2025	Well 03: None Detected	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
BARIUM	7/9/2025	24	ppb	2000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA	5/21/2024	0.418	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
URANIUM	5/21/2024	1.75	ug/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 226	5/21/2024	0.351	pCi/L	30	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.
RADIUM 228	5/21/2024	0.372	pCi/L	30	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Unit	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
CHLORIDE	7/9/2025	Well 01: None Detected Well 03: None Detected	ppm	400	Can cause a salty taste to water.
SULFATE	7/9/2025	Well 01: 8.6 Well 03: 8.1	ppm	500	Can cause a salty taste to water.
TDS	7/9/2025	Well 01: 260 Well 03: 250	ppm	1000	Can cause hardness, deposits, colored water, staining and salty taste to water.
MAGNESIUM	7/9/2025	Well 01: 15 Well 03: 16	ppm	150	Found in rivers, streams and oceans.
MANGANESE	7/9/2025	Well 01: None Detected Well 03: None Detected	ppb	50	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations

During the 2025 calendar year, Cold Creek Canyon Homeowners is required to include an explanation of the water system's violations with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
FAILURE ADDRESS DEFICIENCY (GWR)	TT	GROUNDWATER RULE	1/4/2025
FAILURE ADDRESS DEFICIENCY (GWR)	TT	GROUNDWATER RULE	1/4/2025 - 4/9/2025

Health Information About the Above Violation(s)

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Significant Deficiencies

- One (1) significant deficiencies were unresolved and lapsed after EO CY2025:
 1. Operator inspection report of tanks.



If you would like to request a paper copy of this report, please contact Bill Wolfe via phone at 702-491-3639.

Prepared by: Hailey Helmer | Utility Services, Inc. | Hailey@utilityservnv.com | Office: 702.556.8069

