

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Liberty Packing Company, LLC

Report Date: 03/04/2020

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 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Liberty Packing Company 12045 S Ingomar Grade Road, Los Banos, Ca 93635 para asistirlo en español.

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

Name & general location of source(s): Liberty Packing Company LLC, a tomato processing and packaging facility located at 12045 S. Ingomar Grade Road near Los Banos in Merced County owns and operates three wells.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Water Source Assessment were completed and reported on 04/17/2018. There have been no contaminates detected in the water supply due to well construction and surrounding physical barrier effectiveness (PBE). A copy of the complete assessment is available by requesting a summary.

For more information, contact: Tod Harter

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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 (U.S. EPA).

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: Permissions from the State Water

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Units: An arbitrary standard scale developed for measuring intensity in water, excessive color lacks to appeal from an esthetic standpoint

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

uS/cm: Microsiemens turbidity unit

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 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 rinse water discharges or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides* that may come from a variety of source such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and commercial uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes, 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 Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 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 an 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 (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample (a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | (b) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL.

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

| 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 (ppm) | Jun-24 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0.015 | 0.0002 | Internal corrosion of water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | Jun-24 | 5 | 0.63 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; |

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 8/14/17 | 160 | 88 to 160 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 8/14/17 | 330 | 240 to 330 | 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 | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 4/24/19 | 2.4 | 0 to 2.4 | 10 | 0.004 | |
| Barium (ppb) | 4/24/19 | 150 | 0 to 150 | 1000 | 2000 | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb) | 12/13/16 | 4.7 | 3.4 to 4.7 | 50 | 100 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Fluoride (Natural Source) (ppm) | 4/24/19 | 0.24 | 0 to 0.24 | 2 | 1 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as, N) (ppm) | 10/16/19 | 7.7 | 2.6 to 7.7 | 10 | 10 | Ground migration of agriculture, food processing and dairies waste. |
| Nitrate (as NO ₃) (ppm) | 1/12/15 | 39 | 16 to 39 | 45 | 45 | Ground migration of fertilizers and food processing waste |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 2/27/19 | 4.53 | 0.0 to 4.53 | 15 | none | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha MDA95(pCi/L) | 10/17/18 | 2.11 | 1.06 to 2.11 | none | none | Leaching from 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 | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Color (Units) | 4/24/19 | 0 | 0 | 15 | none | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb) | 4/24/19 | 130 | 0 to 130 | 300 | none | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 4/24/19 | 0.7 | 0.2 to 0.7 | 5 | none | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2/24/19 | 750 | 490 to 750 | 1000 | none | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | 2/24/19 | 1400 | 890 to 1400 | 1600 | none | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Chloride (ppm) | 4/24/19 | 220 | 110 to 170 | 500 | none | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 4/24/19 | 99 | 61 to 99 | 500 | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Boron (ppb) | 4/24/19 | 880 | 400 to 880 | 1000 | none | Leaching from natural deposits |

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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: 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 plumbing. Liberty Packing Company, LLC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water. When the 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 and the use for food applications. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.