Prepared By:
WATERWORKFORCE
WATER AND WASTEWATER EXPERTS

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

City of McFarland

2024

www.mcfarlandcity.org

McFarland, California 93250

ABOUT THIS SYSTEM

Water System Name: City of McFarland

Report Date: June 26, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 06 - Raw, Garzoli Well - Before As-trt & Blend, Browning Rd Well - Before_no3 Trt & Blnd

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

For More Information, Contact: Yerlys Hernandez at 661-444-0813

REPORT SUMMARY

The City of McFarland is committed to delivering high-quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. This Consumer Confidence Report summarizes the results of water quality testing conducted during the 2024 calendar year. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, our water was tested for a wide range of potential contaminants, including microbiological, inorganic, and organic compounds, as well as disinfectants and disinfection byproducts.

McFarland's water system is supplied by three active groundwater wells: Well 6, Garzoli, and Browning. An arsenic treatment facility is currently in place to address naturally occurring arsenic levels in the Garzoli well, which is blended to maintain compliance. The Browning well is equipped with an emergency reverse osmosis (RO) system to reduce nitrate levels and ensure continued water quality. In support of long-term improvements, the City is also drilling a new source water well anticipated to be operational by June 2027.

We continue to invest in the operation, maintenance, and improvement of our water system infrastructure to ensure safe and reliable service to all McFarland residents. For any questions or concerns about this report or the quality of your drinking water, please contact Yerlys Hernandez at (661) 444-0813.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The City of McFarland encourages public interest and participation in decisions affecting our drinking water. City Council meetings provide an opportunity for residents to learn about water system operations, ask questions, and offer input on matters that impact water quality and infrastructure. For more information, please scan the QR Code.

City Council meetings are held regularly at: McFarland City Hall 401 W. Kern Avenue, McFarland, CA 93250

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Term	Definition
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.
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).
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.
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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

2024 BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	HIGHEST NO. OF DETECTIONS	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
TOTAL COLIFORM	1	1	(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
FECAL COLIFORM	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
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LEAD & COPPER SAMPLING

LEAD AND COPPER	SAMPLE DATE	NO. OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	90TH PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	NO. SITES EXCEEDING AL	AL	PHG	TYPE OF SOURCE CONTAMINANT
LEAD (ppb)	09/23/2022 - 09/28/2022	30	0.001	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	09/23/2022 - 09/28/2022	30	0.018	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SODIUM & HARDNESS SAMPLING

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
SODIUM (ppm)	12/30/2024	44	44 - 82	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
HARDNESS (ppm)	12/30/2024	11	7 - 32.4	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	**SAMPLE DATE**	**LEVEL DETECTED**	**RANGE OF DETECTIONS**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT**
HARDNESS (ppm)	12/30/2024	11	7 - 32.4	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
ARSENIC (ppb)	2024	10.5	6.6 - 13	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff From orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
FLUORIDE (ppm)	12/30/2024	0.2	0.2 - 10	2.0	0.6	Natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE (ppm)	12/30/2024	2.7	0.5 - 4.5	10.0	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
CHLORIDE (ppm)	12/30/2024	18	16 - 28	250	-	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater intrusion; road salts; agricultural and industrial discharges.
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (EC)	12/30/2024	260	230 - 313	900	-	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater intrusion; agricultural and urban runoff; industrial discharges.
TURBIDITY (NTU)	12/30/2024	0.32	ND - 6.7	1.0	0.3	Soil runoff; erosion of natural deposits; urban and agricultural runoff; wastewater discharges; algae and organic matter.
SULFATE (ppm)	12/30/2024	34	16 - 34	250.0	-	Naturally occurring deposits; industrial waste discharges; mining operations; and fertilizer runoff.
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (ppm)	12/30/2024	160	400 - 1700	500.0	-	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater intrusion; agricultural runoff; urban and industrial discharges.

DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
VANADIUM	2018	50	ND - 50	None	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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT

VIOLATION	EXPLANATION	DURATION	ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
1,2,3 - TRICHLOROPROPANE (ppb)	MCL VIOLATION	3 MONTHS (QUARTERLY)	An emergency RO system was installed to reduce TCP levels. The City hired contract operators for regulatory compliance and secured State Revolving Fund financing to drill and connect a new well as a long-term solution.	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	MCL VIOLATION	1 POSITIVE ROUTINE MONTHLY SAMPLE	The City conducted an audit with SWRCB and contract operators to review sampling protocols, increased source water residuals, and followed BSSP guidance for all resampling and corrective actions.	Naturally present in the environment.
NITRATES	MCL VIOLATION	Monthly Public Notification, Quarterly source monitoring	An emergency RO system was installed to reduce NItrate levels. The City hired contract operators for regulatory compliance and secured State Revolving Fund financing to drill and connect a new well as a long-term solution.	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits