

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Fowler Packing Company Report Date: May 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: Underground Aquifer, Well 1 and Well 027, System #1000480

Name & location of source(s): Fowler Packing Company, 8570 S. Cedar, Fresno, CA 93725

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: _____

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact: Mr. Ken Esraelian, Plant Manager Phone: (559) 834-5911

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 which 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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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*, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, 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 must 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) ** 6 **	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) ** 2 **	2	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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 7/13	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 7/13	5	ND	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water 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) Wells 1 & 2	3/09	23.4	14.0-32.7	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Wells 1 & 2	3/09	97.8	66.7-129	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 <u>PRIMARY</u> 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
Nitrates (ppm) ** Wells 1 & 027	1/14	28	30 (Well 1) 28 (Well 027)	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates (ppm), post GAC Filters, Plant 1 & 3	2014	27.3 (P1) 10.5 (P3)	21-33 (P1) 14-17 (P3)	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Well 027	4/13	12.4		15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium (pCi/L) Well 027	7/13	0.109		5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) Wells 1 & 2	12/08	0.37	0.24 -0.50	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt) ** Wells 1 & 2	2014	ND (W1) 327.5 (W2)	ND (W1) 300-340 (W2)	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt), post GAC Filters, Plant 1 & 3	2014	ND	ND (Plant 1) ND (Plant 3)	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> 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)	3/09	15.7	4.5-26.9	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Foaming Agents (MBAS)(ppb)	3/09	21	<25-42	500		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	3/09	3440	<100-6880	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	3/09	50	<20-100	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	3/09		150-310	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	3/09	19.0	10.7-27.4	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	3/09	210	140-280	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

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

**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 [MRD L]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i> **	2	9/10/14 (Distribution system and 10/15/14 (Well 1)	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

**** Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples ****

September 2014 a routine coliform sample in the distribution system failed. Five repeat samples were taken and one sample showed the presence of *E. coli*. Chlorination was started in the distribution system and cycle tests were taken at both Well 1 and Well 027. Four repeat samples were also taken in the distribution system with chlorine. All of the distribution samples passed. The cycle test for well 027 also passed but Well 1 cycle test failed.

October 2014 chlorination was turned off in the distribution system and the chlorine was allowed to dissipate. Routine samples taken in the distribution system all passed but a second cycle test taken at Well 1 failed due to the presence of *E. Coli*. Well 1 was subsequently locked out and hand chlorinated. Chlorination was re-started in the distribution system.

November 2014 routine coliform samples were taken with chlorine; all passed. Well 1 was flushed until there was zero chlorine residual and a coliform sample passed. An addition cycle test was taken in January 2015 that showed there was no longer any *E. coli* in the well.

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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. As you can see by the table, we have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected.

**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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

**Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) has been detected in the water. Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

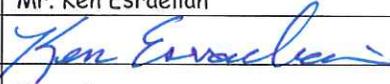
Contaminants with secondary standards affect the aesthetic quality of the water only and do not pose a health risk

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

Water system name: Fowler Packing Company

PWS I.D. No: 1000480

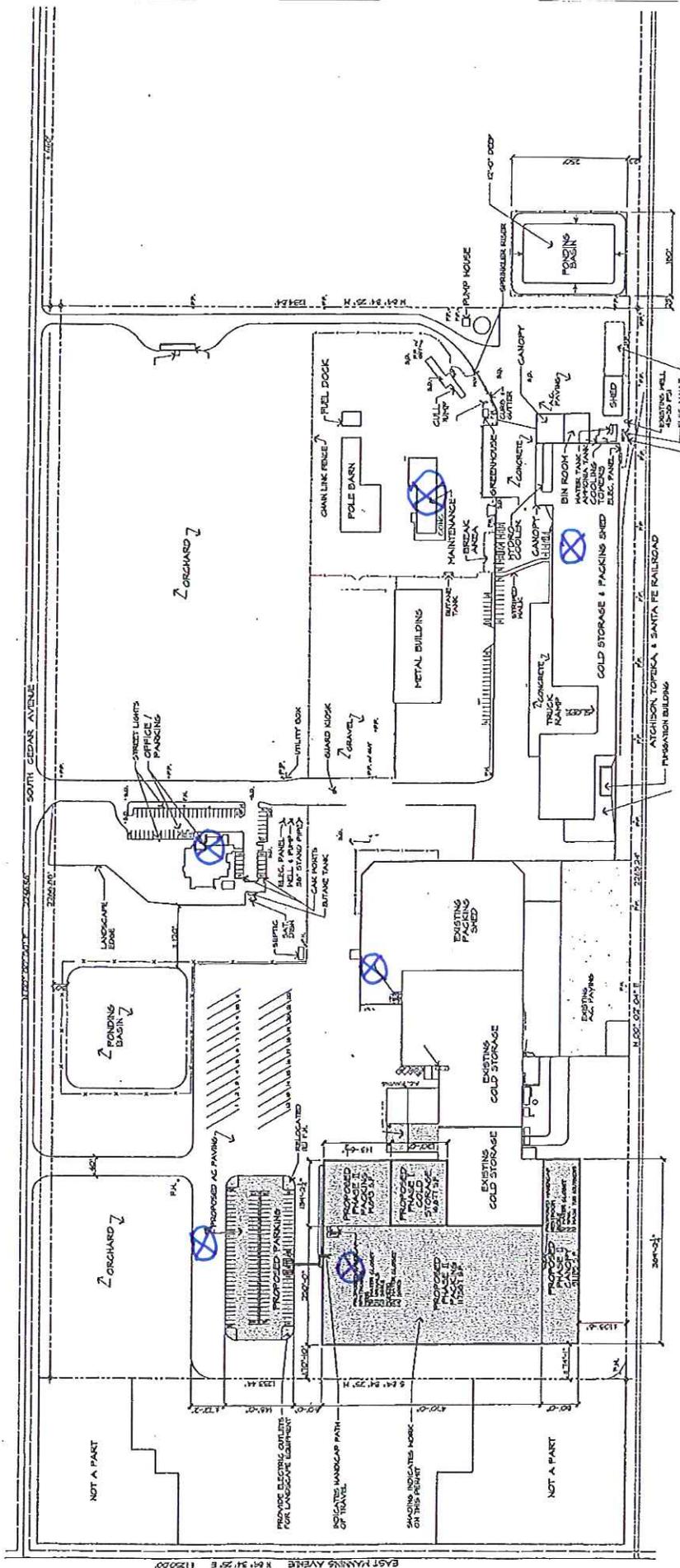
The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on May 25, 2015 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:	Name:	Mr. Ken Esraelian		
	Signature:			
	Title:	Plant Manager		
	Phone Number:	559-834-5911	Date:	May 25, 2015

Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

- 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): Bulletin Boards in All of the Packing Sheds, Shops and Offices
 - 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)
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Prepared by: Name: Charles Protzman
 Title: Protzman Enterprises
 Phone: 916-457-7988 Date: _____



Posting of CCR @ 6 Locations on May 25, 2015
 Plants 1, 2, + 3
 Shop
 Administration Office
 Health Center