

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MADERA VALLEY WATER COMPANY Report Date: April 4, 2019

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse MADERA VALLEY WATER COMPANY a (559)674-2407 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: FIVE (5) GROUNDWATER WELLS

Name & general location of source(s): The wells are located throughout our service area.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the active water supply wells of the Madera Valley Water Company's system in May of 2012. No contaminants have been detected in the water supply; however the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Chemical/petroleum (processing/storage), automobile-gas stations, historic gas stations, septic systems-low density (<1 per acre), septic systems-high density (> 1 per acre), agricultural drainage, grazing (>5 large animals or equivalent per acre).

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The first Wednesday following the first Monday of each month. Meetings are held at 18454 Road 26, Madera, CA. 93638 at 6:00 p.m.

For more information, contact: Greg Rodgers (General Manager) Phone: (559)674-2407

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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 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.

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.

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

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

Variations and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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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 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.

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.

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, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT 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 (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 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 | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | Sample Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90 th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) | 8/8/2017 | 20 | 5.0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 8/8/2017 | 20 | 0.096 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household 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) | 1/15/2016 | 23 | 23 – 23 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 1/15/2016 | 58.6 | 58 - 60 | 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 (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Barium ppm | 1/15/2016 | 0.11 | 0.11 – 0.11 | 1 | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride ppm | 1/15/2016 | .0142 | 0.14 – 0.15 | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) ppm | 1/5/2018 | 0.95 | 0.89 – 1.00 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS 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 | 1/15/2016 | 22 | 22 – 22 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Copper ppb | 1/15/2016 | 2.04 | 0.00 – 5.20 | 1.0 | N/A | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Specific Conductance uS/cm | 1/15/2016 | 228 | 220 – 230 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate ppm | 1/15/2016 | 3.3 | 3.2 – 3.5 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids ppm | 1/15/2016 | 208 | 200 – 210 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Zinc ppm | 1/15/2016 | 0.029 | 0.000 – 0.089 | 5.0 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| None Detected | | | | | |

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).

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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: 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. Madera Valley Water Company 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| None | | | | |

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of Detections | Sample Dates | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | 0 | | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | 0 | | TT | N/A | Human and animal fecal waste |

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT**

| SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE |
|--|
| None |
| SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES |
| None |

| VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| None | | | | |

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation (None)

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct zero (0) Level 1 assessment(s). Zero (0) Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take zero (0) corrective actions and we completed zero (0) of these actions.

During the past year zero (0) Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. Zero (0) Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take zero (0) corrective actions and we completed zero (0) of these actions.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation (None)

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

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GAVIN NEWSOM
GOVERNORJARED BLUMENFELD
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

State Water Resources Control BoardMarch 12, 2019
System No. 2010010

Board of Directors
Madera Valley Water Company
18454 Road 26
Madera, CA 93638-0299

The purpose of this letter is to respond to an inquiry from Greg Rodgers, in regard to the water quality provided by the Madera Valley Water Company. At this time, the Water Company has five (5) active sources of supply. All of the wells are provided with emergency chlorination facilities. The general mineral, general physical, radiological, inorganic and organic chemical monitoring of the sources revealed compliance with all primary and secondary drinking water standards based on the annual report provided.

The Madera Valley Water Company also monitors the distribution system for bacteriological quality at a weekly frequency. None of the water samples collected from the distribution system tested positive for total coliform bacteria. This monitoring has been performed by the Company at the frequency set forth in the California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations. In addition, the Division of Drinking Water does not recommend the customers purchase home water treatment units for health-related reasons or the installation of water softeners, which result in salt being discharged to septic systems.

The Division did not issue any enforcement letters or citations to the Company during 2018. The Company has complied with all of our drinking water requirements during 2018. The Madera Valley Water Company continues to provide an outstanding level of system management. In addition, the Division last inspected the Madera Valley Mutual Water Company on December 14, 2017. Based on the observations made during that inspection, the Division found that your water system is capable of supplying safe, wholesome, and potable water at all times to its customers.

The Division commends the Madera Valley Mutual Water Company for successfully funding the construction of the new elevated storage tank and provided approval for use of the storage tank on March 8, 2019.

If you have any questions, please contact this office at (559) 447-3300.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kassy D. Chauhan".

Kassy D. Chauhan, P.E.
Senior Sanitary Engineer
Merced District
Central California Section
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH
DRINKING WATER FIELD OPERATIONS

cc: Madera County Environmental Health Department

E. JOAQUIN ESQUIVEL, CHAIR | EILEEN SOBECK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 | Mailing Address: P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95812-0100 | www.waterboards.ca.gov