2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Mushroom Farms WS (2701876)** Report Date: June 2, 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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Mushroom Farms WS (2701876) a 415 Hall Road, 831-722-4651 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Production/Source Well (WELL 01)

Name & general location of source(s): 1. Production/Source Well: behind main office; 2. Fresh Water Holding: outside of Maintenance Shop; 3. Parking Area; 4. Driveway; 5. Maintenance Shop; 6. Rear Office;

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Even though the Nitrate levels are at or below the MCL, all on-site drinking water is provided by bottled water. Water from WELL 01 is used for washing, not drinking.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: No regularly scheduled meetings are currently held. In the case of contamination issues, signs are posted. .

For more information, contact: David Fullington Phone: (831) 706-4723

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)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	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	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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)	9/20/18	5	**167.5***	1	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/20/18	5	0.83	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)	3/4/19 & 8/20/19	51.5	51 - 52	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)				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**
Chromium (ppb)	6/18/19	16		50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/18/19	0.19		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as NO_3 (ppm)	3/4/19, 6/18/19 & 8/20/19	39.7	39 – 40	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	Monthly	9.6	8.9 – 10	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	3/4/19, 6/18/19 & 8/20/19	Non-Detect		1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate (ppb)	6/18/19	0.70		6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Beta Particle Activity	12/21/16	0.394		50	(0)	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	12/21/16	0.337		15	(0)	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.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (ppm)	6/18/19	ND		1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes

Antimony (ppb)	6/18/19	ND		6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	6/18/19	ND		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	1/14/10	0		7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	6/18/19	ND		1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	6/18/19	ND		4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	6/18/19	ND		5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff form waste batteries and paints
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	6/18/19	16		50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/20/18	0.00044		(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide (ppb)	6/18/19	ND		150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	6/18/19	0.19		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	3/30/16 6/14/16 9/28/16 12/21/16	16	15-17	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	9/20/18	ND		(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrials manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	6/18/19	ND		2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (ppb)	6/18/19	ND		100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Perchlorate (ppb)	6/18/19	0.70		6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Selenium (ppb)	6/18/19	ND		50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

Thallium (ppb)	6/18/19	ND		2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug use

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

Contaminant	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
2,4-D (ppb)	5/23/17	ND		70	20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		50	3	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	5/23/17	ND		2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	5/23/17	ND		1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Bentazon (ppb)	5/23/17	ND		18	200	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	2/4/13	ND		200	7	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains
Carbofuran (ppb)	5/23/17	ND		18	1.7	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Chlordane (ppt)	2/4/13	ND		100	30	Residue of banned insecticide
Dalapon (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		200	790	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-ways, and crops and landscape maintenance
Dinoseb (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		7	14	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
Diquat (ppb)	5/23/17	ND		20	15	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Endothall (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		100	94	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Endrin (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		2	1.8	Residue of banned insecticide and rodenticide
Heptachlor (ppt)	2/4/13	ND		10	8	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	2/4/13	ND		10	6	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		1	0.03	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories; byproduct of chlorination reactions in wastewater
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		50	2	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		30	0.09	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock
Molinate (Ordam) (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		20	1	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Oxamyl (Vydate) (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		50	26	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
PCBs (ppt)	2/4/13	ND		500	90	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		1	0.3	Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses

Picloram (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	5/23/17	ND		4	4	Herbicide runoff
Thiobencarb (ppb)	2/4/13	ND		70	70	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	2/12/18, 5/15/18, 8/21/18 & 11/15/18	ND		5	0.7	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.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Benzene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes, and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppt)	11/28/17	ND		500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		5	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay, and glass products; fumigant
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		10	60	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
1,3-Dichloropropene (ppt)	11/28/17	ND		500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
Monochlorobenzene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		70	70	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and drycleaning facilities
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharges from petroleum and chemical factories

Styrene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trichlorofluoromethane (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
Trichlorofluoroethane (FREON 113) (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
Vinyl chloride (ppt)	11/28/17	ND		500	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes (ppm)	11/28/17	ND		1.750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent

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**
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/4/19 & 8/20/19	443.5	434 – 453	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	2/6/13	ND		500	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Chloride (ppm)	3/4/19, 6/18/19 & 8/20/19	98.3	97 – 100			
Sulfate (ppm)	3/4/19, 6/18/19 & 8/20/19	26.7	26 – 28			
Specific Conductivity (µS/cm)	6/18/19	664		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; 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**
Boron (ppm)	3/4/19 & 8/20/19	0.0325	0.032-0.033	1 ppm	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Ethyl tert-butyl ether (ETBE) (ppb)	11/18/17	ND		N/A	N/A
tert-Butyl alchol (TBA) (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		12 ppb	Some people who use water containing tert-butyl alcohol in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

tert-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) (ppb)	11/28/17	ND		N/A	N/A

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: 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. ***Mushroom Farms, 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. 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.

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**
The AL was met or exceeded in two of the six collected samples.	The violation was likely a result of old plumbing fixtures.	September – December 2018	The AL was met in the sample collected at the maintanence shop tap and exceeded in the sample collected from the packing area tap. The Farm is currently mitigating the piping issue. In the meantime, "Do Not Drink the Water" signage has been posted and bottled drinking water is provided to employees.	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.