SUPERIOR PACKING COMPANY
7390 Rio Dixon Road
Dixon, California

2013 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water Superior Packing has provided over the past year. The water system provides domestic water to restrooms and for hand-washing at the Superior Packing Plant. Most of the water, however, is used for processing. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The facility is served by one water supply well. A source water assessment was prepared in October, 2001 by the California Department of Health. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed or requested by contacting:

California Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
San Francisco District
850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg. P, 2nd Fl.
Richmond, CA 94804-6403
510-620-3474

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities, not associated with any detected contaminants: Grazing (more than five large animals or equivalent per acre), Machine Shops, Other Animal Operations, and Septic Systems – low density (less than 1 per acre).

This report has been prepared by Superior Packing Company to comply with California CCR regulations. If you have any questions about this report or about the quality of water at Superior Packing, please contact **Human Resources** at Superior Packing at (707) 678-3091.

Superior Packing routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013, and also includes some monitoring results from previous years. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the tables on the following pages you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

µS/cm: micro Siemens per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

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 allow for a margin of safety. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

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:

X *Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

X Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

X *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

X *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, and septic systems.

X *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.

The Tables on the following pages 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TEST RESULTS

Table 1.

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG or MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
Detection of Contaminants With a Primary Drinking Water Standard								
Nitrate (as Nitrate, NO_3)	2013	N	29.5	27 - 30	ppm	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2006	N	220	---	ppb	1,000	2,000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2006	N	25	---	ppb	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2009	N	0.18	---	ppm	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2010	N	ND	ND – 3.52	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2008	N	3.52	---	pCi/L	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 2.

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	Secondary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Detection of Contaminants With a Secondary Drinking Water Standard								
Chloride	2013	N	13.5	11-54	ppm	500	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	2013	N	365	370 – 620	ppm	1,000	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	2009	N	35	35 - 51	ppm	500	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	2009	N	640	640 – 1,100	µS/cm	1,600	---	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Table 3.

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness								
Sodium	2013	N	58	49-45	ppm	none	none	Generally found in ground or surface water
Hardness	2009	N	270	---	ppm	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

Special information on Nitrate:

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All 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).

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ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Superior Packing Water System

Water System Number: 4800615

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/20/2014 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Clark Peterson

Signature:

Title: Plant Engineer

Phone Number: (707) 693-2307 Date: 6/25/2014

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: a copy was attached to each employee's paycheck

☐ "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._____
- ☐ 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)

☐ *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