2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Liberty Packing Co** Report Date: 02/09/2018

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, 2017 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 from three wells, well #3, #4 and #5

Your water comes from: Wells located at 12045 S. Ingomar Grade Road, Los Banos, Ca. 93635

Drinking water source Level 1 Assessment for active wells #3, #4 and #5 there are no detectable contaminants and wells are not vulnerable to activities located near the wells.

Opportunities for colleague participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: The Liberty Packing Co. CCR is provided to seasonal colleagues in their paychecks and/or annual orientation packets. Fulltime colleagues receive the Liberty Packing Co CCR via email.

For more information about this report, or have any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Tod Harter at 209-829-5002 or tharter@morningstarco.com

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.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 are from groundwater wells. As water flows 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 may 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 U.S. EPA 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 and 4 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. Any violation of a AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0		1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli	0		(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2015	2	9	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2015	2		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)	**Sample Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	2013	194		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2013	325		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 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION REGULATED AND NON-REGULATED CHEMICALS						
	Units	MCL	DLR	WELL#3	WELL#4	WELL #5
Calcium	mg/L			60	54	76
Magnesium	mg/L			28	25	35
Potassium	mg/L			2.0	0.0	2.2
Hardness (Total) as CaCO3	mg/L			260	240	330
Hydroxide OH	mg/L			0	0	0
Carbonate	mg/L			0	0	0
Bicarbonate HCO3	mg/L			270	240	350
Sulfate SO4	mg/L	500	0.5	79	60	93
Chloride CL	mg/L	500		220	110	170
Fluoride F	mg/L	2	0.1	0.21	0.23	0.23
pH				7.8	7.8	7.9
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	umho/cm+	1600		1600	870	1300
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	1000		700	240	720
Apparent Color (Unfiltered)	Units	15		3	3	3
Odor Threshold	TON	3	1	1	1	1
Lab Turbidity (NTU)	NTU	5		0.39	0.31	0.30
MBAS	mg/L	0.5		0	0	0
Aluminum Al	ug/L	1000	50	0	0	0
Antimony	ug/L	6	6	0	0	0
Arsenic As	ug/L	10	2	0	0	0
Barium Ba	ug/L	1000	100	110	110	180
Beryllium	ug/L	4	1	0	0	0
Cadmium Cd	ug/L	5	1	0	0	0
Hexavalent Cr6	ug/L	50	1	3.4	4.6	4.7
Copper Cu	ug/L	1000	50	0	0	0
Iron Fe	ug/L	300	100	200	0	0
Manganese Mn	ug/L	50	20	28	25	35
Mercury Hg	ug/L	2	1	0	0	0
Nickel	ug/L	100	10	14	0	0
Selenium Se	ug/L	50	5	0	0	0
Sodium	mg/L			160	88	140
Color	ug/L	15		3	3	0
Aggressiveness Index				12.36	12.3	12.66
Boron	ug/L	1000	100	962	356	712
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen N	ug/L	10	0.4	3.1	3.1	8.0
Vanadium	ug/L		3	0	0	3
Gross Alpha	PCI/L	15	3	3.78	<1.06	5.54
Gross Alpha Counting Error	PCI/L			0.291	0.156	0.381
Gross Alpha MDA95	PCI/L	3		1.32	0.200	1.06

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. Liberty Packing 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.