

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MADERA VALLEY WATER COMPANY

Report Date: 2/19/2025

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.

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.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Madera Valley Water Company 以获得中文的帮助: 18454 Road 26 Madera CA 93638, (559)674-2407

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Madera Valley Water Company 18454 Road 26 Madera CA 93638 o tumawag sa (559)674-2407 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Madera Valley Water Company tại (559)674-2407 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Madera Valley Water Company ntawm (559)674-2407 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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.	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.
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).	Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
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.	Variances 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.
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.	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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.	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 <i>E. coli</i> 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)

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	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment			
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 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		Human and animal fecal waste			
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste			
(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL								
(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .								
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)	6/22/2023	20	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/22/2023	20	0.091	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)	9/9/2022	29	28 - 32	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9/9/2022	58	56 - 59	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
Arsenic ppb	9/9/22	2.76	2.5 – 3.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium ppb	9/9/22	108	100 - 110	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ppb	9/9/22	190	180 - 210	2000	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha pCi/L	9/9/22	0.95	0.00 – 3.16	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta pCi/L	9/9/22	1.39	0.00 – 3.53	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) ppm	5/13/24	0.72	0.00 – 1.8	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	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride ppm	9/9/22	23.2	20 - 24	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Copper ppb	9/9/22	11.22	7.3 – 17.0	1000	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Specific Conductance uS/cm	9/9/22	260	250 - 270	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate ppm	9/9/22	2.4	2.3 – 2.7	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	9/9/22	210	210	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc ppb	9/9/22	31.8	0 - 100	5000	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	9/9/22				

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: 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. [*OPTIONAL:* 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**

TABLE 7 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Missed taking source sample in April 2024	The monthly source sample for coliform were not taken in April 2024.	Only in the month of April.	No corrective action was necessary.	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 – 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>	(In the year) 0	None	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	None	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	None	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

TABLE 9 - VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption (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.

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.