

Nacimiento Water Company (NWC)

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report, prepared in April of 2025, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2024.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Nacimiento Water Company (805) 472-2540 para asistirlo en español.

About our Water: Our water comes from wells below Lake Nacimiento. These wells are fitted with galleries of perforated pipe covered by several feet of sand, which acts as a pre-filter to remove some of the larger particulate contaminants. This source is considered under the direct influence of surface water and must, therefore, meet all the more stringent treatment requirements of a surface water source.

Drinking Water Source Assessments were completed for our wells in October of 2024. These sources were considered most vulnerable to contamination due to recreational activities in the lake covering the wells. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

CDPH Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200
Carpinteria, CA 93013

You may request that a summary of the assessments be sent to you by contacting: Jeff Densmore, District Engineer 805-566-1326

If you have questions, or would like more information about your water, call (805) 472-2540 and talk to Tim Bean or Tom Alena

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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.

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 (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: Water Boards permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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, that 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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Water Resources Control Board (Water Boards) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Water Boards regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables A, B, C, D, and E list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for Nacimiento Water Company (NWC). The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Water Board 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, are more than one year old.

TABLE A. SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Reporting Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/29/24	10	2.0	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/29/24	10	.130	0	1.3	0.3	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE B. SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	10/9/24	10	10	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/9/24	140	140	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE C. DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
TTHM's [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly	57	26- 92	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	Quarterly	66	46-96	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Fluoride (ppm)	10/9/24	0.15	0.12-0.15	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Bromate (mg/L)	Monthly	<1	<1	10	0.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine (mg/L)	every 4 hours	1.98	0.9-2.9	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	10/23/24	0.065	0.065	10	20	Naturally occurring from erosion of chromium deposits	Long-term exposure may result in liver toxicity, gastrointestinal tumors, and liver cancer.
Barium (ug/L)	10/9/24	39	39	1000	2000	Naturally occurring	Long-term exposure over MCL can cause increased blood pressure and changes in heart rhythm
Asbestos (million fibers per liter, MFL)	12/17/24	0.177	0.177	7	7	Naturally occurring, and from industrial processes	Can cause lung cancer when fibers attach to lungs
Mercury (ug/L)	10/9/24	ND	ND	2	1.2	Naturally occurring	Toxic levels of mercury can cause neurological damage.

TABLE D. DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SDWS	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Boron(mg/L)	10/9/24	0.041	0.041	1	N/A	Leaching from natural deposit
Color (PCU)	9/18/24	1	1	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb)	3/25/24	3.7	2.8-3.7	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	10/9/24	310	310	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	10/9/24	35	35	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	10/9/24	220	220	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	every 4 hours	0.29	0.06 - 0.29	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Iron (ug/L)	12/3/24	<20	<10-20	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Silver (ug/L)	10/9/24	<10	<10	100	N/A	Industrial discharges
Threshold Odor @60deg C(TON)	9/18/24	2.0	2.0–1.7	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 health care providers. USEPA/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. Nacimiento 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.

TABLE E - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

<i>Treatment Technique *</i>	Coagulation, Flocculation, Pressure Filtration, and Sand Filtration
<i>Turbidity Performance Standards **</i> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1. - Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3. - Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.29 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results that meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectant.

Table F. Violation of a MCL, MDRL, AI, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Deadline missed for 2023 Electronic Annual Report (EAR), emergency notification plan and bacteriological sample site plan	NWC did not submit EAR, emergency notification plan, and bacteriological sample site plan in a timely manner.	May 2024	NWC will submit EAR by April 1,2025 and the emergency notification plan and bacteriological sample site plan have been approved.	No health risks were immediate due to missing deadlines.
MCL violation on HAA5	Haloacetic acids (HAA5) are produced as a by-product of the disinfection process	November 2024	NWC has replaced filter media in 75% of our filters over the past months. Also we are undertaking a more aggressive flushing program of our distribution system.	Some people drinking water containing HAA5 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Deadline missed for 2023 CCR	Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) must be approved and submitted to all water customers by July 1st each year	July - Dec 2024	NWC will submit CCR by July 1st each year.	No health risks were immediate due to missing deadlines.