

# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Azteca Milling LP Water System Report Date: 6/29/2015

*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, 2014 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: Water wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well 1: Maintenance area well – located closed to the maintenance shop  
Well 2: located by the Masa Plant grounds

Well 3: Located by the main office (currently out of service)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A water assessment was conducted of the water system 3 wells that make up the Azteca milling water system on March 2002 . A copy may be viewed at:

**Madera County Environmental Health**  
**2037 W Cleveland Avenue**  
**Madera Ca. 93637**

**Summary of Assessment:**

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following sources not associated with any detected contaminants

**Activities:**

Research laboratory, Septic System - low densisty

**Vulnerability discussion:**

There have been no contaminants found that exceed the current MCL's. The possible PCA in the area are the onsite Septic system, the plant waste discharge and possible chemicals contaminants from nearby industrial developments

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Azteca Management meetings

For more information, contact: Oscar Palacios Phone: (559) 673 4855

## 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:** State Board 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 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, 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 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.

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	(In a mo.) 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>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects 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)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/25/13	5	7.3	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Copper (ppm)	6/25/13	5	0.10	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)	11/11/14	23.8	22.4 – 25.2	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/11/14	102.5	95.9 - 109	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

\*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
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	8/22/11	6.56	1.83 – 14.0	<b>15</b>	<b>(0)</b>	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2/10/10 Well 3	4.09	NA	<b>20</b>	<b>0.43</b>	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	11/07/07	0.114	0.175 – 0.376	<b>5</b>	<b>(0)</b>	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	5/20/08 11/30/09	3.3	2.5 – 3.8	<b>10</b>	<b>0.004</b>	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	5/20/08	0.278	.145 - .542	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5/20/08	0.1	<0.1 – 0.1	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1</b>	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	5/20/08	1.5	< 1 – 1.5	<b>(AL=15)</b>	<b>2</b>	Internal Corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm)	5/7/14	14.9	13.8 – 15.9	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Di(2-ethylhexy) adipate (ppb)	12/16/08	0.52	0.11 – 1.3	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	12/16/08	0.19	0 – 0.57	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	5/7/14	89	28 - 150	<b>200</b>	<b>1.7</b>	Banned nematocides that may still be present in solids due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	11/11/14	3.0	2.9 – 3.1	<b>10</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>	Discharge from electroplating factories, leathers tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile; manufacturing facilities; 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
Color (units)	5/20/08	5	5	15	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	5/20/08	180	< 100 - 338	300	NA	Leaching from natural Deposits; Industrial wastes
Odor – Threshold (units)	2/20/08	1	1	3	NA	Naturally occurring organic wastes
Turbidity (units)	5/20/08	.26	< 0.2 – 0.4	5	NA	Soil Runoff
Zinc (ppm)	5/20/08	.368	<0.05 - .368	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	5/20/08	341	220 - 572	1000	NA	Runoff leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	5/20/08	519	300 - 953	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	5/20/08	32.3	24.2 – 48.1	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
NA	NA	NA	Na	NA	NA

\*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>
<b>Monitoring for Total Coliform and e. Coli.</b>	<b>Routine sampling and external testing for bacteria was missed (oversight). However the standard monthly internal testing was performed and results for month were negative for Total Coliforms &amp; e. Coli.</b>	<b>Testing was missed in August only</b>	<b>Routine sample and testing was restarted the following month (September) and results were negative</b>	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.