## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **Family Tree Farms** | Report Date: | June 21, 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 para beber. Favor de comunicarse** *Family Tree Farms.*  **a** *(559) 591-8394* **para asistirlo en español.**

**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 以获得中文的帮助:** *Family Tree Farms,**41646 Road 62, Reedley, CA**(559) 591-8394***. Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa** *Family Tree Farms; 141646 Road 62, Reedley, CA***o tumawag sa** *(559) 591-8394*  **para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

**Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ** *Family Tree Farms* **tại** *(559) 591-8394*  **để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.**

**Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau** *Family Tree Farms* **ntawm** *(559) 591-8394*  **rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | | Groundwater | | | | | | |
| Name & general location of source(s): | | | Well 01 located within our service area, Reedley, CA | | | | | |
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| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | | | | On file at the Tulare District Office | | | | |
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| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | | | | | | | N/A | |
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| For more information, contact: | Matt Young | | | | | Phone: | | ( 559 ) 591-8394 |
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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** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Lead (ppb) | 7/5/18 | | 5 | 0 | | 2 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 7/5/18 | | 5 | 0.03 | | 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) | 4/10/06 | | 15.2 | | N/A | | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 4/10/16 | | 94.8 | | 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** |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | | 10/14/16 | 1.8 | | N/A | | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (Ba) (ppm) | | 10/14/16 | 82 | | N/A | | 1 | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | | 10/14/16 | 1.4 | | N/A | | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as nitrogen)  (ppm) Well 1  Well 1-TRT IX | | 1/16/18 -10/16/18 | **12.2\***  4.7 | | 10.6 – 15.2  2.1 – 9.5 | | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | | 1/19/17 – 7/10/17 | 2.9 | | N/A | | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 04/19/17 – 06/07/17 | 0.5 | <1 – 1.0 | 3 | 0.019 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides** | | | | | | | | | |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppb)  Well 1    Well 1-TRT IX | | 1/24/18 – 10/16/18 | **.27\***  **.**14 | | .21 - .31  .07 - .29 | | 0.2 | 0.0017 | Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (µg/L)  Well 1    Well 1 – TRT IX | | 2/5/18 – 11/5/18 | **0.008**  **0.012** | | .  <0.0050 – 0.015  <0.0050 – 0.021 | | 0.005 | 0.0007 | 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 |

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| **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 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm) | 4/10/06 | 215 | N/A | 1000 | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| (EC) (umhos/cm) Specific Conductance µS/cm | 4/10/06 | 263 | N/A | 1600 | none | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (ppm) | 4/10/06 | 4.6 | N/A | 500 | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 4/10/06 | 11.7 | N/A | 500 | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Turbidity (Units) | 4/10/06 | 0.6 | N/A | 5 | none | Soil runoff |
| Color (Units) | 4/10/06 | 5 | N/A | 15 | none | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Odor-Threshold (Units) | 4/10/06 | 1 | N/A | 3 | none | Naturally-occurring organic materials |

**There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.**

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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** |
| Hexavalent chromium | 9/25/14 | 1.3 | N/A | n/a | Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer |

**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).

*The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old*

**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** |
| Lead and Copper Monitoring and Reporting Violation. 5 lead and copper samples due in the first half of 2018 were not collected and tested. | We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did not meet all requirements for lead and copper monitoring throughout the distribution system and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. | January 1 through June 30, 2018. | Posted Public notification of said samples that were not collected. Collected 5 water samples for each test (lead & copper) as required by the California Safe Drinking Water Act. We are monitoring our water system in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule to ensure our water system stays in compliance. | **Lead** – Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excessx of the action level may experience delays in thir physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high bood 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. |
| Nitrate MCL exceeded | The water system is in violation if any one water sample would cause the annual average to exceed the MCL. The cause may have been due to runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. | On going since April 2016 | Public notifications with test results are posted quarterly, our water system is regulated by Tulare County, and they recommend testing frequencies and treatments. A filtering water system is in use to improve the nitrate levels. All test results from after the treatment filter are below the nitrate MCL. | 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 high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the 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. |

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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** |
| DBCP MCL exceeded | The water system is in violation if any one water sample would cause the annual average to exceed the MCL. The cause may have been due to banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit. | On going since October 2016 | Public notifications with test results are posted quarterly, our water system is regulated by Tulare County, and they recommend testing frequencies and treatments. A filtering water system is in use to improve the DBCP levels. All test results from after the treatment filter are below the DBCP MCL. | 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. |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane **(123-TCP)** at the well exceeds the (MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level | The water system is in violation if any one water sample would cause the annual average to exceed the MCL. | On going as of February 2018. | Treatment systems remove certain chemicals, particularly organic chemicals from water; we will be looking into improvements to our water treatment system. 1,2,3-TCP is tested quarterly before and after treatment, we post public notification of 1,2,3-TCP levels and our test results are reviewed by the State Board/Tulare County for recommendations. | 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. |