

# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Famoso Nut Company Water System Report Date: May 2019

*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, 2018 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 one (1) well  
Well 01 in Delano, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A drinking water source assessment was completed in May 2014  
And may be reviewed at the office. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated  
with any detected contaminants: 1. Some septic tanks located within the two, five, and ten year time of travel. 2. Some  
irrigation reservoirs are located within the two, five, and ten year time of travel. There have been no contaminants  
detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking  
water source.

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

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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 (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 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 (ug/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 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, 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.

<b>TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No. of Detections</b>	<b>No. of months in violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Source of Bacteria</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) <u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	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)	(In the year) <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

<b>TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER</b>						
<b>Lead and Copper</b> (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	<b>No. of samples collected</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> percentile level detected</b>	<b>No. sites exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ppb) <b>(July 2018)</b>	5	1	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) <b>(July 2018)</b>	5	0.370	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)	2013	44	44	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2013	420	420	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
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2016	18	15.9-20.1	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016	19.5	19-20	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium(ppb)	2015	1.2	1.2	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2016	ND	ND	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2016	0.13	0.13	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	ND	ND	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	Quarterly	9.275	8.9-10	10	10	Runoff and leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2016	2.5	2.5	50	30	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
<b>*1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)</b>	<b>Quarterly</b>	<b>0.0068</b>	<b>0.0064-0.0073</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>0.0007</b>	<b>Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.</b>

**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
Sulfate (ppm)				500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)				500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)				15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)				300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
TDS (ppm)				1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Toluene (ppb)				150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Zinc (ppm)				5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

STAGE 2 DETECTION OF DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT RULE MONITORING						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2018	8.9	8.9	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5) (ppb)	2018	4.2	4.2	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
State Primary MCL (Total Coliform Rule)	Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform in July of 2018.	July 2018	The water system was flushed in order to obtain a chlorine residual to the furthest point in the distribution system. Two (2) consecutive sets of five (5) routine samples were collected and all samples were negative for total coliform. Five (5) routine samples were collected in August and all samples were negative for total coliform.	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.

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
State Primary MCL 1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Our water system failed the drinking water standard for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane in 2018.	October through December 2018.	Samples are collected from the Well on a quarterly basis.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### 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(s). One (1) Level 1 assessment(s) was completed. In addition, we were required to take one (1) corrective action and we completed one (1) of these actions.

#### **Level 1 Assessment:**

An investigation was completed and there was no obvious cause for the total coliform positive results other than the monthly routine samples were collected on a breezy, dusty day.

#### **Corrective Action:**

We completed the necessary 'Public Notification' and investigation of the water system.

## **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).

## FOOTNOTES:

**Lead:** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 10 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.

**Gross Alpha Particle Activity:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Uranium:** Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

### Why are the terms "ppm" and "ppb" Important?

The terms refer to exposure standards and guidelines created to protect the public from harmful substances that can cause serious health effects. Exposure standards and guidelines are created from risk assessments that include dose response, exposure and hazard identification assessments. The following comparisons and information may be helpful:

1 standard atmosphere of water (1 liter of pure water at 4 degrees Celsius) weighs 1,000,000 mg or one (1) kilogram (2.2 lbs.): 1 liter = 1.06 quarts.

One ppb = 1 inch in 16,000 miles; 1 cent in \$10 million; 1 second in 32 years; one drop in an Olympic swimming pool.

One ppm = 1 inch in 16 miles; 1 minute in 2 years; 1 cent in \$10,000; one drop in 55 gallons.