

# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: JR SIMPLOT CO

Report Date: June 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.

**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:** According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

**Your water comes from 2 source(s):** Well#1 and Well#2

**Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality:** Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Service, Inc.

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for the 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.

**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)

**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 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.

**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.

| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b><br>(complete if bacteria detected) | <b>Highest No. of Detections</b> | <b>No. of Months in Violation</b> | <b>MCL</b>                             | <b>MCLG</b> | <b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b> |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria  | 2/mo.<br>(2014)                  | 2                                 | no more than 1 positive monthly sample | 0           | Naturally present in the environment. |

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

| <b>Lead and Copper</b><br>(complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set) | <b>Sample Date</b> | <b>90th percentile level detected</b> | <b>No. Sites Exceeding AL</b> | <b>AL</b> | <b>PHG</b> | <b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>   |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|---|
| Lead (ppb)   | 5<br>(2012)        | 6.0                                   | 0                             | 15        | 0.2        | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)   | 5<br>(2012)        | 0.09                                  | 0                             | 1.3       | .3         | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives               |

| <b>Chemical or Constituent</b><br>(and reporting units) | <b>Sample Date</b> | <b>Level Detected</b> | <b>Range of Detections</b> | <b>MCL</b> | <b>PHG (MCLG)</b> | <b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>  |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm)  | (2009)             | 52                    | 50 - 53                    | none       | none              | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring   |
| Hardness (ppm)  | (2009)             | 170                   | 157 - 182                  | none       | none              | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

**Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date   | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Sources of Contaminant  |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Arsenic (ppb)                                    | (2014)        | 4              | 3 - 6               | 10         | 0.004              | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes                  |
| Barium (ppm)                                     | (2012)        | 0.219          | 0.202 - 0.236       | 1          | 2                  | Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                   |
| Nitrate (ppm)                                    | (2014)        | 30.4           | 19.2 - 41.6         | 45         | 45                 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L)                              | (2013 - 2014) | 14             | 8.09 - 24.6         | 15         | (0)                | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Uranium (pCi/L)                                  | (2013 - 2014) | 15             | 7.28 - 26.6         | 20         | 0.43               | Erosion of natural deposits   |

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**Table 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL  | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant                              |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Chloride (ppm)                                   | (2009)      | 44             | 42 - 45             | 500  | n/a        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence   |
| Iron (ppb)                                       | (2009)      | 1315           | ND - 2630           | 300  | n/a        | Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes           |
| Manganese (ppb)                                  | (2009)      | 155            | 20 - 290            | 50   | n/a        | Leaching from natural deposits                              |
| Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)                  | (2009)      | 575            | 568 - 581           | 1600 | n/a        | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm)                                    | (2009)      | 25             | 24 - 26             | 500  | n/a        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes    |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)                     | (2009)      | 345            | 340 - 350           | 1000 | n/a        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                       |

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**Table 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Typical Sources of Contaminant  |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| Boron (ppm)                                      | (2009)      | 0.2            | N/A                 | 1                  | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. |
| Vanadium (ppm)                                   | (2012)      | 0.008          | 0.007 - 0.008       | 0.05               | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.    |

## 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *J. R. Simplot 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 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

**About our 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.

**For Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>) results above 23 ppm (50% of the MCL) but below 45 ppm (the MCL):** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

**About our Gross Alpha:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**About our Uranium:** Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problem or an increased risk of getting cancer.

**About our Iron:** Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

**About our Manganese:** Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

## 2014 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

### Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 and the WELL 02 of the JR SIMPLOT CO water system in April, 2002.

Well#1 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:  
Wells - Agricultural/ Irrigation

Well#2 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:  
Chemical/petroleum processing/storage

**Discussion of Vulnerability**

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

**Acquiring Information**

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

San Joaquin County  
Environmental Health Department  
304 E. Weber Ave, 3rd Floor  
Stockton, CA 95202

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Small Public Water Systems  
SJ Co Environmental Health Department  
(209) 468-3420