

## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: LINNELL FARM LABOR CENTER Report Date: June 28, 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.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water Only

Name & location of source(s): Linnell Farm Labor Center, 15600 Ave 288 Visalia, CA 93292

Linnell Farm Labor Center water supply is a ground water source, coming from two wells pumping from the Kaweah River sub-basin. South Well - 01 and North Well - 02

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source water assessment was conducted for the Well 01-Main South And Well 02 North in October, 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Historic gas stations, known contaminant plumes, underground storage tanks confirmed leaking tanks, wastewater treatment plants. The activities to which the Linnell Farm Labor Center water system is most vulnerable include a historic leaking underground petroleum storage tank, wastewater treatment plant, agricultural activity and drainage and the sewer collection system. The leaking tanks have since been replaced by approved above ground double-wall containment tank There is an on-site wastewater treatment plant with wastewater ponds.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Third Wednesday of the month at 4:00 pm. 5140 West Cypress Ave. Visalia, CA

For more information, contact: Manuel Cosio / Ken Kugler

Phone: ( 559 ) 747-0732 or 627-3700

### **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 (USEPA).

**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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**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:** Department permission 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 (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or pictogram per liter

**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 USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department 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.

**TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria )	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
*Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)* 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (Customer Faucet Tap) 2017	10	ND ppb	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (Customer Faucet Tap) 2017	10	0.12 ppm	0	1.3	0.17	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)	10/30/17	12	12 - 13	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	10/30/17	115	110 - 120	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**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
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	1.5	2.3 - 0.69	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer used; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha pCi/L	10/30/17	4.28	4.03 - 4.53	15 pCi/L	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	10/30/17	0.025	ND -0.050	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2011	4.50	4.0-5.5	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

**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
Sulfate (ppm)	10/30/17	21.5	18 - 25	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Chloride (cl) (ppm)	2017	8.3	6.7 - 10	500	none	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (units)	2017	7.9	7.9 - 7.9	N/S	none	Inherent characteristic of water
Turbidity (groundwater) (units)	2017	0.77	ND-0.77	5	none	Soil runoff
Iron (ppb)	2017	90	ND - 180	300	none	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
Specific Conductance (E.C.) umho/cm	2017	302	280 - 330	1600	none	Substances that form ions
Odor Threshold @ 60 C (units)	10/30/17	ND	ND	3	none	"Rotten-egg", musty or chemical smell
Chromium (ug/L) (Total Cr-CrVI screen)	10/30/17	ND	ND	50	none	Discharge from steel and pulp mills chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Apparent Color (units)	10/30/17	ND	ND	3	none	Naturally-occurring organic material
Selenium (ppb)	10/30/17	3.1	3.1	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)
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppt)	10/30/17	195	180 - 210	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	10/30/17	ND	ND	2	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Calcium (ppm)	10/30/17	34	33 - 35	50	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	10/30/17	7.5	7.4 - 7.6	50	none	Leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Alkalinity	2017	110 - 110	none	Unknown

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

### 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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 (1-800-4LEAD-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. Linnell Farm Labor Center 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 skin. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm 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 provider

Housing Authority tests your water for regulated and unregulated contaminants. This table lists only those contaminants that were detected.

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

<b>VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT</b>				
<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING  
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

<b>Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)</b>	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	2018	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**

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



## Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

The Housing Authority of the County of Tulare is pleased to present you with the 2018 Water Quality Consumer Report for the Linnell Farm Labor Center.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with State and Federal law.

Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

**PLEASE HELP CONSERVE WATER AS OUR STATE IS EXPERIENCING A LOW WATER TABLE.**

### **For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:**

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

**TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

\* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided earlier in this report.

### **Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment**

**LINNELL FARM LABOR CENTER WATER SUPPLY IS GROUND WATER ONLY**