2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C.

Report Date: 6/30/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Domestic Well, at 8380 Pedrick Rd., Dixon, CA 95620

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source assessment for the Domestic Well was completed in November of 2002. The water source is considered most vulnerable to contamination from food processing activities, machine shop operations, or improperly operated or abandoned water wells. No contaminants associated with these activities have been detected. To obtain a copy of the assessment, contact the SWRCB-DDW District 4 office at (510) 620-3474.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Private system, no meetings are held

For More Information, Contact: David Kiehn – Director Agriculture Operations, (707) 678-4406 ext. 5517

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 Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. a 8380 Pedrick Rd., Dixon, CA 95620, (707) 678-4406 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 Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. 以获得中文的帮助：8380 Pedrick Rd., Dixon, CA 95620, (707) 678-4406.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. 8380 Pedrick Rd., Dixon, CA o tumawag sa (707) 678-4406 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 Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. tại Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. a 8380 Pedrick Rd., Dixon, CA 95620, (707) 678-4406 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 Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. ntawm 8380 Pedrick Rd., Dixon, CA 95620, (707) 678-4406 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 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).
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.
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.
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 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.
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.
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)

Term	Definition
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 be naturally-occurring 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, 5, 6, and 8 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	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

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	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/22/22	5	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/22/22	5	0.215	0	ND – 0.26	1.3	0.3	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)	6/7/12	33		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/7/12	280		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
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	5/31/23	9.90 ± 2.96		15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	9/15/23	Ra 226 0.63 ± 0.57 Ra 228 1.88 ± 0.31		5	0.05 0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	9/15/23	1.2		20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	3/19/24	.26		1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total) (µg/L)	3/19/24	18		50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	7/22/22	0.215 90th%	0.17 – 0.26	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L) ***See reference below[1]***	**1/31/25**	**21**		**10**	**0.02**	**Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.**
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (mg/L) *See reference below[2]*	3/19/24	5.1		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

[1] Chromium (hexavalent) was detected at levels that exceed the chromium (hexavalent) MCL. While a water system of our size is not considered in violation of the chromium (hexavalent) MCL until after October 1, 2028, we are working to address this exceedance and comply with the MCL. Specifically, we are planning to source water from a different well that does not have levels above the MCL.

[2] 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.

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 (TDS) (mg/L)	6/7/12	360		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	6/7/12	630		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	6/7/12	12		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	6/7/12	32		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Copper (mg/L)	7/22/22	0.215 90th%	0.17 - 0.26	1.0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (mg/L)	7/16/21	.62		1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (µg/L)	7/16/21	7.4		50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

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: 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. Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of

materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. at (707) 678-4406. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. has completed the initial lead service line inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the initial inventories is October 16, 2024.

Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C., has determined it has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system.

Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. reviewed all applicable sources of information, including

- All construction and plumbing codes, permits, and existing records or other documentation which indicates the service line materials;
- All water system records, including distribution system maps and drawings, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures;
- All inspections and records of the distribution system that indicate service line material, including inspections conducted during the course of normal operations (e.g., visual checking of above-ground service line materials and photographic records of when lines underground lines were exposed for maintenance activities).

In addition to reviewing the above sources of information, Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. physically inspected all service lines in its distribution system, regardless of ownership. All service lines were verified non-lead. They are comprised of Galvanized, Plastic, and Copper piping.

Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C. will update service line material information obtained from normal operations, such as service line maintenance, installation, or water meter readings, after October 2024 and will update the initial inventory accordingly.

Copies of the initial lead service line inventory are kept in the main office and are available upon request.

APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	Campbell Soup Supply Company, L.L.C.
Water System Number:	4800727

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/30/2025 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.

Certified by:	Name:	David Kiehn	
	Signature:		
	Title:	Senior Director, Ag Ingredients Procurement	
	Phone Number:	(707) 678-4406 ext. 5517	Date: 6/30/2025

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

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: CCR is posted in the lunchroom at the facility. Employees are made aware of this posting and encouraged to read the report and ask questions.

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

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at 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)

☐ 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 address: www._____

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

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).