

CITY OF NEWMAN

938 Fresno Street ♦ PO Box 787
Newman, California 95360

CITY OF NEWMAN 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Date: June 1, 2012



The City of Newman protects and maintains the quality of our water by:

- *Drinking Water Source Assessment and Well Head Protection of the City's wells.*
- *Monitoring current research and regulations on drinking water.*
- *Enforcing our Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connections program.*

For more information on your water quality or questions about this report, please contact the City of Newman Public Works Department at 862-4448 or 862-3725. City Council meetings are regularly scheduled on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at 1200 Main Street, for public participation, and all water customers are welcome to attend.

This report, produced by the City, conforms to the federal regulation that requires each community water system to provide customers with annual information about the quality of the drinking water. This includes details about sources and quality; regulations that protect public health; programs that protect the water quality of our supply sources; and the treatment that assures our drinking water meets or surpasses all Federal and State standards. We hope the information presented here enhances your understanding and gains your confidence in the quality and integrity of the water you drink and use everyday.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

From the Source to the tap

The City of Newman's water is supplied from four deep ground water wells. These wells are operated and maintained by certified operators. The City's water supply is disinfected using chlorine in the form of Sodium Hypochlorite at an average chlorine residual of 0.4 mg/l (parts per million). These wells are the only source of supply available at the present time. To make sure your water is consistently safe, water samples are taken on a weekly basis. Samples are drawn from numerous locations throughout the water distribution system and also directly from the wellhead prior to chlorination. Our certified operators, and Geo Analytical laboratories, a contract state certified water quality laboratory test samples both in-house and in the lab. These tests verify that our water supply continues to meet or exceed water quality standards established by state and federal regulatory agencies.



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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban 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 septic systems.
- 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, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

- **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 MCLG) 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 effect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS 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)

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department (Food and Drug Branch) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. In addition, 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Newman Water Department was completed on February of 2001. The sources are considered the most vulnerable to the following activities: dry cleaners, gas stations, parks and storm drain discharge.

A copy of the completed assessment is available at the Newman City Hall, 938 Fresno St., Newman, CA 95360 or at the Dept. of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 31 E. Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, CA 95202. You may request a copy of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Newman Water Dept. (209) 862-4448 or the Dept. of Public Health Services at (209) 948-7696.

- **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 USEPA.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the 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 (800-426-4791).

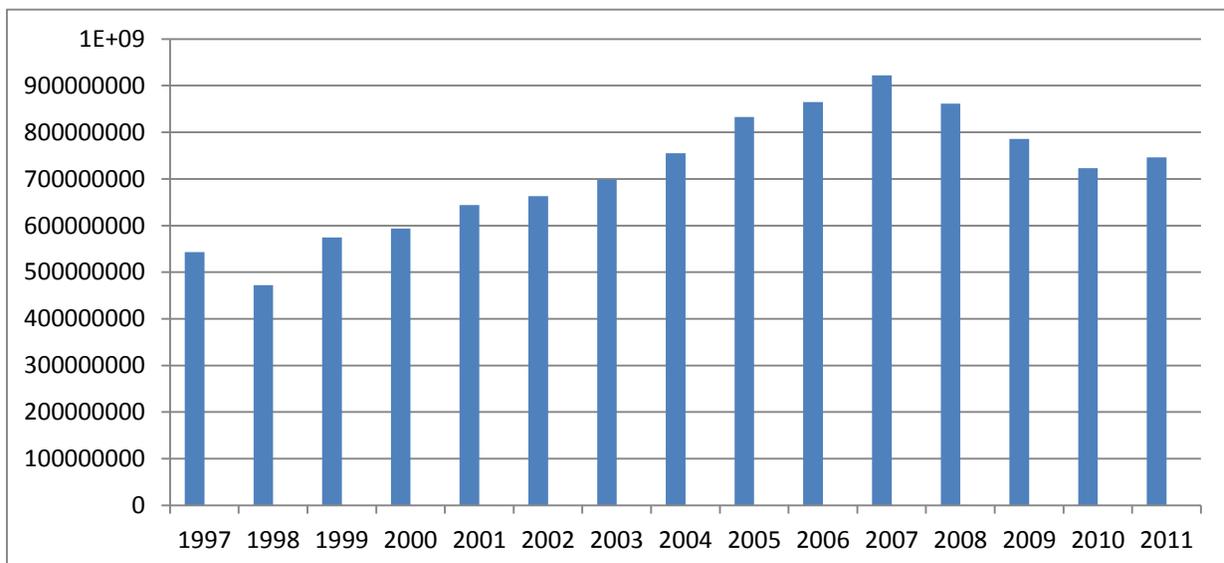
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. The City's water department 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>.

Gallons of Water Used Per Year

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1997 – 543,344,000 | 2005 – 832,740,000 |
| 1998 – 472,447,000 | 2006 – 864,906,943 |
| 1999 – 574,256,000 | 2007 – 922,284,000 |
| 2000 – 593,417,000 | 2008 – 861,198,000 |
| 2001 – 643,732,000 | 2009 – 785,510,000 |
| 2002 – 663,289,000 | 2010 – 723,162,000 |
| 2003 – 698,289,000 | 2011 – 746,132,000 |
| 2004 – 755,247,000 | |

Gallons of Water Used Per Year



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Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department of Public Health requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a 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 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|------|---|
| (Sample Date July 13, 2009 – July 22, 2009) | | | | | | |
| Lead and Copper | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. Sites exceeding AL | AL | MCLG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) | (in a month) 30 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | (In the year) 30 | 0.4 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

| Table 2 – 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) | 7/29/11 6/23/10 | 129 | 103-148 | None | None | Generally found in ground and surface water. |
| Hardness (ppm) | 7/29/10 6/23/11 | 425 | 300-500 | None | None | Generally found in ground and surface water. |

| Table 3 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|--|
| Chemical or Constituent (and Reporting Units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 7/29/10 6/22/11 | 0.5 | ND-2.0 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass/electronics production wastes. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 7/29/10 6/22/11 | 0.2 | 0.16-0.23 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2011 | 23.1 | 14.7-37.4 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Total Chromium (ppb) | 6/12/08 7/29/10 | 22.5 | 15-32 | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/l) | 2010-2011 | 3.86 | 2.91-4.98 | 15 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium (pCi/l) | 2010-2011 | 4.53 | 2.5-5.86 | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

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| Table 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMNANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|--|
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2010-2011 | 231 | 141-308 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2010 2011 | 169 | 155-189 | 500 | N/A | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Specific Conductance (micromhos/cm) | 2011 | 1597 | 1360-1890 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2011 | 1033 | 934-1190 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits. |

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

| TABLE 5 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR CHLORINE RESIDUALS FROM THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | +Level Detected | Range of Detections | MRDL | MRDLG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2010 | 0.19 | 0.07-0.17 | 4 | 4 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

+The level detected is the highest quarterly result for four quarters of monitoring. Quarterly monitoring is conducted once every three months.

Specific conductance (SC) and total dissolved solids (TDS) were found at levels that exceeded their secondary MCLs of 1600 uS/cm for SC and 1000 ppb for TDS at a number of the City's wells. The secondary MCLs were set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The elevated SC levels are due to substances that form ions when in water and the elevated TDS levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

CITY OF NEWMAN WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM APRIL 1, 2012 - NOVEMBER 15, 2012

Mandatory Water Conservation in the City of Newman began on April 1, 2012. The following limitations on customer usage are in effect from April 1 through November 15.

1. There shall be NO OUTDOOR WATERING OR IRRIGATING between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.
2. It shall be unlawful for any person to hose down driveways, sidewalks, building exteriors or parking lots without a quick-acting, shut-off hose nozzle.
3. Water waste shall include the use of lawn sprinklers when it is raining; the watering of lawns, ground cover, shrubbery and trees in a manner or to an extent which allows substantial amounts of excess water to run off the area being watered.
4. Quick-acting shut-off hose nozzle required for car washing.

IMPORTANT

Persons violating the above regulations will be warned the first time. The second time, a first violation citation of \$25.00 will be issued; then a second violation of \$50.00; and a third violation of \$100.00. After the third violation, the City will give the customer notice and discontinue water service.

Please direct any questions regarding this issue to the Public Works Department at 862-4448.

Cuidad de Newman

Reporte de la calidad del agua

Fecha de Reporte: Junio 1, 2011

El agua potable utilizada por la Ciudad de Newman proviene de pozos profundos ubicados alrededor de la ciudad. Estos pozos y las líneas de distribución del agua son muestreados una vez por semana para asegurar que el agua que usan cumplan las normas de calidad todo el tiempo. Toda el agua que se distribuye en Newman es desinfectada usando Cloro en forma de Hipoclorito de Sodio. El Cloro que en forma residual contiene esta agua varia de acuerdo a las necesidades locales.

El agua proveniente del subsuelo contiene una mezcla mayor de sales minerales. Estas sales minerales le dan un mal sabor a el agua. Este mal sabor puede ser eliminado usando filtros de agua para los cántaros. Este tipo de agua es la característica que hace que denominemos a estas aguas "Duras". La dureza se debe en mayor parte al contiendo de calcio disuelto en el agua. Este calcio es exactamente igual al que usted consume en las vitaminas o en las tabletas antiácidas que se adquieren en las farmaciás. Su efecto es totalmente inofensivo para los humanos. Sin embargo, el agua "dura" puede manchar las llaves y accesorios de baño obligándolos a usar mayores cantidades de detergentes para limpiarlos. El Calcio que se encuentra en el agua no representa peligro para su salud, es un mineral que normalmente nuestro organismo requiere y se encuentra en las vitaminas que usted toma o en las tabletas antiácidas que usa para combatir la acidez Estomacal. La dureza del agua puede variar dependiendo de la fuente que se use.

En el año de 2006 el agua para uso humano que se consume en la Ciudad de Newman nunca ha excedido el nivel máximo de contaminación (MCL) para cualquier químico. No ha habido violaciones variaciones o excepciones del estandar requerido para el agua potable. Los resultados en pozos profundos cumplen perfectamente con el nivel federal recomendado para contaminantes (MCLG) o el Public Health Goal (PHG) para carbon tetrachloride, DBCP, PCE, El impacto en la calidad del agua es innegable.

PROGRAMA DE CONSERVACIÓN DEL AGUA ABRIL 1, 2012 – NOVIEMBRE 15, 2012

Programa de conservación obligatorio en la Cuidad de Newman comenzando el 1^{ro} de Abril Las siquientes limitaciones de uso de agua estaran en efecto hasta el 15 de Noviembre.

1. Esta prohibido regar los jardines exteriores o irrigar durante las horas de 1 de la tarde a 6 de la tarde.
2. Sera ilegal para cualquier persona lavar su vereda o acera, el exterior de su casa o edificio o estacionamiento sin una boquilla para la manguera de desconcción automática de acción rápida.
3. Malgasto o derroche de agua incluye el uso de regaderas automáticas cuando llueve, y regar el zacate, las plantas, los arbustos, y los arboles de manera que permita cantidades sustanciales de exceso de agua a salirse del area que se este regando.
4. Para lavar su auto se necesitara una boquilla para la manquera de desconexión automática de acción rápida.

IMPORTANTE

Las personas que violen las regulaciones descritas en esta hoja seran advertidas la primer vez y la Segunda violación resultará en una multa de \$25.00 y la tercera violación \$50.00 y la cuarta violación \$100.00. La Quinta violacion resultará en el termino de su servicio.

Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre la conservación del agua, por favor llame a Servicios Públicos, al teléfono (209) 862-4448.