

Annual Water Quality Report

Reporting Year 2025



Presented by Nuevo Water Company

PWS ID#: CA3310026

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present this year's annual water quality report to you. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The water you received in 2025 was a blend of 70% groundwater from NWC's well located in the Lakeview Groundwater Subbasin and 30% imported water purchased from Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). Demand monitoring efforts have enabled NWC to better integrate local groundwater into our supply.

Source Water Assessment

This plan assesses 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. The water 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's corporate office during regular business hours.

Important Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.



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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It's not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips.



- Automatic dishwashers use three to six gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Nuevo Water Company Board of Directors Meeting

Nuevo Water Company (NWC) Board of Directors meetings are held at the corporate headquarters, 30427 11th Street, Nuevo, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8:30 a.m. More information can be found at nuevowater.com.

Non-English-Speaking Populations

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

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

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead, 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 epa.gov/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Please contact us at (951) 928-1922 if you would like more information about the inventory.

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:

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 that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

What Is a Cross-Connection?

A cross-connection is any point where a drinking water system is connected to another source that could contaminate the water supply. These connections are a serious concern because they can allow pollutants, chemicals, or nonpotable water to enter clean drinking water lines.

Cross-connection contamination can occur in two main ways:

Backpressure: When the pressure in a connected system (such as a boiler, irrigation system, or fire sprinkler system) becomes greater than the pressure in the drinking water line, potentially forcing contaminants back into the potable water supply.

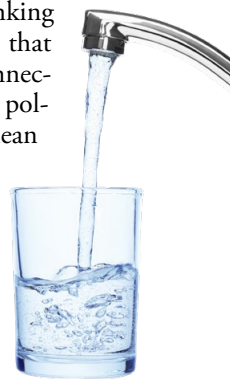
Backsiphonage: When the pressure in the drinking water system drops due to events like water main breaks or high water demand, creating a vacuum that can draw contaminants into the system.

Common cross-connection risks in homes include outdoor faucets and garden hoses. For example, a hose submerged in a swimming pool, placed in a bucket of chemicals, or attached to a pesticide sprayer can allow contaminants to enter the water system. Even hoses left on the ground may come into contact with fertilizers, animal waste, or other pollutants. Improperly installed or malfunctioning toilet fill valves can also pose a risk.

To protect public health, actual or potential cross-connections must be either eliminated or properly controlled using backflow prevention assemblies. The assemblies are designed to prevent contaminated water from flowing back into the drinking water supply and must be correctly installed and regularly maintained.

Water providers routinely survey residential, industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities to identify potential cross-connections and ensure proper protection is in place. Backflow prevention assemblies are also inspected and tested annually to confirm they are functioning effectively.

For more information about cross-connection control and backflow prevention, contact Nuevo Water Company.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring 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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	0.35	ND–0.35	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	0.67	0.64–0.74	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2024	50	(100)	ND	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fecal Indicator <i>E. coli</i> [Ground Water Rule] (positive samples)	2025	0	(0)	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	0.18	ND–0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	15	(0)	4.6	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	50 ¹	(0)	16.6	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	15.8	3.2–16	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2025	10	20	1.0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	5.09	3.7–8.4	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2025	6	1	2.83	2.5–3.5	No	An inorganic inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries; historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2017	5	0.019	0.034	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2025	TT	NA	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2025	TT	NA	2.2	1.6–3.0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	48.3	20–62	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	2.3	ND–2.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	0.3	0.13	0.016-0.32	0/20	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	2.9	ND-16	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	238	47–320	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (TON)	2025	3	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.9	7.8–8.7	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	1,357	329–1,400	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	62	19–193	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2025	1,000	NA	694	500–1,000	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ²

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	390	66–520	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasional borate, silicate, and phosphate
Boron (ppb)	2025	100	ND–169	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	2024	107	18–140	Naturally occurring mineral
Hardness (gr/gal)	2025	16.6	4.7–20.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Lithium (ppb)	2024	ND	ND–9.1	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; used as pharmaceuticals and in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	24.9	8.6–39	Naturally occurring mineral
Molybdenum (ppb)	2022	10	NA	Naturally occurring; metal production; electronics industry
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppb)	2023	0.0034	ND–0.0044	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppb)	2023	0.0032	0.003–0.0041	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppb)	2023	0.0045	0.0004–0.0046	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppb)	2023	0.0062	0.0040–0.0069	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppb)	2023	0.0035	0.0030–0.0037	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2025	3.3	2.14–4.8	Naturally occurring mineral
Sodium (ppm)	2025	95.3	35–110	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium (pCi/L)	2018	0.222	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	2022	27	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste processes

¹The SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

²Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.



Count on Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:



- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water.
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions.
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results.
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry.
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels.
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies.
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.

Additional Information

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

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

TT (Treatment Technique): 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.

