



2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **4800595**

Report Date: **04/01/2020**

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse 4800595 a (707)452-2800 para asistirlo en español.

SOURCES OF 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.

Mariani Packing Company, Inc. water system is located in Solano County and serves the Mariani dried fruit processing operation. There is one service connection serving a population of approximately 300 people. Mariani's water supply consists of two groundwater wells i.e. WELLS # 5 and # 6, both located in the Mariani's facility in Vacaville.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which 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*, which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY SUMMARIES

The drinking water source assessment is an evaluation of the source water to determine the possible contaminating activities (PCAs) to which the source is most vulnerable. The wells are considered most vulnerable to fleet/truck/bus terminals, sewer collection system and automobile gas stations.

The completed Drinking Water Source Assessment and Vulnerability Summaries were conducted by State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (formerly California Department of Public Health (CDPH)) on November, 2001. Copies of the completed assessments can be requested and obtained by contacting Melvin Yee, District Engineer @ (510) 620-3463 of State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg. P, 2nd Floor, Richmond, CA 94804. Additionally, you may view a copy at the Quality Assurance Lab of Mariani Packing Company, Inc. by contacting Richard Becker @ (707) 452-2946.

TIME AND PLACE OF REGULARLY SCHEDULED BOARD MEETINGS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Although Mariani Packing Company does not hold public meetings on its distribution system, we are available to address any questions you may have. Please contact Richard Becker @ (707) 452-2946.

FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING THIS REPORT

Contact Richard Becker @ (707) 452-2946.

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
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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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10/19/17	5	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10/19/17	5	0.1465	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)	06/22/04	31.5	28-35	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	06/24/04	165	160-170	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
Arsenic (ppb)	09/10/19	2.3	2.3	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchard; glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (ppm)	09/10/19	0.175	0.13 – 0.22	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	09/10/19	24	ND – 24	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	10/19/17	1.1	1.1	80	n/a	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Flouride (ppm)	09/10/19	0.18	0.16 – 0.20	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	09/10/19	0.92	0.84 – 1.0	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	09/07/16	2.145	2.12 – 2.17	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.

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
Color (Units)	06/22/04	5.0	4.0 – 6.0	15	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (Units)	06/22/04	0.4	0.13 – 0.65	5	None	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	06/22/04	315	310 – 320	1,000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	06/22/04	415	410 – 420	1,600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	06/22/04	7.8	7.0 – 8.6	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	06/22/04	10.0	9.9 – 10.0	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste

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).

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Mariani Packing Company

Water System Number: 4800595

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 04/02/2020 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).

Certified by: Name: Richard Becker

Signature: 

Title: Regulatory Manager

Phone Number: (707)452-2946

Date: 04/02/2020

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). E-mail and posted on bulletin boards throughout the facility for employees that do not have access to email.
- ☐ 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

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Copy of CCR was attached as a file to email that was distributed to company group email. For those employees who do not have access to company email, the CCR was posted in several locations throughout the facility for employees to read.

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of
section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.*