2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse North Edwards Water District a 760-769-4520 o 13525 Fran Street North Edwards, CA 93523 para asistirlo en español.

Water System Information

Water System Name: North Edwards Water District

Report Date: 06/23/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater and Surface Water from AVEK

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01 and Well 02 are located within the North Edwards Water District's (NEWD) service area. Well 01 and Well 02 were not used during 2024, therefore, this report does not include water quality results from Well 01 or Well 02 for 2024. In December 2023, the primary drinking water source was changed to the Antelope Valley-East Kern (AVEK) Water Agency interconnection.

Both wells owned by NEWD are kept on standby for emergency use only and the main source of water is AVEK's interconnection. If the wells must be used during an emergency, we will send out a notification to all customers. AVEK sources are summarized in the section covering January 01 2024 to December 31 2024. AVEK provided water from six groundwater wells in 2024, therefore, only water quality data from those sources are summarized in this report.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A drinking water source assessment was completed for both wells. A copy of this assessment can be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water's Tehachapi District Engineer, Jesse Dhaliwal: (661) 335-7318 or Jesse.Dhaliwal@waterboards.ca.gov

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: At the District office 13525 Fran Street North Edwards, CA 93523 on the 3rd Monday of every month.

For More Information, Contact: Dan DeMoss, Chief Water System Operator (916) 661-7761

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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.
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 (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
NR	Not required
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units
N/A	Not applicable
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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, 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 byproducts 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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: 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. North Edwards Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact North Edwards Water District and Fernando Saenz, Chief Plant Operator, at 559-623-2457. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2024 Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)
The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require all water systems to complete a lead service line inventory (LSLI) by October 16, 2024. NEWD reviewed historical building records and prioritized their focus on homes built prior to the 1986 lead pipe material ban. NEWD then conducted field surveys to identify all customer service lines in the service area built prior to 1986. 244 service lines were verified. 169 were deemed plastic/non-lead. 33 were identified as galvanized. 41 were identified as copper and 1 was unidentifiable due to inaccessibility. A copy of the 2024 Lead Service Line Inventory is available at the District office for review and published by the EPA.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 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 Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, or MRDL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	AVEK 2024		MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation			
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

NEWD							
Lead & Copper	Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	**2024**	**16***	**11**	**1**	**15**	**0.2**	**Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits**
Copper (ppm)	**2024**	**16***	**0.17**	**0**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives**

Note: Data provided in Table 2 is from the NEWD. AVEK is not subject to the lead and copper rule**. *See Table 7 for violation information.**

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	AVEK December 2024			MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Date	Level Detected	Range			
Sodium (ppm)	2024	40	33 - 47	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	210	150 - 310	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	AVEK 2024			MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Date	Level Detected	Range			
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	4.3	2.3-12	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics
Barium (ppb)	2024	29	100 - 110	2000	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chromium (ppb)	2024	ND	ND	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	0.2	0.2-0.3	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2024	2.1	1.3-5.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2024	2.7	5.2-10	50	5	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (piC/L)	2024	6.1	NA	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (piC/L)	2018 - 2021	2.2	ND-4.7	50	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (piC/L)	2024	6.3	4.1-8.4	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	AVEK 2024			MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Date	Level Detected	Range			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2024	20	15 - 24	80	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2024	3.2	2.8 - 4.0	60	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	0.97	0.18-1.35	[4]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	AVEK December 2024			MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Date	Level Detected	Range			
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	0.4	0.05 – 1.5	5	None	Soil runoff
Chloride (ppm)	2024	70	49 - 110	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (mg/L)	2024	ND	ND - 3	15	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppm)	2024	4.9	ND - 28	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	390	330-550	1,000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	660	560-870	1,600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	AVEK December 2024			MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Date	Level Detected	Range			
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	8.0	4.6 - 13	N/A	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	58	42-91	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Foaming Agents (ppb)	2024	ND	ND	500	None	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

Table 6. Detection of Contaminants without a Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	**NEWD January- November 2023**			**AVEK December 2024**			**Typical Source of Contaminant**
	Date	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	
Alkalinity (ppm)	2023	0.13	N/A	2024	150	140 - 160	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Calcium (ppm)	2022	5.0	N/A	2024	70	50 - 100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
pH (no units)	2022	8.1	7.9 – 8.2	2024	7.9	7.6 – 8.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.

Table 7. Violation of a Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Lead and Copper Sampling violation	6 months	16 out of 20 required	June to December 2024.	June – December 2024. Repeat monitoring period competed in June 2025.

What happened? What is being done?

SUSP, the contracted operator, for North Edwards Water District failed to analyze the required number of lead and copper samples during the second consecutive six-month monitoring period. We collected 20 samples, but only 16 were analyzed by the laboratory. The remaining four samples that were collected did not arrive at the contracted laboratory for analysis. SUSP has a record of the sample collection, but the laboratory does not have a record of receipt. The sample collection period for compliance ended when this error was discovered.

SUSP has since established a new sample delivery protocol to ensure samples taken to the contract laboratories are received by the laboratory.

A new round of lead and copper sample collection began in April and ended in June 2025. All required samples were collected and are in the process of being analyzed. The results will be sent to all homeowners that participated in this monitoring program and will be reported in the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report.

For more information, please contact Debra Skelton at dskelton@calruralwater.org