

2013 Consumer Confidence Report
Enza Zaden Research Water Company
June 26, 2014

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, 2013.

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

Type of water source: The water used in Enza Zaden consisted of one ground water well located on Lucy Brown Lane.

Drinking Water Source Assessment: A source assessment was conducted for the Well 02 of the Enza Zaden water system in March 2012. Well 02 is considered most vulnerable to agricultural/rural. These activities are associated with agricultural drainage. For more information contact Ross Hatch at (831) 594-2053.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360
Fax: (831) 659-3166

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 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.

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)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/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 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.

JUL 05 2014

m/7/14

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 storm-water 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural activities 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and 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.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of 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.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Contaminant(s) (units)	Highest # Detected in a Month	# Of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Coliform	4	1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E coli	0	0	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	Number of Site Collected	PHG	AL	90 th Percentile Level Detected	# of Samples > AL	Date	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	5	0.17	1.3	1.66	1	9/2013	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	5	0.2	15	ND	0	9/2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLE RESULTS SHOWING DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS					
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/(MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	2.1	9/2013	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	ND	9/2013	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY						
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(0)	15	5.14	4.79-5.49	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	0.05	3	0.128		2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.019	3	0.12	0.042- 0.185	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	0.43	20	3		2013	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected AVG	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source
Aluminum (ppm)	0.6	1	0.613		5/2011	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	0.004	10	2		5/2011	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.037		5/2011	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium –Total (ppb)	(100)	50	6		5/2011	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2	0.25		5/2011	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (NO ₃) (ppm)	45	45	5.80	2-19	5/2011	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	30	50	23		5/2011	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	5	24		5/2011	Soil runoff

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source	
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	500	199	5/2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence	
Color (units)	N/A	15	100	5/2011	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Copper (ppm)	N/A	1	0.009	5/2011	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Iron (ppb)	N/A	300	849	5/2011	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	50	122	5/2011	Leaching from natural deposits	
Odor (units)	N/A	3	3	5/2011	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductivity	N/A	1600	2350	5/2011	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence	
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	500	473	5/2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	1000	1600	5/2011	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST					
Chemical or Constituent (units)	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	487	5/2011	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	201	5/2011	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally- occurring
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	839	5/2011	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium and are usually naturally-occurring
pH	N/A	N/A	7.5	5/2011	A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral

Additional 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 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 Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Informational Statement: 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 Enza Zaden Water Company 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 drinking 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 Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL, or a Violation:

- *Total Coliform Bacteria:* 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. The water system disinfected, performed a total coliform investigation, and retested to mitigate the positive coliform bacteria.
- *Copper:* The residential copper testing was over the action level. Three of the ten samples were over 1.3 ppm. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
- *Color, Iron, Specific Conductivity and Total Dissolved Solids are Secondary Drinking Water Standard* Contaminants and are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures, and clothing while washing. This is not a health (Primary) constituent.
- *Manganese* was over the notification level of 500 ug/l. The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
- *Turbidity* has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organism. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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

- None

For Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

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>	(In the year) 0	None	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

System Improvements and Updates:

- The flow was adjusted in 2013.

Conservation and Drought Tips:

- Contact MCSI at (831) 659-5360 or The Water Awareness Committee at www.waterawareness.org for further information