

Information on the Internet

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

Source Water Assessment

This plan is an assessment of the delineated areas around our listed source 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 2023. The sources are considered most vulnerable to low density septic systems, which are assumed to be present within each delineated capture zone. A copy of the complete assessment is available for review at NWC office during regular business hours.

Public Water System ID: CA3310026



Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the table. For additional information and data visit: <https://www.epa.gov/dwacmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 949-1581.



Nuevo Water Company Board of Director Meetings

Our Board meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. All Shareholders and Customers are encouraged to attend.

- 2024 Calendar
- Quarterly Meeting Schedule @ 6:00 PM
 - ✓ July 09 – 6:00 PM
 - ✓ November 12 – 6:00 PM
 - Regular Meeting Schedule @ 8:30 AM
 - ✓ July 23
 - ✓ August 13 & 27
 - ✓ September 10 & 24
 - ✓ October 8 & 22
 - ✓ November 26
 - ✓ December 10



Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Nuevo Water Company at 951-928-1922.

Este informe contiene information muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Nuevo Water District a 30427 11th Street, Nuevo, CA 92567 951-928-1922 para asistirlo en espanol.

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 through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presents of animals or from human activities. 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.

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 contamination 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 949-1581.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as 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 (Center 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline> or mail your comments to EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. (Mail Code 4606M), Washington, DC 20460.

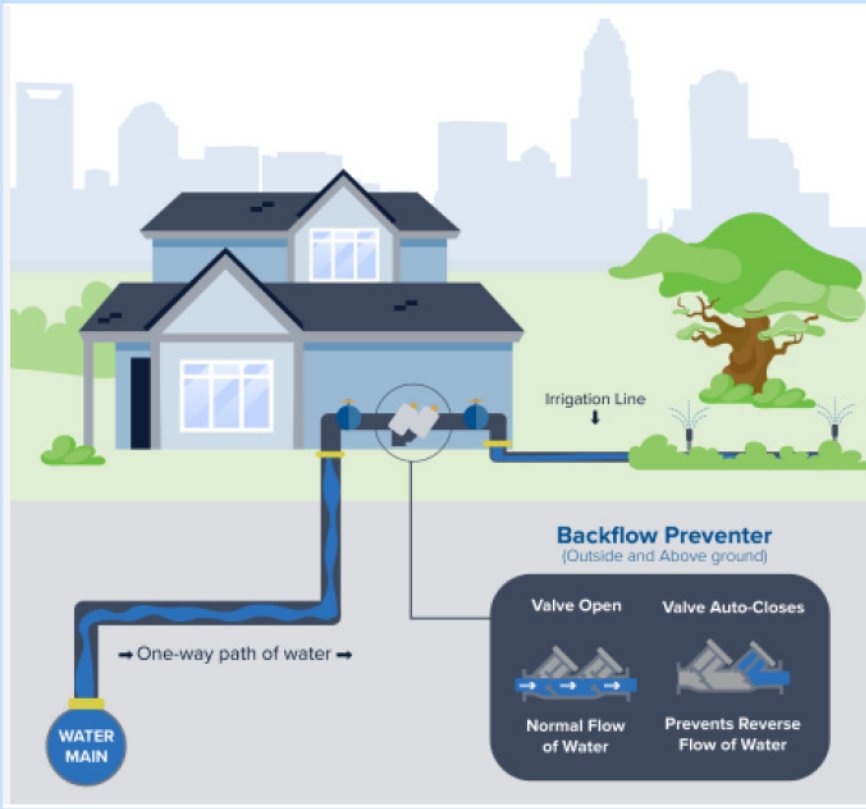
Nitrate in Drinking Water

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 affect 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 provide.



Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NWC 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>



Backflow Prevention

Protecting your drinking water supply is everyone’s responsibility. State regulations require residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial customers served by a public water system to protect the public water system from potential contamination. Under certain conditions water from private plumbing can flow into the public water distribution system, this is referred to as backflow. In order to prevent potential backflow, some customers are required to install and maintain backflow prevention devices on the main water service lines. NWC is working to build a foundation of awareness regarding the importance of backflow prevention. If you have any questions or would like more information about backflow prevention, please contact NWC at 951-928-1922.



What are PFAS?

Thousands of chemicals make up PFAS – also known as “forever chemicals.” They are used in industry and consumer products like nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, and stain resistant furniture.

PFAS are not naturally found in the environment and can build up and persist over time causing serious health effects in humans.

PFAS Drinking Water Standards

The science is clear, exposure to certain PFAS are linked to harmful health effects. Today, EPA is establishing the first-ever nationwide, legally enforceable drinking water standards to protect communities from PFAS in their drinking water.

EPA is working to protect communities from PFAS contamination. Learn more about EPA’s PFAS Strategic Roadmap here: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024>

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The water you received in 2023 was a blend of 69% groundwater from Nuevo Water Company’s (NWC) Well located in the Lakeview Groundwater Sub-basin & 31% imported water purchased from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). To enhance efficiency and reduce dependency on more expensive retail water, NWC has increased demand monitoring efforts. This strategy has enabled us to better integrate local groundwater into our supply. This approach has significantly reduced the need for supplemental water purchases, showcasing our proactive stance in resource management.

Water Sampling

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile or synthetic organic contaminants. The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentration 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 below, you may find unvnamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand the terms we've provided the following definitions.	
Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that if, exceed trigger treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for level of disinfectant added for water treatment 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.
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 US Environmental Protection Agency.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that additional of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminant that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)	Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. PGHs are set by the California EPA.
Not Applicable (NA)	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Not Detected (ND): Indicates that the substance was found by laboratory analysis.	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.
Notification Level (NL)	Picocurie Per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the odor in water.
Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micograms Per Liter (µg/L): One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.	Threshold Odor Number (TON): A measure of odor in water.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	Microsiemens Per Centimeter (µS/cm): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

2023 - 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
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	[4 as Cl ₂]	0.48 - 0.78	0.70	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2023	60	N/A	4.2 - 18.0	20.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppb)	2023	80	N/A	22.0 - 62.0	62.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2023	80	N/A	2.2 - 3.4	2.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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)	2023	20	0.43	ND - 2.3	1.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2023	15	0	ND - 4.2	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	2023	50	0	No Range	7.1	Decay of natural and man-made 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)	2021 - 2023	10	0.004	2.3 - 2.5	2.44	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	2021 - 2023	1	2	ND - 0.35	0.24	Erosion of natural deposits - Oil drilling & mtl refinery waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2021 - 2023	2.0	1	ND - 0.33	0.18	Erosion of natural deposits - Water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate - as "N" (ppm)	2023	10	10	1.9 - 8.0	4.74	Natural deposits erosion - Fertilizer runoff - Septic tank leaching
Perchlorate (µg/L)	2023	6	1	ND	ND	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 (µg/L)	2021 - 2022	50	30	ND - 6.80	4.70	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 - 2023	500	N/A	54 - 380	291	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits - Industrial wastes
Odor (TON)	2023	3	N/A	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (EC) (µS/cm)	2021 - 2023	1600	N/A	374 - 1500	1250	Substances that form ions in water - Sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2021 - 2023	500	N/A	26 - 229	82	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2023	1000	N/A	214 - 1300	868	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)	2023	NL = 1000	N/A	107 - 201	169	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Hardness (ppm)	2021 - 2023	N/A	N/A	82 - 540	425	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (µg/gal)	2023	N/A	N/A	4.8 - 18	10	
Sodium (ppm)	2021 - 2023	N/A	N/A	39 - 115	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	2022	NL = 50	N/A	No Range	27	Naturally occurring; industrial waste processes

SPECIAL SAMPLING FOR OTHER CONTAMINANTS						
EPA - Quarterly Monitoring			Level Detected			
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Date	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Molybdenum (ppb)	2022	N/A	No Range	10	Naturally occurring - Metal production - Electronics Industry	
Strontium (pCi/L)	2018	N/A	No Range	0.222	Erosion of natural deposits	
Lithium (µg/L)	2023	9	ND - 23	5.75	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.	

SPECIAL SAMPLING FOR OTHER CONTAMINANTS						
EPA - Quarterly Monitoring - PFAS (PER - AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES)			Level Detected			
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Date	MRL	Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003 - 0.0044	0.0028	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist rease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003 - 0.0044	0.0030		
Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (µg/L)	2023	0.004	0.0 - 0.0046	0.0012		
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (µg/L)	2023	0.004	0.0040 - 0.0070	0.0058		
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	0.00 - 0.0037	0.0018		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003	<0.003		
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003	<0.003		
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (µg/L)	2023	0.004	<0.004	<0.004		
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003	<0.003		
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoA) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003	<0.003		
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.002	<0.002		
11-chloroicosafluoro-3oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11CL-PF30SUs) (µg/L)	2023	0.005	<0.005	<0.005		
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9CL-PF30NS) (µg/L)	2023	0.002	<0.002	<0.002		
4,8-dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003	<0.003		
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (µg/L)	2023	0.005	<0.005	<0.005		
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (µg/L)	2023	0.005	<0.005	<0.005		
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic a (8:2 FTS) (µg/L)	2023	0.005	<0.005	<0.005		
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic a (4:2 FTS) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003	<0.003		
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic a (8:2 FTS) (µg/L)	2023	0.005	<0.005	<0.005		
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA) (µg/L)	2023	0.004	<0.004	<0.004		
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003	<0.003		
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003	<0.003		
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahепtanoic acid (PFdHA) (µg/L)	2023	0.02	<0.02	<0.02		
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) (µg/L)	2023	0.004	<0.004	<0.004		
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) (µg/L)	2023	0.003	<0.003	<0.003		

This Consumer Confidence Report was prepared and approved under the guidelines of the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.