



City of McFarland  
401 West Kern Avenue  
McFarland, CA 93250

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PERMIT NO. 002



## 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of McFarland Report Date: 05/21/2013

*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, 2012 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: Deep Wells

Name & location of source(s): Garzoli Well, Well 2, Well 4, Well 6, & Taylor Well  
Well 2 and Well 4 were abandoned in 2012 by pulling out the well pump completely and Taylor Well was not online

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Total production for 2012 from the ground wells was 595.43 million Gallons with the storage tank. The majority, 595.43 million gallons, were pumped from deep water bearing layers of exceptional quality.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The second and Thursday of each month at 6:00 pm.  
McFarland Community Center  
103 W. Sherwood Avenue  
McFarland, CA 93250

For more information, contact: Mario Gonzales, Public Works Director Phone: (661) 792-3091

### 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.

**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:** Department permission 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)

<p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p> <p><b>ppt:</b> parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p><b>ppq:</b> parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</p> <p><b>pCi/L:</b> picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p>
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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 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 California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 Department 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.

**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	6	*1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	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>	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

**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)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	30	1.9	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Copper (ppm)	30	.019	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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**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)						Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Garzoli Well	2010	44.	44.	None	None	
Well 6	2010	78.	78.	None	None	
Taylor Well	2009	67.	33.-34.	None	None	
Hardness (ppm)						Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Garzoli Well	2010	7.49	7.49	None	None	
Well 6	2010	12.5	12.5	None	None	
Taylor Well	2009	4.99	4.99	None	None	

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**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
Radium (pCi/L)						Presence of radioactive substances on surface or within solids, liquids or gases; erosion of natural deposits
Garzoli Well	2012	0.00	1	5	(0)	
Well 6	2012	0.00	1	5	(0)	
Taylor Well	2012	0.052	1	5	(0)	
Aluminum (ppm)						Residue from some surface water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Garzoli Well	2010	40	40	1	0.6	
Well 6	2010	30	30	1	0.6	
**Arsenic (ppb) (1)						Runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Garzoli Well	2012	13	12-13	10	0.004	
Well 6	2012	8	7-8	10	0.004	
Taylor Well	2012	10	10	10	0.004	
372 Mt. Arbor	2012	10	10	10	0.004	
Barium (ppb)						Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Garzoli Well	2010	0.30	0.30	1	2	
Well 6	2010	1.0	1.0	1	2	
Chromium (ppb)						Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Garzoli Well	2010	8	8	50	(100)	
Well 6	2010	2	2	50	(100)	
**THMs (ppb) (2) (Total trihalomethanes)	2012	0.9	0.5	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
**HAA5s (ppb) (2)	2012	0	2	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	0.8	0.0-1.53	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Nitrate (ppm)						Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Garzoli Well	2012	6.0	6.0	45	45	
Well 6	2012	2.3	2.3	45	45	
Taylor Well	2012	4.7	4.7	45	45	

Mercury (ppb)						Discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills and cropland; erosion of natural deposits
Garzoli Well	2010	ND	<0.02	2	1.2	
Well 6	2010	ND	0.02	2	1.2	
Dibromochloropropane (ppt) (DBCP)						Banned nemtocide that still may be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybean, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Garzoli Well	2009	ND	ND	200	1.7	
Well 6	2010	ND	ND	200	1.7	

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
Color (units)						Naturally-occurring organic materials
Garzoli Well	2010	<5.0	<5.0	15	N/A	
Well 6	2010	ND	5.	15	N/A	
Taylor Well	2009	2.5	<5-5.	15	N/A	
Turbidity (units)						Soil Runoff
Garzoli Well	2010	.20	.30	5	N/A	
Well 6	2010	.40	.40	5	N/A	
Taylor Well	2009	.30	.20-.40	5	N/A	

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 (ppb)					Babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of development effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Garzoli Well	2010	44.	44.	N/A	
Well 6	2010	11	11	N/A	

\* Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

### 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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

<b>VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT</b>				
<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
December 2012	Six (6) out of thirty (30) samples taken showed the presence of total coliform due to the chlorinator going down	Twenty four (24) Hours	The chlorinator was replaced within twenty four (24) hours and subsequent (follow-up) sampling did not show the presence of coliform bacteria in any of the samples	Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.
2009 and 2011	City exceeded the arsenic MCL and failed to comply with Section 64431 (a), Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR), which establishes the MCL for arsenic	2009 and 2011	The City is required to conduct quarterly public notification beginning with the second quarter of 2012 and should be repeated every three (3) months as long as the violation exists.	This was not an emergency, however if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
2 <sup>nd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr. of 2012	City did not monitor or test for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) in the distribution system and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Qtr. of 2012	City must collect paired TTHM and HAA5 samples every quarter in 2013 at a location reflecting maximum residence time and in accordance with your DBP monitoring plan	

## 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
<i>E. coli</i>	0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste