CITY OF NEWMAN
938 Fresno Street ♦ PO Box 787
Newman, California 95360

CITY OF NEWMAN
2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Date: June 1, 2024

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.*

From the Source to the tap

The City of Newman's water is supplied from five 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.

For more information on your water quality or questions about this report, please contact the City of Newman Public Works Department at (209) 862-4448 or (209) 862-3725, Ext. 3. City Council meetings are regularly scheduled on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at 938 Fresno Street, Second Floor, 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.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations, US Food and Drug Administration and California Law 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 (800-426-4791).
https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information

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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 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 State Water Resources Control Board at (209) 948-7696, or visit the State website at
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/NotificationLevels.shtml

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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 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 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 10 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 10 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.

Nitrate levels may rise quickly due to short periods of Time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

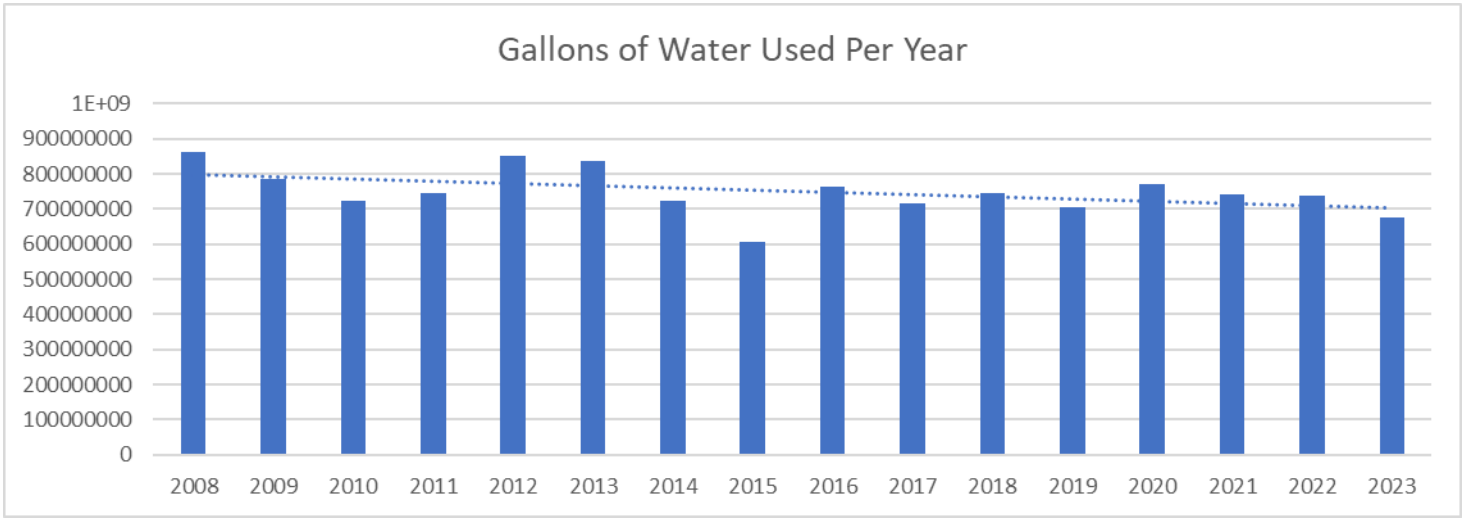
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

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 (800)426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Some people who drink water containing Hexavalent Chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Gallons of Water Used Per Year

2008 – 861,198,000	2016 – 764,765,000
2009 – 785,510,000	2017 – 714,417,000
2010 – 723,162,000	2018 – 744,660,000
2011 – 746,132,000	2019 – 705,883,000
2012 – 850,490,000	2020 – 770,182,400
2013 – 838,297,000	2021 – 741,872,835
2014 – 721,730,000	2022 – 738,014,832
2015 – 605,711,000	2023 – 676,971,187



HELP PROTECT OUR COMMUNITY'S DRINKING WATER SOURCES BY

- Disposing of chemicals properly; take your used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach our drinking water sources.
- Pick up after your pets

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6, and 7 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 State Water Resources Control Board 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 COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 (In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER
(Sample Date August 4, 2021 – August 18, 2021)

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	30	<0.005	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	30	0.33	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 3 – 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)	07/16/2020– 07/11/2022	113.6	91.5 - 180	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	07/16/2020 - 7/11/2022	394	350-430	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water.

Table 4 – 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)	01/13/2022- 07/06/2023	.2	0-.29	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	4.70	1.12-8.88	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chromium (ppb)	12/20/2022- 07-06-2023	3.94	0.0-19.7	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.

Table 4 continued on next page

Hexavalent Chromium	2018-2019	6.23	2.7-15.7	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wool preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2019-2022	3.33	0-5.76	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/l)	2019-2022	3.31	1.3-6.16	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM	2023	2.05	0-5.7	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5	2023	.59	0-1.7	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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

Table 5 – 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)	07/11/2022-7/06/2023	192	110-263	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	12/20/2021-07/06/2023	195	155-240	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance (micromhos/cm)	12/20/2021-07/06/2023	1470	1170-1670	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	12/20/2021-07/11/2023	947	735-1440	1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	07/11/2022 –7/06/2023	1.08	0.2-2.4	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

TABLE 6 - 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)	2023	0.36	0.19-.65	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.

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR INORGANIC MONITROING

Chemical or Constituent and Reporting Units	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Perchlorate (ug/L)	5/11/2022-11/8/2023	.38	0-1.90	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.

CITY OF NEWMAN
WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Due to California Drought Conditions, the City of Newman will remain on the Stage 2 Water Conservation Program.

1. There shall be NO OUTDOOR WATERING OR IRRIGATING between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.
2. Even Addresses may water on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday; Odd Addresses may water on Wednesday, Friday & Sunday. There is to be no watering on Mondays.
3. The washing down or hosing of recreational vehicles, sidewalks, gutters, outside structures, or other exterior surfaces is prohibited.
4. 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.
5. Quick-acting shut-off hose nozzle required for car washing limited to once a week.

Please visit: http://codepublishing.com/ca/newman/ for the latest updates to the City of Newman Water Conservation Program, where the State Mandated Program will take effect.

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, 2024

El agua potable que se consume en la ciudad de Newman proviene de pozos profundos localizados en diferentes localidades de la ciudad. Estos pozos y líneas de distribución de agua son analizados semanalmente para cumplir con las normas estatales de calidad. El agua que es distribuida en Newman, es desinfectada usando Cloro en forma de Hipoclorito de Sodio. El Cloro, que en forma residual contiene el agua, varía de acuerdo a las necesidades locales.

El agua proviene del subsuelo y contiene una mezcla de sales minerales. Las características de este tipo de agua se denominan como “agua dura”. La dureza se debe en mayor parte al contenido de calcio disuelto en el agua. Este calcio es igual al que se consume en vitaminas o en tabletas antiácidas que se adquieren en las farmacias y su efecto es totalmente inofensivo para los humanos. Sin embargo, el agua dura puede manchar las llaves y accesorios de los baños y el uso de detergentes será mayor que con agua que contiene menos minerales.

El agua de la ciudad de Newman no ha excedido los límites de contaminación (MCL) en ningún tipo de químico analizado. No han existido violaciones, variaciones, o excepciones del estándar estatal requerido para el agua potable. Los resultados de los pozos profundos cumplen perfectamente con el nivel federal recomendado (MCLG) (PHG) para Carbón Tetrachloride, DBCP, y PCE.

CIUDAD DE NEWMAN
PROGRAMA DE CONSERVACIÓN DEL AGUA

Debido a las condiciones de sequía en California, la ciudad de Newman permanecerá en el programa de conservación del agua en la 2da etapa.

1. Está PROHIBIDO regar los jardines exteriores entre las horas de 1:00 p.m. y 6:00 p.m.
2. Direcciones con número par pueden regar los martes, jueves y sábados; direcciones impares pueden regar los miércoles, viernes y domingos. Nadie puede regar los lunes.
3. Está prohibido para toda persona lavar con manguera de agua que no tenga una boquilla de desconexión rápida automática: El camino de entrada al garaje, banquetas, patios, estacionamientos, y el exterior de todo edificio.
4. Malgastar el agua incluye regar los jardines cuando llueve; regar fuera del área de tal manera que el agua corra por la banqueta cuando se riegue el pasto, cubre suelos, plantas y árboles.
5. Una boquilla de desconexión rápida automática se requiere cuando se lavan los autos.

IMPORTANTE

Toda persona que viole las regulaciones mencionadas en esta hoja se les dará un aviso la primera vez. La primera violación se multará con $25.00. La segunda violación se multará con $50.00. La tercera violación se multará con $100.00. Después de la tercera violación, la Ciudad dará aviso al cliente que el servicio de agua será desconectado.

Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre la conservación del agua, favor de llamar al Departamento de Obras Públicas al número: (209) 862-4448

Favor de visitar la siguiente página web: **http://codepublishing.com/ca/newman/** para ver las regulaciones más recientes sobre el Programa de conservación del Agua de la Ciudad de Newman. Donde el programa mandatorio impuesto por el Estado estará en efecto.