2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Baker Commodities, Inc.   Report Date: July 1, 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 Baker Commodities, Inc. a 16801 West Jensen Avenue, Kerman, California para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Well Water (i.e., groundwater)

Name & general location of source(s):   Well 03 located near the northeast corner of the facility.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Level 1 Assessment completed on 6/18/2019 and Level 2 Assessment completed on 7/25/2019. A copy of the Level 1 and Level 2 Assessments will be made available upon request at 16801 West Jensen Avenue, Kerman, California (facility). A summary of the assessments are provided in the summary section of this document.

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

For more information, contact: David Rocha   Phone: (559) 846-9393

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 Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 (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 byproducts 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 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)	***4**	2	1 positive monthly sample[a]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (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 *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (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**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	9/23/2019 and 12/5/2019	5	0	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/23/2019 and 12/5/2019	5	.0315	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	1/22/2013	50	50	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/22/2013	22.3	22.3	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
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	--	0.22	0-0.35	10.0	10.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ug/L)	--	*15.0	13-15	10.0	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha (pci/l)	10/4/2016	6.8	--	15.0	0.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pci/l)	7/2/2015	5.0	--	20.0	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	--	0.20	--	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Turbidity (NTU)	2/8/2013	3.6	3.8	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Aluminum (mg/L)	--	0.056	--	1.0	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes

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)	1/22/2013	5	--	units	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/L)	2/18/2013	130	--	ug/L	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	2/18/2013	5.1	--	ug/L	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (mg/L)	1/22/2013	0.05	--	mg/L	5.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1/22/2013	140	--	mg/L	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (us)	7/1/2016	200	--	us/cm	1,600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	1/22/2013	4	--	mg/L	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (mg/L)	1/22/2013	6	--	mg/L	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

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 home plumbing. Baker Commodities, Inc. 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. *OPTIONAL:* 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

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**
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits present in the aquifer.	All year.	Point source treatment vessels online as of 1/28/2016. Arsenic media replaced on 12/11/2018 and 4/2/2020. Arsenic is above the MCL at the	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system

			source but not at the point of use.	problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	Naturally present in the environment	Analytical results were above the MCL on 6/3/2019, 7/3/2019 and 7/25/2019.	System was bleached and sampled repeatedly until system was non-detect for Total Coliform Bacteria.	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 Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	0	--	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	N/A	--	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	N/A	--	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed _____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a)   A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b)   Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule
Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take two (2) corrective actions and we completed two (2) of these actions.

During the past year one (1) Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system. One (1) Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take eight (8) corrective actions and we completed seven (7) of these actions.

During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

A Level 1 assessment was conducted by GHD on 6/18/2019 and the following sanitary deficiencies were noted:
1. The analytical results for the sampling event on 6/3/2019 revealed three (3) positive results for total coliform. An exceedance of the Total Coliform Rule is when there are more than one (1) positive result in the month.
2. Water was leaking from the top of a valve on the southwest side of the pressure tank. Water was leaking from the feed line just north of the McCrometer-flowmeter on the southeast side of the pressure tank. Water dripping from the air valve on the pressure tank (north side).

Due to the positive total coliform results, the water system was repeatedly chlorinated and sampled until a negative total coliform result was achieved. All of the sanitary deficiencies as stated above were corrected. However, during the sampling event on 7/3/2019, two (2) positive analytical results were found for total coliform. Due to these findings, the system was repeatedly chlorinated and sampled again until a negative total coliform result was achieved.

A Level 2 assessment was conducted by the Water Board on 7/25/2019 and the following sanitary deficiencies were noted:
1. The Water System should be kept clean, free of vegetation and ponding. Specifically, standby Well 01 was covered with vegetation which should be cleaned.
2. The water leaks in the piping and valves of the pressure tank supplied by Well 03 should be repaired. Specifically, the air release valve and gate valve must be repaired or replaced.
3. The water leaks in the line serving the boiler room should be repaired.
4. The ponding around Well 03 pressure tank should be corrected by adding dirt or gravel and grading.
5. The drain line of the pressure tank should have an appropriate air gap (at least two times the diameter of the drain line) to prevent potential for contamination.
6. Well 03 casing cover did not appear water-tight. UV resistant sealing should be applied.
7. Standby Well should be equipped with a gate valve lock to prevent accidental use.
8. The cross-connection conducted by Michael McKeever on May 23, 2013 specified the need for RP backflow assembly for irrigation supply. During the inspection, we noticed a RP assembly in the line going into the office building. We could not locate the irrigation line and any RP for it. Please verify and confirm.

All of the sanitary deficiencies as stated above have been corrected with the exception of item 8. The RP assembly for the irrigation supply has been inspected and is scheduled to be completed during the week of 7/6/2020. Once this is completed all of the action items for the Level 2 assessment will have been completed.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete zero Level 2 assessments because we did not found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take zero corrective actions and we completed zero of these actions.