Consumer Confidence Report – 2023
Covering Calendar Year - 2022

This document is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are continually being made to improve their water systems. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled monthly meetings.

For more information, contact DUANE JOHNSON at 775-577-6239

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL 2 SECONDARY	Ground Water
WELL 3 PRIMARY	Ground Water

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the source water, please contact us.

Message from EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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. EPA/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).

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 EPA's safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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, 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and
petroleum production may also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system tested a minimum of 1 sample per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. For 2022, Old River Water Company did not exceed limits.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Water Quality Data

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1 - December 31, 2022. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per 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, is more than one year old. The bottom line is that the water provided to you is safe.

Testing Results for OLD RIVER WATER COMPANY

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in Calendar Year 2022				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in Calendar Year 2022							

Lead and Copper	Date	90TH Percentile		Unit		Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020	0.016	0.019	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2020	0	0	ppm	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC well #2 and or well#3	07/20/22	27	0-32	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
FLUORIDE	9/25/2019	0.34	ND - 0.34	ppm	2	4	Natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE AND NITRITE	07/19/22 07/19/22	<0.5 <0.01	0.5 ND - 0.01	ppm ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No detectable results were found in 2022							

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	MCLG
ALUMINUM	8/30/2022	0.3	0.21 – 0.3	MG/L	0.2	
CHLORIDE	7/19/2022	6	5-6	MG/L	400	

IRON	7/19/2022	.22	.21	MG/L	0.6	
MANGANESE	7/19/2022	0.06	0.037 - 0.075	MG/L	0.1	
ODOR	8/30/2022	2	1-2	TON		
SODIUM	8/30/22	56	54 - 56	MG/L	200	20
SULFATE	7/19/2022	38	36 - 38	MG/L	200	
TDS	8/30/2022	200	200-210	MG/L	1000	
PH	7/19/2022	8.56	8.55-8.56	PH	8.5	

Health Information About Water Quality

For most residences, the following is applicable: While your drinking water meets EPA's standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin.

Your water meets the EPA's standard for Lead. If present at elevated levels, however, this contaminant 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. Your Water System 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 drinking 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.

Violations

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	ARSENIC	4/1/2022 – 12/31/2022
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	ARSENIC	7/1/2022 – 9/30/2022
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	MON	ARSENIC	10/1/2022 – 12/31/2022

Health Information Concerning the Above Violations

The arsenic violations were single residences, not the entire water system. Remember, each home has either a reverse osmosis or a "multipure" high technology carbon filter system. These units are water sampled at least once every 3 years or at filter change to ensure that they are filtering arsenic from raw/well water to a level below 10 parts per billion. For those homes with an R-O system, it is the homeowner's responsibility to maintain the system so that water quality for arsenic remains below 10 parts per billion. Those homes with a "multipure" filter, the water company changes the filter at the homeowner's request, or the water sample is above 10 parts per billion. Any home that has an arsenic violation, will have to be sampled once a quarter for a calendar year to ensure that the filter unit is maintaining arsenic levels below 10 parts per billion.