## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **Seminis Vegetable Seeds** | Report Date: | 5 June 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.**

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | | Groundwater | | | | | | |
| Name & general location of source(s): | | | Well 01 located near the SW end of the facility. | | | | | |
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| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | | | | A source water assessment for Well 01 was completed by CDPH in | | | | |
| September 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Irrigated crops; fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application; low density septic systems. The detected containments associated with these activities are: Nitrates in levels approaching Maximum contaminate level. In addition, the sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Pesticide, fertilizer, petroleum storage and transfer areas, research laboratories, and agricultural irrigation wells. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 1 Lowe Ragsdale, Building 1, Suite 120, Monterey, CA 93940 or at Seminis Vegetable Seeds, 500 Lucy Brown Lane, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045 | | | | | | | | |
| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | | | | | | | Manager meetings are held every third | |
| Tuesday of the month @9AM in the FO Conference Room. | | | | | | | | |
| For more information, contact: | Nancy Bergamini | | | | | Phone: | | ( 831) 623-7010 |
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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.)  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) | 07/18 | | 5 | | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | none | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 07/18 | | 5 | | .031 | 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) | 04/00 | | 210.000 | none | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 04/00 | | 960.000 | none | 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** |
| Fluoride | | 06/17 | ND |  | [2] | (1) | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Selenium | | 06/17 | ND |  | [50] | (50) | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits discharge from mines and chemical manufactures; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| **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 |
| N/A | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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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** |
| 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 for Community Water Systems: 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. **Seminis Vegetable Seeds** 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):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.”

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| **BACTERIOLOGY**   * Bacteriology testing is done monthly on the well. * We acquire bottled drinking water from off site vendor and will continue to do so.   In addition whenever waters contain greater than **23 ppm** of nitrates the water providers are required to make additional information available on its health effects. Our current level range is **None Detected**. However, in past years levels have ranged from “**1.3”** in the winter to **None Detected** in the summer. Though we were not in violation, additional information is provided due to possible effects on infants, pregnant women and people with specific enzyme deficiencies.  ***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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.*  We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Though we were not in violation of Radon, additional information is provided due to possible health effects. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects.  ***Radon***  *Radon is a radioactive gas that you can’t see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren’t too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program or call EPA’s Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).*  4791). |  |
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**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,  
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

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| **VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT** | | | | |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| **N/A** |  |  |  |  |
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**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

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| **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* | (In the year) |  | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) |  | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) |  | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

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

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| **SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE** | | | | |
| N/A | | | | |
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| **SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES** | | | | |
| N/A | | | | |
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| **VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT** | | | | |
| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| **N/A** |  |  |  |  |
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