

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Meadowbrook Water Co of Merced, Inc. Report Date: February 26, 2016

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.

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well 4: S Santa Fe; Well 5: Poplar; Well 6: Meadowbrook

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

Automobile – Gas stations, historic gas stations, injection wells/dry wells/sumps, known contaminant plumes, septic systems – high density (>1 acre), underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges

Discussion of Vulnerability

Well 4 is the deepest well. It is properly constructed and situated away from sanitary hazards. There are industrial and sewage hazards in the protection zones, but the monitoring to date indicates it has not adversely impacted the quality of water produced. However, the well is not operated continuously due to its high production capacity and lack of a storage tank.

The BAC Pritchard hazardous waste clean-up site is located in Zone A (2 year time of travel), but it has not been found to impact Well 4 or any other ground water extraction/treatment facilities and a network of off-site monitoring wells.

A field survey of surrounding land uses found a variety of petroleum-related activities, but a review of the organic chemical monitoring indicates the water system has not had any detectable concentrations from any of its well sources.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: As announced

For more information contact: Connie Farris, 209-722-1061

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 below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the

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)

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. (ng/L)

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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, 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	None (In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	None (In the year)	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					
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Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/25/2013	20	<0.005	0.255	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/25/2013	19	.280	None	1.3	.05	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)	5/15/2014	34	30-34	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	Various	256 (Avg.)	169-344	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.

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT 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
Arsenic ppb	5/15/2014	<2.0	<2.0 - 3.4	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes.
Barium ppm	5/15/2014	.16	.110 - .260	1000	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes & from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium ppm	5/15/2014	50.56	35.4 – 77.8	n/a	n/a	
Chlorine Residuals ppm	Monthly	.20	.12-.24	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha Particle pCi/L	2015	8.3	3.8 – 12.8	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium ppm	5/15/2014	17.1	4.3 - 29.0	n/a	n/a	

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

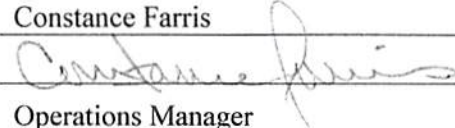
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Meadowbrook Water Co of Merced, Inc.

Water System Number: 24-10008

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on April 30, 2016 (via website & notice of availability) to. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Constance Farris
Signature: 
Title: Operations Manager
Phone Number: (209) 722-1069 Date: September 28, 2016

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

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

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

Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.mbwaterco.com

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

Advertising 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-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

Other (attach a list of other methods used) Printed on monthly bills.

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

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.