

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
Nevada Irrigation District

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2910023, 2910006, 3110026

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present this year's annual water quality report, summarizing testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. This report includes information about your water sources and water quality results and how they compare to state and federal standards. Our goal is to provide a safe, reliable supply of drinking water and keep you informed about the efforts we make to protect and improve your water quality.

Sierra Snowpack Is the Source of Your Water

NID treated and distributed more than 2.9 billion gallons of surface water last year. This water originates in the Sierra Nevada snowpack on five mountain watersheds. These include the Middle and South Yuba Rivers, Bear River, north fork of the North Fork American River, and Deer Creek. Most of this water is routed through Lake Spaulding and transported to NID's water treatment plants via canal systems operated by NID and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.



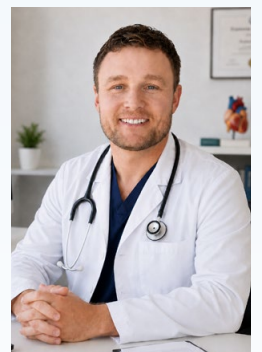
NID Pledges Water Quality, Seeks Public Participation

The board of directors encourages public participation on issues concerning our water systems. NID policy is set by the elected board of directors. Board meetings are held at 9:00 a.m. on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at the NID Business Center in Grass Valley. Check NID's website (nidwater.com) or call the Main Street office at (530) 273-6185 to confirm meeting times.



Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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) or epa.gov/safewater.



QUESTIONS?

For additional water quality information, customers may contact Nevada Irrigation District (NID) Treated Water Superintendent Shad Chittock at the district office at (530) 273-6185.

Substances That Could Be in 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, that 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 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, that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The district is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.



Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be found on our website at nidwater.com under Water Quality. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Source Water Assessment

In 2021 NID partnered with the Placer County Water Agency and Starr Consulting to update its source water susceptibility assessment. The assessment found that NID watersheds have very low levels of contaminants primarily related to wildlife and recreational activities. Potential contamination sources include roads, railroads, septic systems, recreation areas, historical mining operations, and utility crossings near waterways. The full Watershed Sanitary Survey 2021 Update is available on the NID website.



Test Results

Our water is regularly monitored for many substances under a strict sampling schedule and must meet all state and federal health standards. This report includes only substances detected in the water; a complete list of analytical results is available upon request. The detection of a substance does not mean the water is unsafe. Our goal is to keep all detected levels below regulatory limits. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth round of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by conducting additional drinking water testing. UCMR5 helps the U.S. EPA evaluate contaminants that may require future drinking water standards. Monitoring results are available to the public upon request. For more information about UCMR5, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES															
				Loma Rica		North Auburn		Elizabeth George		Lake Wildwood		Lake of the Pines			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	0.74	0.61–0.91	0.67	0.49–0.89	0.75	0.60–0.87	0.65	0.53–0.72	0.78	0.62–0.88	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	33.4	30–40	33.4	30.0–40.0	17	10–27	23.6	13–45	25.4	17–33	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2025	TT ¹	NA	NA	NA	1.33	0.97–1.84	0.93	0.61–1.18	1.07	0.8–1.78	1.03	0.91–1.22	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [THMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	62	53–71	62.0	53.0–71.0	31.5	17–50	34.6	27–50	43.3	29–57	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.25	NA	0.20	NA	0.15	NA	0.22	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community															
				Loma Rica			North Auburn			Elizabeth George					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	ND	ND–ND	0/30	ND ³	ND–ND	0/20 ³	ND	ND–ND	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	0.648	0.601–2.44	0/30	ND ³	ND–ND	0/20 ³	ND ⁴	ND–1.27 ⁴	0/30 ⁴	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	



Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

				Lake Wildwood			Lake of the Pines				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	ND ³	ND–ND ³	0/20 ³	ND ³	ND–ND ³	0/20 ³	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	0.56 ³	ND–0.56 ³	0/20 ³	7.83 ³	0.517–17 ³	1/20 ³	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Loma Rica		North Auburn		Elizabeth George		Lake Wildwood		Lake of the Pines			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	NA	NA	5.09	NA	3.19	NA	4.41	NA	4.47	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	3	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (TON)	2025	3	NA	NA	NA	1.0	NA	ND	NA	2	NA	1.4	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.6	7.0–8.1	7.8	7.1–8.1	7.71	7.1–8.2	7.7	7.2–8.0	7.7	7.4–8.2	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	NA	NA	88.1	NA	73.5	NA	89	NA	87.8	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	NA	NA	13.0	NA	11.8	NA	14.7	NA	12.3	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2025	500	NA	NA	NA	85	NA	57	NA	49	NA	88	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES⁵

		North Auburn		Elizabeth George		Lake Wildwood		Lake of the Pines		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	22	NA	16	NA	18	NA	22	NA	NA
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2025	22	NA	16	NA	18	NA	22	NA	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2025	4.79	NA	4.63	NA	4.16	NA	3.99	NA	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2025	24	NA	8	NA	20	NA	17	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2025	9.85	NA	9.62	NA	11.3	NA	10.8	NA	NA

¹ Source water TOC < 2.0 mg/L, calculated quarterly as a running annual average (RAA) [Section 64536(a)(1)] maintains compliance.
² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
³ Sampled in 2023.
⁴ Sampled in 2024.
⁵ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.



About Our Monitoring and Reporting Violation

We are required to monitor drinking water for specific contaminants on an annual basis. State-required hexavalent chromium (Chromium-6) monitoring experienced a 1-month delay and was not completed by the April 1st, 2025 deadline. The sample was collected May 5, 2025. During this delay, monitoring results were received, and all results were below the maximum contaminant level (MCL). No standards were exceeded, and no action or alternative water supply is needed. The system has completed monitoring and returned to compliance.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

