

# 2005 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MD-7, Marina View Report Date: 6/30/06

*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, 2005.*

**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:** Two wells drawing water from fractured rock deep below the earth's surface.

**Name & location of source(s):** Well #1 and Well #2 are both located within the Marina View Maintenance District.

**Drinking Water Source Assessment:** A source water assessment was conducted for both Marina View Heights wells in July 2002. While few contaminating activities were noted due to the remote location of the wells, the assessment identified other wells in the area as having potential for outside contamination. Your system is already subject to a quarterly "DO NOT DRINK ADVISORY" due to the presence of naturally occurring contaminants. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Madera County Environmental Health Department, or by visiting the State's website, [www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/technical/dwp/source\\_info/source\\_index.htm](http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/technical/dwp/source_info/source_index.htm). You may also contact Linda Alexander of the Resource Management Agency, Engineering and General Services, (559) 661-6333.

**Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:** Meetings are held at 9:00 a.m. each Tuesday, except the fifth Tuesday of any month, at the Board of Supervisors Chambers: 209 W. Yosemite Avenue, Madera. Visit the County's website, [www.madera-county.com/supervisors/agenda.html](http://www.madera-county.com/supervisors/agenda.html) for a copy of the agenda.

*For more information, contact:* Linda Alexander Phone: (559) 661-6333

## **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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs or 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 which 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)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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*, which 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*, which 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**, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (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 must 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 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	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	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 detect total coliform and either sample also detect 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper 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)	5	<9	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5	.38	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	5/25/05	28.5	20-37	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	5/25/05	75.5	39-112	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

\*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
Aluminum (ppm)	7/12/05	.089	<.05-.129	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	7/12/05 11/2/05	8.375	<2-15.7	50	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	5/25/05	<.145	<0.1-0.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2, 5, 8, & 11/04	<b>79.3*</b>	27-180	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	3/17/05	1.03	.089-1.16	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2, 5, 8 & 11/04	<b>81.74*</b>	30-182	20	0.43	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)	5/25/05	11.8	5.9-17.7	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	5/25/05	184.95	<100-270	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	5/25/05	28.45	<20-37	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
SEC (µMHO/cm)	5/25/05	215	140-290	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	5/25/05	2.55	1.8-3.3	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	5/25/05	192.5	152-233	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5/25/05	1.5	0.2-2.8	5	N/A	Soil runoff

**TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm)	5/21/05	.13	1.0	Some men who drink water containing Boron in excess of the notification level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs

\*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).

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

### Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

**Gross Alpha and Uranium:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing uranium or alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Marina View's water continues to test high for gross alpha and uranium due to the erosion of natural deposits. We are exploring several options to address the levels of Gross Alpha and Uranium. The options that have been identified include treatment of groundwater, or switching to the use of Surface water with the appropriate treatment to allow for its use. You will hear more about this before any project can proceed.

### Summary Information

As you can see by the tables, our testing revealed two primary violations. The source water for this system has consistently contained high levels of Gross Alpha and Uranium. Long-term exposure to contaminants in concentrations above the MCL has been determined by the EPA to lead to a higher incidence of cancer. Although we are studying several possibilities, no system improvements are planned at this time. **WE DO NOT RECOMMEND THAT YOU DRINK WATER FROM THIS SYSTEM.**

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements to the water system. The costs may be reflected in the rate structure, because rate adjustments may be necessary in order to make these improvements.

We hope you find this report informative and helpful. Please call our office if you have questions. The County of Madera works continually to provide the best available water to every tap. We ask that you, our customers, help us protect our water sources. Water is the heart of our community, our way of life and our future.