

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Nuevo Water Company 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 or at <http://epa.gov/lead>.

The Division of Drinking Water (DDW), in collaboration with the California Department of Education, has taken the initiative to begin testing for lead in drinking water at all public K-12 schools. In early 2017, DDW and Local Primacy Agencies issued amendments to the domestic water supply permits of approximately 1,200 community water systems so that schools that are served by a public water system could request assistance from their public water system to conduct water sampling for lead and receive technical assistance if an elevated lead sample is found. To further safeguard water quality in California's K-12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746 published on October 12, 2017, effective January 1, 2018, requires community water system to test lead levels, by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. Nuevo Water Company has completed the required lead testing at three school sites within our district; all sample results indicated non-detection.

Nitrate in Drinking Water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm (Nitrate as "N") is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of skin. Nitrate levels (reported as "N") above 10 ppm may also effect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant woman and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should as advice from your health care provider.

www.nuevowater.com

Nuevo Water Company
PWS ID#CA3310026
30427 11th Street
Nuevo, CA 92567

Nuevo Water Company Board of Director Meetings

Our Board meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month beginning at 8:30 am.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Cinthia Robbins at (951) 928-1922.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Nuevo Water District a 30427 11th St. Nuevo, CA 92567 o (951) 928-1922 para asistirlo en español

NUEVO

WATER COMPANY

PWS ID#CA3310026

2022

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The water you received in 2022 was a blend of 50% imported water purchased from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) and 50% groundwater from Nuevo Water Company's (NWC) Piester Well located in the Lakeview Groundwater Sub-basin.

Source Water Assessment

This plan is an assessment of the delineated areas around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination in 2017. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply; fertilizer application and low density septic systems. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

Septic System – High Density

Septic System – Low Density

Other Animal Operations

Housing – High Density (>1 House/0.5 Acres)

Crops – Irrigated

Fertilizer, Pesticide/Herbicide Application

A copy of the complete assessment is available for review at NWC office during regular business hours. You may also request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Cinthia Robbins at (951) 928-1922.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (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.

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.

Substances that Could be in 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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

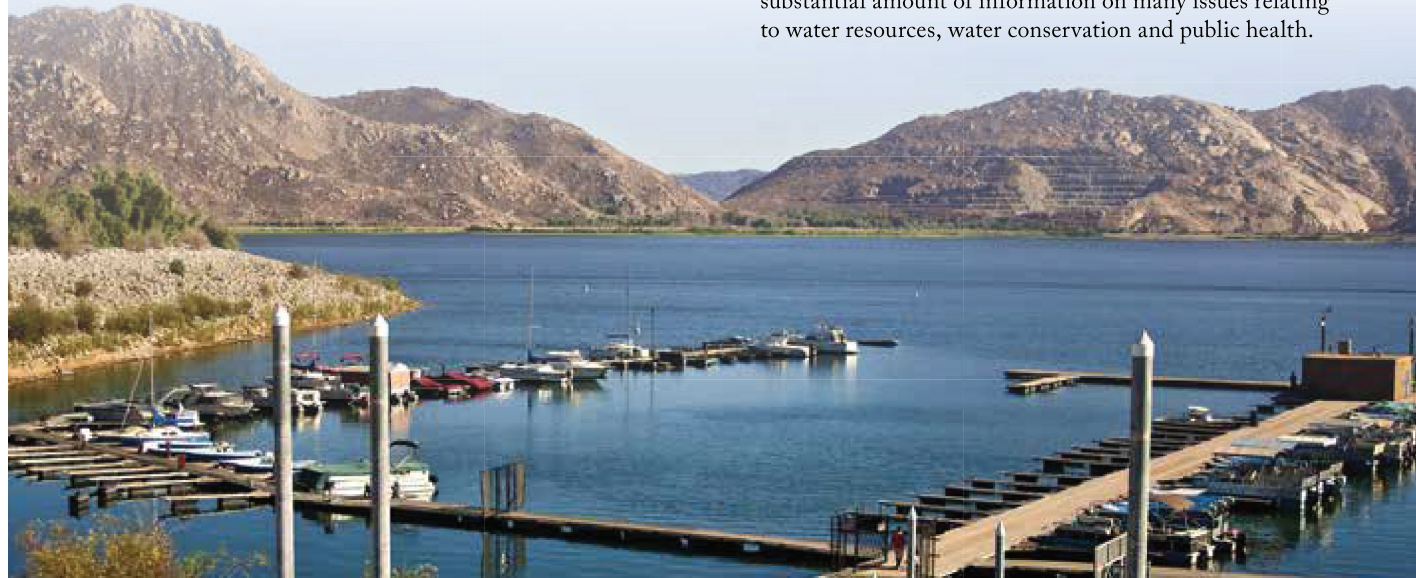
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in this table. For additional information and data visit <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr> or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-water>) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health.



During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Definitions

In the table above, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

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.

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.

MRL – minimum reporting level

N/A – not applicable

ND (Not Detected) – indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

NL – notification level

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) – MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal) – 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 EPA.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) – measure of the radioactivity in water.

TON (Threshold Odor Number) – a measure of odor in water.

Treatment Technique (TT) – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter) – a unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

2022 - BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING RESULTS						
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	# of Positives	Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (E. coli)	0	0	0	Routine sample & repeat sample total coliform positive, and one is fecal or E. coli positive	0	Human & animal fecal waste

TAP WATER SAMPLING FOR LEAD & COPPER								
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Date	Samples Collected	90th Percentile	No. Sites above AL	AL	PHG	Sites > AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (ppb)	2022	20	<0.005	0	15	0.2	0 OF 20	Corrosion of internal household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	2022	20	0.076	0	1.3	0.3	0 OF 20	Corrosion of internal household plumbing

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT MONITORING						
Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids				Level Detected		
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Date	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2022	80	N/A	29.0 - 83.0	58.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2022	60	N/A	4.9 - 24.0	20.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	[4 as Cl ₂]	0.42 - 0.72	0.56	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs						
Radioactive Contaminants				Level Detected		
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Uranium (pCi/L)	2017 - 2022	20	0.43	2.4 - 2.6	2.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2017 - 2022	15	0	ND - 3.21	ND	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs						
Inorganic Contaminants				Level Detected		
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic (ppb)	2018 - 2022	10	0.004	2.5 - 2.8	2.65	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	2018 - 2022	1	2	0.11 - 0.35	0.23	Erosion of natural deposits - Oil drilling & mtal refinery waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2018 - 2022	2.0	1	0.21 - 0.30	0.23	Erosion of natural deposits - Water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate - as "N" (ppm)	2022	10	10	0.46 - 6.3	4.73	Natural deposits erosion - Fertilizer runoff - Septic tank leaching
Perchlorate (ug/L)	2021 - 2022	6	1	ND - 2.60	1.30	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (ug/L)	2021 - 2022	50	30	ND - 6.80	3.40	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufactures; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive).

CONTAMINANTS W/ SECONDARY MCLs						
Aesthetics				Level Detected		
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Date	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloride (ppm)	2021 - 2022	500	N/A	77 - 380	240.50	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits - Industrial wastes
Odor (TON)	2022	3	N/A	ND - 1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (EC) (uS/cm)	2021 - 2022	1600	N/A	525 - 1500	1214.00	Substances that form ions in water - Sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2021 - 2022	500	N/A	45 - 228	134.50	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2021 - 2022	1000	N/A	312 - 1200	902.00	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits - Sea water influence

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Other Parameters				Level Detected		
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Boron (ppb)	2022	NL = 1000	N/A	122 - 165	137.00	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Hardness (ppm)	2021 - 2022	N/A	N/A	119 - 540	405.00	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2021 - 2022	N/A	N/A	60 - 110	103.50	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	2022	NL = 50	N/A	27	27	Naturally occurring; Industrial waste processes

SPECIAL SAMPLING FOR OTHER CONTAMINANTS						
EPA-UCMR3 Quartely Monitoring				Level Detected		
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Date		PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Molybdenum (ppb)	2022		N/A	10	10	Naturally occurring - Metal production - Electronics Industry
Strontium (ppb)	2022		N/A	8.4	8.4	Erosion of natural deposits