

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Hughson Nut Company Water System Report Date: May 5, 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 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.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater wells

Name & general location of source(s): 6049 Leedom Rd., Hughson, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Well #002 and well #004 are currently in service. A source water assessment was conducted for well 002 in May 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems – low density <1/acre]

Wells – Agricultural/Irrigation

The source is considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

A source water assessment for well 004 has not been published as of this report date. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Stanislaus County Environmental Health, (209) 525-6700

For more information, contact: Raquel Andrade

Phone: (209) 394-6005

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: 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 (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 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, and 5 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	(In a mo.) <u>1</u>	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) <u>0</u>	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							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	06/25/14	5	2.8	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	06/25/14	5	0.008	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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)	7/27/10 (#4) 6/14/11(#2)	78.2	72.3 – 84	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/27/10 (#4) 6/14/11(#2)	125	120-130	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	7/15/13 (#4) 6/02/14(#2)	5.0	2.5 - 7.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	7/15/13 (#4) 6/02/14(#2)	0.202	0.198 - 0.206	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	7/15/13 (#4) 6/02/14(#2)	0.05	ND - 0.1	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2008 (# 4) 2014(# 2)	5.11	ND – 25.4*	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3) ppm	7/15/13 (#4) 2014(#2)	5.9	ND – 38	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppb)	7/15/13(#4) 6/02/14(#2)	4300	ND - 8600	10000	N/A	Runoff and leaching form fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Radium (pCi/L) (nontransient-noncommunity water systems)	2008 (# 2)	0.181	0.088 – 0.275	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007 (#4) 2014(#2)	2.90	ND – 17	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	7/27/10 (#4) 6/14/11(#2)	170	170 – 170	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	7/27/10 (#4) 6/14/11(#2)	165*	139* – 191*	50	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Units)	7/27/10 (#4) 6/14/11(#2)	1	1 – 1	3	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	7/27/10 (#4) 6/14/11(#2)	795	770 – 780	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	7/27/10 (#4) 6/14/11(#2)	455	430 – 480	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	7/27/10 (#4) 6/14/11(#2)	0.05	ND –0.1	5	none	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	7/27/10 (#4) 6/14/11(#2)	.025	ND - .051	5.0	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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).

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 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 specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 50 ppb. The manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., odor, taste, and appearance). The notification level for manganese is 500 ppb and 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.

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. In June of 2014, Gross alpha was detected in Well #2 at levels that exceed the MCL. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Well #2 is currently used only for irrigation.