

## 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse North Edwards Water District a 760-769-4520 o 13525 Fran Street North Edwards, CA 93523 para asistirlo en español.*

### Water System Information

Water System Name: North Edwards Water District

Report Date: 3/18/2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01 and Well 02 are located within the North Edwards Water District's (NEWD) service area. Well 02 was not used during 2023, therefore, this report does not include water quality results from Well 02. Well 01 was the primary source of drinking water for the NEWD between January - November 2023. In December 2023, the primary drinking water source was changed to the Antelope Valley-East Kern (AVEK) Water Agency interconnection.

Both wells owned by the NEWD are kept on standby for emergency use only. If the wells must be used during an emergency, we will send out a notification to all customers. Because the NEWD switched drinking water sources in 2023, the water quality data in this report is split into two time periods. Water quality data from NEWD's Well 01 is summarized in the section covering January – November 2023, and water quality data from active AVEK sources are summarized in the section covering December 2023. AVEK provided water from six groundwater wells in December 2023, therefore, only water quality data from those sources are summarized in this report.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A drinking water source assessment was completed for both wells. A copy of this assessment can be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water's Tehachapi District Engineer, Jesse Dhaliwal: (661) 335-7318 or [Jesse.Dhaliwal@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Jesse.Dhaliwal@waterboards.ca.gov)

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: At the District office 13525 Fran Street North Edwards, CA 93523 on the 3rd Monday of every month.

For More Information, Contact: Dan DeMoss, Chief Water System Operator (916) 661-7761

### About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023, and may include earlier monitoring data.

### Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Term	Definition
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
NR	Not required
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units
N/A	Not applicable
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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, 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, that 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, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### **Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

### **Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. The North Edwards Water District 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## **About Your Drinking Water Quality**

### **Drinking Water Contaminants Detected**

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, or MRDL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. We were not required to take corrective actions, however, we replaced the existing sample taps as a best practice.

**Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria**

Microbiological Contaminants	NEWD January – November 2023		AVEK December 2023		MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation			
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

NEWD							
Lead & Copper	Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2023	12	11	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	12	0.17	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Note: Data provided in Table 2 is from the NEWD. AVEK is not subject to the lead and copper rule.

**Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	NEWD January – November 2023			AVEK December 2023			MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Date	Level Detected	Range	Date	Level Detected	Range			
Sodium (ppm)	2022	110	N/A	2021	44.5	41 - 48	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2022	62	N/A	2021	215	180-240	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	NEWD			AVEK			MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
	January - November 2023			December 2023					
	Date	Level Detected	Range	Date	Level Detected	Range			
<b>Arsenic (ppb)</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>32.5*</b>	<b>31-34</b>	2023	4.1	2.9-5.4	<b>10</b>	<b>0.004</b>	<b>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics</b>
Total Chromium (ppb)	2022	12	N/A	2021	ND	ND	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	1.6	N/A	2021	0.2	0.1-0.2	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2023	1.1	N/A	2023	2.2	1.3-2.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2022	ND	N/A	2018 - 2022	3.7	ND-9.7	50	5	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	7.1	N/A	2020 - 2021	4.5	ND-7.7	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	NR	NR	NR	2018 - 2021	2.2	ND-4.7	50	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2021	6.5	N/A	2020 - 2021	6.0	5.3-6.8	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloromethane (ppb)	2019	ND	N/A	2018 - 2023	0.6	ND-1.7	5.0	4.0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	NR	NR	NR	2018 - 2023	4.7	ND-16	10	6	Breakdown of heptachlor

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	NEWD January - November 2023			AVEK December 2023			MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Date	Level Detected	Range	Date	Level Detected	Range			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2023	10	0.7-10	2023	46.5	9.5-56	80	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2023	3.1	ND-3.1	2023	13.5	ND-24	60	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	0.96	0.6-2.4	2023	0.94	0.9-1.0	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	NEWD January- November 2023			AVEK December 2023			MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Date	Level Detected	Range	Date	Level Detected	Range			
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	0.13	N/A	2021	0.05	N/A	5	None	Soil runoff
Color (mg/L)	2022	5.0	N/A	2021	ND	N/A	15	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	380	N/A	2021	387	330-430	1,000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	610	N/A	2021 - 2022	625	586-663	1,600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2022	38	N/A	2021	68	61-76	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	76	N/A	2021	53	45-66	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Foaming Agents (ppb)	2022	ND	N/A	2015 - 2021	21	ND-73	500	None	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

**Table 6. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Arsenic MCL Violation	The level detected exceeds the MCL	January – November 2023	Along with the State Water Resources Board, we finalized the interconnection with AVEK in December 2023.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.