

## **CITY OF NEWMAN**

1162 Main Street ♦ PO Box 787  
Newman, California 95360

# CITY OF NEWMAN 2006 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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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 Public Works Director Ernie Garza 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 State regulations that require each community water system to provide customers like you with annual information about the quality of your drinking water. This includes details about sources and quality; regulations that protect your 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.

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### 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) includes 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 byproducts 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.

#### **In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink,**

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Stockton district Office, 31 E. Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, CA 95202 or at the Newman Water Department, 1125 Fresno Street, Newman, CA 95360. You may request a copy of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Joseph Spano, District Engineer, at (209) 948-7696, or at The Newman Water Department at (209) 862-4448.

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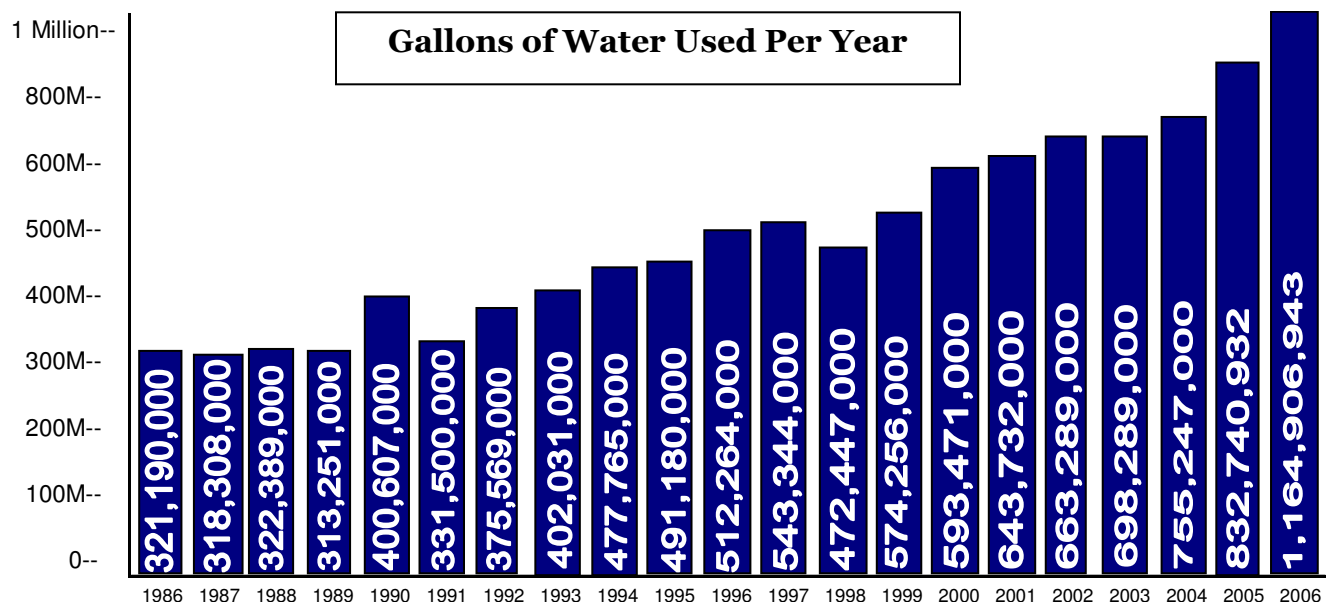
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- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLG) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the 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 effect 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).



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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. Table 6 provides the chlorine levels measured in the distribution water. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department of Health Service 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 October 13, 2006)

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	30	<5	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	30	0.5	0	1.3	0.17	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)	2004 2005	140	95-212	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	2004 2005	423	399-452	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
Fluoride (ppm)	2004 2005	0.18	0.1-0.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2006	21	8-37	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate plus Nitrite (ppm)	2004 2006	5.8	1.3-6.5	10	N/A	
Total Chromium (ppb)	2004 2005	11	0-22	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2004 2006	4.53	1.97-9.21	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/l)	2004 2006	5.03	2.75-7.32	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.

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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
*Specific Conductance (micromhos)	2004 2006	1815	1170-2060	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water seawater influence.
*Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2004 2006	955	770-1210	1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.

**Table 5 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	2006	1.3	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2006	1.4	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

**Table 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR CHLORINE RESIDUALS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	+Level Detected	Range of Detections	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	2006	0.17	0.10-0.25	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

+The level detected is the highest quarterly result for four quarters of monitoring conducted.

### Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL

**Specific Conductance (SC) and total dissolved solids (TDS)** were found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 1,600 micromhos for SC and 1,000 ppm for TDS. The MCLs were set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. The high SC levels are due to substances that form ions when in water and the high TDS levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

### Additional Information for Nitrate

**Nitrate** above 23 ppm (50% of the MCL), but below 45 ppm (the MCL) (as nitrate, NO<sub>3</sub>): 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.

### CITY OF NEWMAN WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM APRIL 1, 2007 - NOVEMBER 15, 2007

Mandatory Water Conservation in the City of Newman began on April 1, 2007. The following limitations on customer usage is 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 Ernie Garza, Director of Public Works at 862-4448.

## **Cuidad de Newman** **Reporte de la calidad del agua**

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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 varía 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 cantaros. Este tipo de agua es la característica que hace que denominemos a estas aguas "Duras". La dureza se debe en mayor parte al contenido de calcio disuelto en el agua. Este calcio es exactamente igual al que usted consume en las vitaminas o las tabletas antiácidas que se adquieren en las farmacias. 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 standard 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.

### **CUIDAD de NEWMAN** **PLAN DE CONSERVAR EL AGUA** **ABRIL 1, 2007 – NOVIEMBRE 15, 2007**

Conservación de agua mandatoria EN LA Ciudad de Newman comenzando Abril 1. Las siguientes limitaciones de uso de agua estarán en efecto de Abril 1 hasta Noviembre 15.

1. Esta prohibido regar los jardines exteriores o irrigar durante las horas de 1 de la tarde a 6 de la tarde.
2. Será ilegal para cualquier persona lavar su vereda o acera, el exterior de su casa o edificio o parqueadero sin una boquilla para la manquera de desconexión 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 árboles de manera que permita cantidades sustanciales de exceso de agua a salirse del área que se está 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 serán advertidas la primer vez y la Segunda violación resultara en una multa de \$25.00 y la tercera violación \$50.00 y la cuarta violación \$100.00. La Quinta violación resultara en el termino de su servicio.

Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre la conservación del agua, por favor llame Ernie Garza, Director de Servicios Públicos, al teléfono 862-4448.



