

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Bolthouse Farms Inc No 1503349 Report Date: June 17, 2016

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, 2015 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: 3 wells and East Niles Community Services District

Name & general location of source(s): Porter well, located approx 5 miles South of the plant by Weedpatch Hwy.

Limi well, located approx 5.5 miles SW of the plant by Redbank Rd, just East of Fairfax Rd. Nickel well, located approx 5.5 miles South of the plant right next to Weedpatch Hwy. East Niles water to supplement wells as needed.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: No contaminants were detected in any of the source water systems. We had 2 present samples for total coliform in June and 1 in September

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Eric Brazeel Phone: 661.366.7209

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, 5, 7, and 8 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.) 2	1	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) 0	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)	4/22/15	4	<1	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	4/22/15	4	<10	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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)	4/22/15	66.25	53, 64, 75, 73	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/22/15	272.5	120, 240, 360, 370	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

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	4/22/15	6.525	8, 7.8, 8.3, 2	10	.89	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste
Barium ppm	4/22/15	.115	.093, .120, .088, .160	1	.0017	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries discharge, erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine ppm	1/1 – 12/31	.30	0 - 2.5	4	4	Drinking water treatment added for disinfectant

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
Total Diss Solids ppm	4/22/15	489	290, 450, 590, 610	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural sources
Spec Conduc umohos	4/22/15	767.75	442,718, 943, 968	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water seawater influence
Chloride ppm	4/22/15	95.25	26, 95, 130, 130	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influences
Sulfate ppm	4/22/15	79.25	37, 70, 110, 100	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Color units	4/22/15	1	1, 1, 1, 1	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity units	4/22/15	.12	<.1, <.1, >.1, .12	5	N/A	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron	4/22/15	.1625	.150, .160, .170, .170	1 ppm	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level over years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs
Trichloropropane 1,2,3 TCP ppt	4/22/15	<1	<1, <1, <1, <1	5 ppt	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3 trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals

*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).

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 service lines and home plumbing. Bolthouse Farms 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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/lead>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
TCR MCL	We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. We took 5 samples to test for the presence of coliform bacteria in June 2015. 2 of these samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month may show the presence of coliform bacteria.	1 testing cycle	Chlorinated the system, did a full investigation on cross contamination and correct sampling procedures.	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.
Bacteria Monitoring and Reporting Violation	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During Oct, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water at that time.	1 testing cycle	Clarified testing procedures with the State to ensure all testing procedures are being done correctly.	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 Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – 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	1/13, 2/10, 3/12, 4/14, 5/12, 6/9, 7/14, 8/11, 9/10,	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

ATTACHMENT 7

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: Wm Bolthouse Farms Inc

Water System Number: 1503349

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/24/16 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: Eric Brazeel
Signature: 
Title: Water Distribution Manager
Phone Number: (661) 366-7209 Date: 6/27/16

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: _____
- "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)
 - 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: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

main front office break room
cello break room east side
cello break room west side
fresh maintenance break room
engineering break room
mobile equipment shop
warehouse office (old fresh main offices)
MRO (Inventory)
receiving
food service break room
north plant break room
north plant office break room
Qc lab
safety room
safety office downstairs
refrigeration/Electrical shop
Freshlogistics old shipping office break room
Freshlogistics old shipping upstairs break room
fabrication break room
fabrication office
banducci trailer (waste water)
concentrate break room
boilers (by concentrate)
Apex QC lab downstairs
Apex QC lab upstairs
Apex maintenance shop
Boilers (Beverage line 2)
Beverage line 1&2 trailer break room
Inovation Center upstairs
Apex R&D trailer
packing trailer break room
fertilizer plant trailer #1 break room
fertilizer plant trailer #3 break room
warehouse Apex shipping break room
MIS trailer break room (by fabrication)
payroll trailer break room (by fabrication)
south guardhouse
north guardhouse
Apex 3 breakroom
AG trailer 2
AG trailer 3

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Bolthouse Farms Has Levels of Coliform Bacteria Above the Drinking Water Standard

Our water system recently failed a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. We took 10 samples to test for the presence of coliform bacteria in June 2015. 2 of these samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month may show the presence of coliform bacteria.

What should I do?

- **You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**
- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. *Coliforms are bacteria which 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.*
- Usually, coliforms are a sign that there could be a problem with the treatment or distribution system (pipes). Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or *E. coli*, are present. We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing.
- People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

The distribution system has been chlorinated with Sodium Hypochlorite. We anticipate the problem will be resolved by June 22, 2015

For more information, please contact Eric Brazeel at 7200 E Brundage Ln, Bakersfield Ca, 93307

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities):** Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being posted by Bolthouse Farms.

Date distributed: 6/21/15

PROOF OF NOTIFICATION
(Return with copy of the Notice)

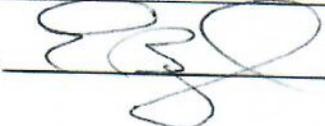
As required by the State Water Resources Control Board, I notified all users that **Wm Bolthouse Farms, Inc. (1503349) had levels of Coliform Bacteria Above The Drinking Water Standards.** At least one primary distribution method is required along with a second method in order to reach persons not likely to be reached by a mailing, direct delivery or posting.

Notification was made on June 6, 2015 and June 27, 2016
(date)

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please check all items below that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- The notice was distributed by mail delivery to each customer served by the water system
- The notice was distributed by direct delivery to each customer served by the water system
Specify direct delivery method(s) used: _____
- Publication of the notice in a local newspaper or newsletter of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- Posted the notice at the following conspicuous locations served by the water system (if needed, please attach a list of locations). List is attached
- Email message to employees or students. _____
- Other method used to notify customers. Posted on 6/6/15 and in CCR 6/27/16

DISCLOSURE: Be advised that Section 116725 and 116730 of the California Health and Safety Code state that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance with the attached order may be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5000) for separate violations for each day that violations continues. In addition the violators may be prosecuted in criminal court and upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25000 for each day of the violation, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment

Certified by Name and Title Eric Brazel Water Dist Manager
Date 6/27/16 Signature 

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

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State Water Resources Control Board
Department of Water Resources



December 17, 2015
System No. 1503349

Mr. Eric Brazeel, Water Dist. Manager
7200 E. Brundage Lane
Bakersfield, CA 93307

SUBJECT: Enforcement Letter No. 03-12-15E-034
Bacteriological Monitoring and Reporting Violation – October 2015

Dear Mr. Brazeel:

The Division is in receipt of the bacteriological monitoring results for the month of October 2015 for the Wm. Bolthouse Farms, Inc. (Water System) water system. Regulations require that five routine samples be collected the month following a total coliform positive sample, whether a violation occurred or not.

During September 2015, one (1) sample was determined to be positive for total coliform bacteria, therefore, at least five routine samples should have been collected during October 2015. However, the data on file shows that only three (3) routine samples were collected for total coliform analysis. Since the bacteriological samples collected during October 2015 did not detect the presence of total coliform bacteria, the Water System may continue with their routine monitoring frequency.

Section 64424(d) of Title 22, California Code of Regulations, specifically establishes the sampling protocol as follows:

If a public water system for which fewer than five routine samples/month are collected has one or more total coliform-positive samples, the water supplier shall collect at least five routine samples the following month. If the supplier stops supplying water during the month after the total coliform-positive(s), at least five samples shall be collected during the first month the system resumes operation. A water supplier may request the Department waive the requirement to collect at least five routine samples the following month, but a waiver will not be granted solely on the basis that all repeat samples are total coliform-negative.

By not conducting this monitoring, your water system has failed to comply with Section 64424(d) of the Total Coliform Rule. Please review the attached bacteriological monitoring requirements for small water systems (Attachment A). This will provide you with required follow-up monitoring guidelines when a positive sample is collected.

Public Notification Requirement

This is considered a monitoring and reporting (M&R) violation and requires public notification utilizing the Tier 3 notification method, which is notification to the consumers within 12 months of the violation. This may be accomplished by including the violation in your 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The information to be provided in the CCR should contain the

description and date(s) of the violation and any related information, the potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation. Also, the standard monitoring language for M&R violations should be included as follows:

Standard Monitoring Language: We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During October we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time.

We require that notification to your water system's customers be conducted. Please use the attached Proof of Notification form (Attachment A) to provide this information and submit it to our office within 10 days of issuance of the 2015 CCR. A copy of the final notice that was posted or distributed should also be attached.

Your water system will be billed at the State Board's current hourly rate since this is an enforcement action for noncompliance with the regulations. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Shen Huang of my staff or me at (559) 447-3300.

Sincerely,



Tricia A. Wathen, P.E.
Senior Sanitary Engineer, Visalia District
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH
DRINKING WATER FIELD OPERATIONS

TAW/LR
Enclosure

cc: Kern County Environmental Health Department

PROOF OF NOTIFICATION
(Return with copy of the Notice)

As required by Section 116450 of the California Health and Safety Code, I notified all users of water supplied by the **Wm. Bolthouse Farms, Inc. (1503349)** of the failure to meet the **monitoring and reporting requirement for coliform bacteria monitoring for the month of October 2015** as directed by the Division. At least one primary distribution method is required along with a second method in order to reach persons not likely to be reached by a mailing, direct delivery or posting:

Notification was made on 6/27/16
(date)

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please check all items below that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- The notice was distributed by mail delivery to each customer served by the water system.
- The notice was distributed by direct delivery to each customer served by the water system. Specify direct delivery method(s) used: _____
- Publication of the notice in a local newspaper or newsletter of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published).
- Posted the notice at the following conspicuous locations served by the water system (if needed, please attach a list of locations). see attached list
- Email message to employees or students. _____
- Other method used to notify customers. 2015 PCR

DISCLOSURE: Be advised that Section 116725 and 116730 of the California Health and Safety Code state that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance with the attached order may be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for separate violation for each day that violation continues. In addition, the violators may be prosecuted in criminal court and upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 for each day of violation, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

Certified by Name and Title: Eric Brazel Water Dist Manager
Date: 6/27/16 Signature: [Signature]

Due to the Division of Drinking Water within 10 days of notification to the public
Total Coliform Monitoring and Reporting non-compliance
Enforcement Action No.: 03_12_15E_034

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