

## 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **City of McFarland**

Report Date: 6/24/2024

*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, 2023** and may include earlier monitoring data.*

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Garzoli Well – located on the west portion of the distribution system.

Well # 6 – located on the northwest point of the distribution system. Browning Road Well – located on the northeast portion of the distribution system.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment was conducted for the city of McFarland water supply wells on July 2023. Well # 6 and Garzoli well were included on this date. On July 2023 Browning Road well was assessed. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Agricultural Drainage
- Septic Systems
- County Road Operation
- Automobile – Gas Stations
- Sewer Collection System

A copy of the source water assessments can be obtained from the City of McFarland at 401 W. Kern Ave. McFarland, CA 93250 or at the city's website [www.mcfarlandcity.org](http://www.mcfarlandcity.org)

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Second and fourth Thursday of each month at 6:00 pm, at the Veterans Memorial Hall – City Council Chambers. 103 W. Sherwood, McFarland, CA 93250

For more information, contact: Michael Hightower

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### TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of **Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs MCL levels.

are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce water. the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. water system must follow.

Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). **Variances and Exemptions:** Permissions from the State Water **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not drinking water below which there is no known or expected comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental **Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water Protection Agency. system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible)

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. **Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if necessary

for control of microbial contaminants. possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there multiple occasions.

is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**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)

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) requirements.

**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)	(1)	1	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 <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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/30/22	30	0.001	0	15	0.2	6	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/30/22	30	0.018	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)	2023	74	62-82	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023	18.6	7-32.4	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 <u>PRIMARY</u> 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)	2023	8.6	4-12	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff From orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Fluoride	2023	.024	1-10	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	2023	.0	0.65-2.19	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Selenium	2023	.93	1-100	50	30	
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	4.9	0.5-4.5	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2023	11.9	2.0-5.3	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
1,2,3-TCP (ug/l)	2023	0.008	N/D-0.015	0.005	0.005	1,2,3 Trichloropropane is a pesticide that may be still present in the soil due to runoff/leaching; various industrial uses
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2023	1.8	1 -1	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**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
Turbidity	2023	.8	0.1-0.9	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Iron	2023	73				Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2023	540	400-1700	1600		Runoff/leaching from Natural deposits
Sodium	2023	67				Generally found in ground and surface water

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium	2018	50	ND - 50	50	Babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have increased risk of development effects. Based on studies in laboratory animals

### 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. The City of McFarland 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
1,2,3Trichloropropane	MCL Violation	3 months, Quarterly	Proposed a new treatment plant for this site. DWSRF funding application has been completed and approved. Temporary is under current construction and should be completed 6/14/2024.	Some people drinking who use water containing 1,2,3 TCP exceeding the MCL over many years, have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	MCL Violation	1 positive monthly sample	Increase Chlorine Residual.	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrates Browning Well	MCL Violation	Monthly Public Notification, Quarterly source monitoring	Proposed a new treatment plant for this site. DWSRF funding application has been completed and approved. Temporary is under current construction and should be completed 6/14/2024.	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**“We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of a regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.”**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [City of McFarland.] a 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 [City of McFarland] 以获得中文的帮助:

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [City of McFarland] o tumawag sa para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [City of McFarland] 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 [City of McFarland.] ntawm rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**