

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MORADA PRODUCE

Report Date: July 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: This info is not available, please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details.

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

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Notification of meetings are conducted by email, radio and word of mouth.

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

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.

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 and 3 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.

Table 1 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	(2013)	2	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	(2013)	0.14	N/A	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	(2014)	5	N/A	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	(2014)	27.4	N/A	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2007)	2.59	2.18 - 3.00	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 2 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Vanadium (ppm)	(2013)	0.02	N/A	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. *Morada Produce WS* 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

For Nitrate (NO₃) 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.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

According to the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program's Source Water Assessments Public Access web page, the Public Water Source WELL#2 of the MORADA PERODUCE WATER SYSTEM water system number 3901425, does not have a completed Source Water Assessment on file.

Well #2 - does not have a completed Source Water Assessment on file.

Discussion of Vulnerability

Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:

- The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local Department of Health Services (DHS) Drinking Water field office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
- The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.
- The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

Acquiring Information

For more info you may visit <http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp> or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs.

Morada Produce WS
Analytical Results By FGL - 2014

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)								
	Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Arsenic	ppb		10	0.004			2	2 - 2
Well #2	STK1335667-1	ppb			2013-06-11	2		
Barium	ppm	2	1	2			0.14	0.14 - 0.14
Well #2	STK1335667-1	ppm			2013-06-11	0.14		
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb		10	0.02			5.0	5.0 - 5.0
Well #2	STK1452291-1	ppb			2014-12-03	5.0		
Nitrate	ppm		45	45			27.4	27.4 - 27.4
Well #2	STK1435849-1	ppm			2014-06-17	27.4		
Gross Alpha	pCi/L		15	(0)			2.59	2.18 - 3.00
Well #2	STK0734976-2	pCi/L			2007-06-06	2.18		
Well #2	STK0732037-2	pCi/L			2007-03-02	3.00		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
	Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Vanadium	ppm		NS	n/a			0.02	0.02 - 0.02
Well #2	STK1335667-1	ppm			2013-06-11	0.02		

Morada Produce WS CCR Login Linkage - 2014

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
Cherry Hydro Co	STK1238833-5	2012-09-17	Metals, Total	Cherry Hydro Cooler	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Cherry Ling	STK1238833-4	2012-09-17	Metals, Total	Cherry Ling	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Cherry Ling 1	STK1238833-1	2012-09-17	Metals, Total	Cherry Ling 1	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Cherry Ling 2	STK1238833-2	2012-09-17	Metals, Total	Cherry Ling 2	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Cherry Ling 3	STK1238833-3	2012-09-17	Metals, Total	Cherry Ling 3	Copper & Lead Monitoring
HB@PT	STK1433897-1	2014-04-29	Coliform	HB @ Pressure Tank	Bacteriological Monitoring
Main Kitchen Of	STK1238833-6	2012-09-17	Metals, Total	Main Kitchen Office	Copper & Lead Monitoring
NE Corner	STK1434966-1	2014-05-28	Coliform	NE Corner of New Bldg.	Bacteriological Monitoring
NS of Onion She	STK1432165-1	2014-03-10	Coliform	NS of Onion Shed	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1435848-1	2014-06-17	Coliform	NS of Onion Shed	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1436889-1	2014-07-14	Coliform	NS of Onion Shed	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1438322-1	2014-08-15	Coliform	NS of Onion Shed	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1439124-1	2014-09-08	Coliform	NS of Onion Shed	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1450484-1	2014-10-13	Coliform	NS of Onion Shed	Bacteriological Monitoring
Pack Shed East	STK1238833-7	2012-09-17	Metals, Total	Pack Shed East Hosebib	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Pepper Ling	STK1238833-8	2012-09-17	Metals, Total	Pepper Ling	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Pepper Ling Dri	STK1238833-9	2012-09-17	Metals, Total	Pepper Ling Drink Fountain	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Rest Room	STK1238833-10	2012-09-17	Metals, Total	Rest Room	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Well #2	STK0732037-2	2007-03-02	Radio Chemistry	Well #2	MORADA PRODUCE WATER SYSTEM
	STK0734976-2	2007-06-06	Radio Chemistry	Well #2	Radio Monitoring
	STK1335667-1	2013-06-11	Metals, Total	Well #2	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK1435849-1	2014-06-17	Wet Chemistry	Well #2	Water Quality Monitoring
	STK1452291-1	2014-12-03	Wet Chemistry	Well #2	Chrome 6 Monitoring

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: **MORADA PRODUCE**

Water System Number: **3901425**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 7-1-15 (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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified By: Name Kristi Friis
Signature Kristi Friis
Title Food Safety/QA
Phone Number (209) 815-6375 Date 7-1-15

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form 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:

Posted in break room room

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

Posted the CCR on the internet at http://

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

Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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 the newspaper and date published)

Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill 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)

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

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