Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Duarte Nursery
Water System Number:	CA5000465

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 4/17/2024 (*date*) 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: Frank Olile	Title: Operations Manager
Signature: [signature]	Date: 4/17/2024
Phone number: 209-648-3499	blank

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).
- ☐ 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) Posted in All Timeclock Posting 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

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Duarte Nursery, Inc.

Report Date: 3/15/2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater well

Name and General Location of Source(s): “Lab Well” (Main Well) at 1555 Baldwin Rd, Hughson Ca 95326

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Completed in May of 2002

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: None

For More Information, Contact: Quality Service, Inc. (209) 838-7842

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.

Term	Definition
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)
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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	0	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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/9/20	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	6/9/20	5	0.065	0	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)	11/4/14	78	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/4/14	190	N/A	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)	1/10/23, 4/20/23, 7/31/23, 10/9/23, 11/7/23	7.4	6.7-8.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	11/7/23	0.130	N/A	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from meta refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	3/2/23 6/29/23 9/21/23 11/7/23 12/21/23	**14***	**14*-15***	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	12/5/16	13	N/A	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/l)	12/5/16	4	N/A	20	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits.
1,2,3-Tricholoropropane [TCP] (ng/l)	2/13/23 5/15/23 8/28/23 11/7/23	**41**	38-**44***	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.

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
Chloride (ppm)	11/4/14	27	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	7/31/23	660	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	11/4/14	26	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits industrial wastes.

Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	11/4/14	372	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	11/4/14	0.05	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminant

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	Health Effects
Vanadium (ppb)	11/7/23	20	N/A	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

**** Any violation of an MCL, MRDSL, AL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.***

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).

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. Duarte Nursery 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for the “Lab Well” of the Duarte Nursery, Inc water system in May of 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminant detected in the water supply: fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide application. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: septic systems – low density. The source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Quality Service, Inc. at (209) 838-7842.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
1,2,3-Tricholoropropane (TCP) (ng/l) MCL Exceedance	The water system is under Compliance Order DER-20R-002 to comply with the TCP MCL. The water system has exceeded the TCP MCL since 2018.	The Lab Well exceeded the TCP MCL with all quarterly samples during 2023. This is a continuing issue.	The water system is working towards compliance with TCP MCL per Compliance Order NO. DER-20R-002. Th water system is working towards compliance by trying to consolidate their water system into the City of Hughson’s municipal water system. Quarterly sampling is being conducted and public notices are being distributed to inform consumers regularly of the exceedance.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-Trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Nitrate MCL Exceedance	The water system is under Compliance Order DER-17CO-007 to comply with the nitrate MCL. The water system has exceeded the Nitrate MCL since 2017.	The Lab Well exceeded the nitrate MCL with all quarterly samples during 2023. This is a continuing issue.	The water system is working towards compliance with the nitrate MCL per Compliance Order No. DER-17CO-007. The water system is working towards compliance by trying to consolidate their water system into the City of Hughson's municipal water system. Quarterly sampling is being conducted and public notices are being distributed to inform consumers regularly of the exceedance.	Infants below 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 of high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of 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.

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
LCR Monitoring Violation	The water system missed the triennial lead and copper monitoring that was due for the system in June to September 2023.	This sampling was missed for 2023.	Sampling is required in 2024 in response to the missed sampling.	Lead -Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Childr en 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. Copper – is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.