Nacimiento Water Company (NWC)
2023 Consumer Confidence Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report, prepared in June of 2024, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2023.

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 2023. 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 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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10/11/23	5	1.8	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10/11/23	5	<0.03	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)	10/11/23	9.9	9.9	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/11/23	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	35	20-60.3	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	50.4	36.5-77.8	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)	10/11/23	0.13	0.13	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)	12/6/23	<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	2.19	.8-2.9	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use water containing chlorine well 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.

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	10/11/23	210	210	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Boron(mg/L)	10/11/23	<0.05	<0.05	1	N/A	Leaching from natural deposit
Chloride (ppm)	10/11/23	6	6	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (PCU)	10/11/23	3	3-12	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb)	6/20/23	<10	<10	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	6/20/23	240	240	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	10/11/23	35	35	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	10/11/23	170	170	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	every 4 hours	0.29	0.06-.29	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Iron (ug/L)	10/11/23	310	310	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Mercury (ug/L)	10/11/23	<0.20	<0.20	2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Methylene Blue Active Substance (mg/L)	10/11/23	0.16	0.16	0.5	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Nickel (ug/L)	10/11/23	<5	<5	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrite combined with Nitrogen (mg/L)	10/11/23	<0.20	<0.20	10	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	10/11/23	<0.40	<0.40	10	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Silver (ug/L)	10/11/23	<0.5	<0.5	100	N/A	Industrial discharges
Threshold Odor @60deg C(TON)	10/11/23	3	3	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. 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. 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

Treatment Technique *	Coagulation, Flocculation, Pressure Filtration, and Sand Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards ** (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 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
MCL violation on HAA5 & TTHM	HAA5 & TTHM are produced as by-products of the disinfection process	April - June 2023	We have made several changes to our treatment process to better remove organic compounds, namely adding filter stages	Some people who drink water containing HAA5 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes (TTHM) 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 & TTHM monitoring and reporting violation	HAA5 & TTHM should be monitored quarterly	Summer 2023	Laboratory that handles our water quality mishandled the given sample. NWC did not resubmit a sample in a timely manner.	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.
Bromate monitoring and reporting violation	NWC did not submit bromate results to the district water board & NWC did not sample for April 2023	2023	NWC measures Bromate monthly and will summarize and report as required. NWC will insure monthly sampling.	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Lead & Copper monitoring & reporting violation	NWC measured 5 households, but should have measured 10. Also samples were collected outside the required time frame of June 1 to September 30, 2023. NWC collected in October 2023.	Summer 2023	NWC will add 5 more households to our sampling list for 2024. NWC will sample in the required time frame of June 1-September 30, 2024.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.