# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **AZTECA MILLING LP WATER SYSTEM** Report Date: 2/21/2020

*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 - December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: 2 WATER WELLS

Name & general location of source(s): WELL1; LOCATED CLOSE TO THE MAINTENANCE SHOP. WELL 2 IN THE BACK OF THE MASA PLANT GROUNDS.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A WATER ASSESSMENT WAS CONDUCTED OF THE WATER SYSTEM 2 WELLS THAT MAKE UP THE AZTECA MILLING WATER SYSTEM ON MARCH 2002. A COPY MAY BE VIEWED AT; MADERA COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH. 200 W 4TH ST, CA 93637

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: AZTECA MANAGEMENT MEETINGS WEEK DAYS 8AM TO 5PM.

For more information, contact: OSCAR PALACIOS. Phone: ( 559 ) 662-8410

## 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 (USEPA).

**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

**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.

**Variances and Exemptions**: State Board permission 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.

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.

**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 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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) | ( in a month) 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule) | (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 *E. coli* positive | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli* (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 1/01/2019 To 12/31/2019 | 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** | **90th percentile level detected** | **No. sites exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 07/29/2019 | 5 | 2.5 | 0 | 15 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 07/29/2019 | 5 | 0.085 | 0 | 1.3 | N/A | 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) | 10/18/2017 | 21 | 20-22 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 10/18/2017 | 84.55 | 78.4-90.7 | 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 ( ppb) | 6/21/2017 | 0.129 | 0.117-0.142 | 1 | 2 | DISCHARGE OF OIL,DRILLING WASTES AND FROM METEL REFINERIES : EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS. |
| ARSENIC (ppb) | 6/21/2017 | 2.15 | 2.1-2.2 | 10 | 0.004 | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FETILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES |
| NITRATE PPM (as nitrate, no3) | 01/07/2019 | 1.2 | ONE SOURCE | 10 | 10 | RUNOFF AND LEACHING FROM FERTILIZER USE; LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS AND SEWAGE ; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| FLUORIDE (ppm) | 12/22/2015 | 0.63 | ONE SOURCE | 2.0 | 1 | EROSION OF NATURAILDEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTS STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES |
| (DBPC) (PPT) Dibromochloropropane | 11/14/2019 | N/D | | | | BANED NEMATOCIDE THAT MAY STILL BE PRESENT IN SOIL DUE TO RUNOFF/ LEACHING FROM FORMER USE ON SOYBEANS COTTON VINYARDS TOMATOES, AND TREE FRUIT . |
| XyKNES ug/l | 11/11/2014 | .5000 | ONE SOURCE | 1.750 | 1.8 | DISCHARGE FROM PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL FACTORIES; FUEL SOLVENT |
| ANTIMONY | 12/29/2015 | 2.0 | ONE SOURCE | 6 | 20 | BANED NEMATOCIDE THAT MAY STILL BE PRESENT IN SOIL DUE TO RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | FORMER USE ON SOYBEANS COTTON .VINEYARDS .TOMATOES, AND TREE FRUIT |
| Hexavalent chromium | 10/07/2014 | 2.4 | ONE SOURCE | 10 | 0.20 | DISCHARGE FROM ELECTROPLATING FACTORIES ,LEATHER TANNERIES.WOOD PRESERVATION,CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS REFACTORY PRODUCT ION AND TEXTILE MANUFACTURING FACILITIES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| GROSS ALPHA (pci/l) | 11/20/2014 | 3.0 | ONE SOURCE | 15 | 0 | 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) | 1/26/2012 | 19.4 | One source | 500 | N/A | RUNOFF /LEACHING FROM NATURAIL DEPOSITS; SEAWATER INFLUENCE |
| SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE US/MC | 1/04/2016 | 230 | One source | US/EM | N/A | SUBSTANCE THAT FORMS IONS WHEN IN WATER ; SEAWATER INFLUENCE |
| SULFATE (ppm) | 1/26/2012 | 4.9 | One source | 500 | N/A | RUNOFF/LEASHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; INDUSTRIAL WASTES |
| TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (ppm) | 1/26/2012 | 190 | One source | 1000 | N/A | RUNNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| TRBIDITY UNITS | 1/20/2012 | 0.1 | One source | 5 | N/A | SOIL RUNOFF |
| | | | | | | |

**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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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. [ARDAGH GLASS, INC.] 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 (1-800-426-4701) 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 Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological Contaminants** (complete if fecal-indicator detected) | **Total No. of Detections** | **Sample Dates** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| *E. coli* | (In the year) 0 | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

## Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

| SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE |
|---|
| NONE |
| |
| |

| SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES |
|---|
| NONE |

| VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| **NO VIOLATIONS** | | | | |

## For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

| TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES | |
|---|---|
| Treatment Technique [a]<br>(Type of approved filtration technology used) N/A | |
| Turbidity Performance Standards [b]<br>(that must be met through the water treatment process) N/A | Turbidity of the filtered water must: N/A<br>1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.<br>2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.<br>3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. N/A | |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | |

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

## Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

| VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER 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

# ATTACHMENT 6

## Consumer Confidence Report
## Certification Form

*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

Water System Name: AZTECA MILLING , LP WATER SYSTEM_____

Water System Number: 2000682_____

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Health Services.

Certified by: Name RODNEY SMITH _____

Title CHIEF OPPERATOR _____

Phone Number ( 559 )479-1838 Date 04/24/2020_____

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*Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:*

_____X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

POSTED TO DEPARTMENT HEADS , AND POSTED TO EMPLOYEE BULLETEN BOARD

_____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

_____ Posted the CCR on the Internet at www._____

_____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

_____ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

_____ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

_____ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

_____ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

_____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

_____ [*For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*] Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

_____ [*For investor-owned utilities*] Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission