

## 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html> or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Nitrate in Drinking Water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm 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 above 45 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 provider.

**Nuevo Water Company**  
PWS ID#3310026  
30427 11th Street  
Nuevo, CA 92567

### **Nuevo Water Company Board of Director Meetings**

Our Board meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, beginning at 7 p.m., at the Office of the Company, 30427 11th Street, Nuevo, CA 92567.

### **Questions?**

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Edward M. Piester, Operations Manager at (951) 928-1922.

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

# NUEVO WATER COMPANY

PWS ID#3310026



## 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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## Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The water you received in 2014 was a blend of 26% imported water purchased from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) and 74% 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 2001. 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 sources most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants; agricultural / irrigation wells and non-irrigated crops. A copy of the complete assessment is available for review at the Company office during regular business hours. You may also request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Edward M. Piester at (951) 928-1922.

## All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must 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.

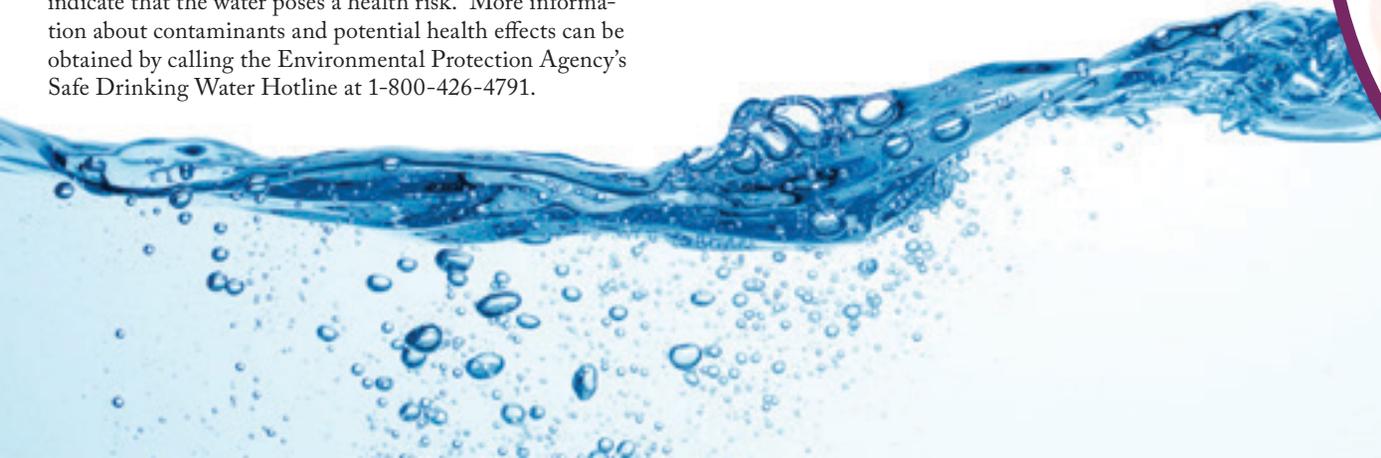
## Important Health Information

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 ([www.epa.gov/watrhome](http://www.epa.gov/watrhome)) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([www.cdc.gov](http://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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average Detected	Range	Typical Source
Aluminum (ppm)	2012/2014	No	1000	600	30	21-39	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppm)	2012/2014	No	1000	2000	244	221-270	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	No	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.7	0.2 - 2.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)*	2014	No	80	N/A	42	16-87	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)*	2014	No	60	N/A	16	6-29	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2012/2014	No	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.2 - 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as No3 (ppm)	2014	No	45	45	29	23-36	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012/2014	No	15	(0)	2.34	2.1-2.6	Erosion of natural deposits

\* Results are a combination of Stage 1 and Stage 2 disinfection byproduct testing.

TAP WATER SAMPLES							
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	AL	PHG	Amount Detected (90th percentile)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2013	No	1.3	0.3	0.14	0/20	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES							
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	Violation Yes/No	MCL	PHG	Average Detected	Range	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2012/2014	No	500	NA	314	293-337	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2012/2014	No	15	NA	<1	ND - <1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (TON)	2012/2014	No	3.0	NA	<1	ND - <1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (micromhos) (µS/cm)	2012/2014	No	1600	NA	1098	1052-1149	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2012/2014	No	500	NA	62	62-63	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012/2014	No	1000	NA	654	348-764	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES						
Substance (Unit)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG	Average Detected	Range	Typical Source
Alkalinity (ppm)	2012/2014	NA	NA	112	109-114	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	2012/2014	NA	NA	111	103-120	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (ppm)	2012/2014	NA	NA	362	341-389	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2012/2014	NA	NA	32	30-34	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (units)	2012/2014	NA	NA	7.8	7.8-7.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	2012/2014	NA	NA	5.4	5.3-5.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2012/2014	NA	NA	85	84-86	Erosion of natural deposits

## 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:

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

**Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)** – an important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known

or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or 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.

**NA** – not applicable

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

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

**NS** – no standard

**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 ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ )** – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

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

**$\mu\text{S/cm}$  (microsiemens per centimeter)** – a unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

