2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Liberty Packing Company, LLC

Report Date: February 27, 2025

Type of Water Source in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source: Liberty Packing LLC, a food processing and packaging facility located at 12045 S. Ingomar Grade Road near Los Banos, in the county of Merced, owns and operates four wells.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A water source assessment was completed and reported on 12/19/2023. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply due to well construction and surrounding physical barrier effectiveness (PBE). Copies of the assessments are available by requesting a summary.

Time and place of colleague potable water meetings are posted on the Liberty and Morning Star Conference Rooms' Outlook Calendar

For More Information, contact: Tod Harter, phone 209-829-5002, email tharter@morningstarco.com

About This Report

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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Liberty Packing Company, LLC 12045 S. Ingomar Grade Road near Los Banos, 209-826-7100 in Merced para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name] 以获得中文的帮助: 12045 S. Ingomar Grade Road near Los Banos, 209-826-7100.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Liberty Packing Company, LLC,12045 S. Ingomar Grade Road near Los Banos, o tumawag sa 209-826-7100 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Liberty Packing Company, LLC tại 12045 S. Ingomar Grade Road near Los Banos, 209-826-7100 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Liberty Packing Company, LLC ntawm 12045 S. Ingomar Grade Road near Los Banos, 209-826-7100.] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of contamination 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 contamination in drinking water is below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of disinfectant is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of contamination in drinking water is below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set up by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs are for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.
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)
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, list 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 Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/10/2022	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	[Enter Date]	5	0.43	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. 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)	10/05/2023	175	71-175]	None	None	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/05/2023	300	190-300	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3. 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
Barium (ppb)	05/22/2023	170	97 - 170	1000	2000	Leaching from natural deposits
Chromium Hexavalent (ppb)	05/05/2023	6.6	0.7 – 6.6	50	100	Leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (Natural Source) (ppm)	05/22/2023	0.36	0.21 – 0.36	2	1	Leaching from natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	05/22/2023	2.9	0.0 -2.9	50	100	Leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) **	10/15/2024	12.2	0.00 – 12.2	10	10	Ground migration of fertilizers, food processing, and dairies
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	01/25/2024	4.53	0.00 – 4.53	15	None	Leaching from natural deposits

Table 4. 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
Turbidity	05/22/2023	1.7	0.2 – 1.7	5	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids	07/19/2022	290	200 - 290	1000	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm) ***	05/22/2023	1710	897 - 1710	1600	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm) ****	05/22/2023	634	142 - 634	500	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	10/05/2023	124	72 - 124	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes

Table 5. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ppb)	10/05/2023	1640	475 - 1640	1000	None

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

* California Code of Regulations Title 22, California State Water Resources Control Board, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) documented that sodium has a recommended limit of 100 – ppm. And according to the American Heart Association, water containing more than 270 – ppm should not be consumed by those on a moderately restricted sodium diet.

** Infants under the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate more than the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

***California Code of Regulations Title 22, California State Water Resources Control Board, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not regulate Specific Conductance that is a measure of water's ability to conduct an electrical current. It is a proxy for inorganic dissolved solids in water; as dissolved substances increase, so does conductance.

**** Chloride concentrations more than 250 ppm can give detectable taste in water, but the threshold depends upon associated cations.

***** Water containing boron at levels above the One-Day and Ten-Day Health Advisory 3,000-ppb and Longer-Term Health Advisory 2,000-ppb for children, there is potential health effects on young males.