## 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **Jasmine Vineyards Cold Storage** | Report Date: | **May 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 - December 31, 2019 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.**

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | | Groundwater from one (1) well | | | | | | |
| Name & general location of source(s): | | | Well 01 located in Delano, CA | | | | | |
| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | | | | Completed January 2017. The source is considered most vulnerable | | | | |
| to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic tanks and Fertilizers. 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: | | | | | | | N/A | |
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| For more information, contact: | Luis Katsurayama | | | | | Phone: | | (661) 792-2141 |
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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**: 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** (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 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.

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| 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) | | (In a mo.)  1 | | 0 | | 1 positive monthly sample(a) | | | 0 | Naturally present in the environment | |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule) | | (In the year)  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 | | |  | Human and animal fecal waste | |
| *E. coli*  (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | | (In the year)  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)**  1st 6 month round  2nd 6 month round | 4-08-19  10-10-19 | | 3  5 | | ND  ND | 0  0 | 15 | 0.2 | 0 | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Copper (ppm)**  1st 6 month round  2nd 6 month round | 4-08-19  10-10-19 | | 3  5 | | 0.67  0.079 | 0  0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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| 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) | 2016 | 230 | 230 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2016 | 620 | 620 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

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| **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) | 2017 | 9.06 | 5.54-14.1 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 2017 | 6.77 | 6.4-7.3 | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2019 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2019 | 0.032 | 0.032 | 1 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2019 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as N (ppm)  Office Sink RO Unit | Quarterly | 3.75 | 0.23-12 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as N (ppm)  Breakroom Sink RO Unit | 2018 | ND | ND | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 2019 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 50 | 30 | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppb) | 2018 | ND | ND | 0.200 | 0.0017 | Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb) | 2018 | 0.0014 | ND-0.0054 | 0.005 | 0.0007 | 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. |
| **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) | 2016 | 610 | 610 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2016 | 130 | 130 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU units) | 2016 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 5 | N/A | Soil runoff |
| Color (Units) | 2016 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 15 | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb) | 2016 | 130 | 130 | 300 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| TDS (ppm) | 2016 | 1400 | 1400 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | 2016 | 1850 | 1850 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |

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| **TAble 6 – detection of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2016 | 0.92 | 0.92 | N/A | Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

**For additional information:** [**https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/ chromium6/chrome\_6\_faqs.pdf**](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20chromium6/chrome_6_faqs.pdf)

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| **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) | 2019 | ND | ND | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5) (ppb) | 2019 | ND | ND | 60 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

**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).

**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:**  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.

**Arsenic:** While your drinking water meets the EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Why are the term’s “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) weights 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.

Report prepared by: skOO’kum h2o monitoring, inc. Tehachapi, CA

**Consumer Confidence Report**

**Certification Form**

*(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

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| Water System Name: | Jasmine Vineyards Cold Storage |
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| Water System Number: | 1504007 |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*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 (DDW).

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| Certified by: | Name: |  |  |  |
|  | Signature: |  |  |  |
|  | Title: |  |  |  |
|  | Phone Number: | ( ) | Date: |  |

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

“Good faith” efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

Posting the CCR at the following URL: 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)

Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

Other (attach a list of other methods used)

*For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.

*For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission