

LIMONEIRA

SINCE 1893

June 27, 2020

Dear Limoneira Water Customer:

Since 1990, the State of California has required each community water system in the state to provide every customer with an annual report card on the quality of water served. Our current report includes a table showing the contaminants that are present in our water, water quality sampling and measurements.

For years, United States' public water supplies have been among the safest in the world. But recent incidents of water supply contamination by industrial chemicals, agricultural pesticides, fertilizers and lead have caused some people to question the safety of their tap water (and the State to impose more stringent standards).

The citizens of California have made clear their desire to be kept informed on environmental matters. In response, the California legislature has passed laws that clearly establish the public's right to know and the responsibility of agencies and utilities to provide timely and accurate information to the public.

We have tried to make this technical report as clear, useful, and understandable as possible. If after reading it, you still have concerns or questions about our water quality, please do not hesitate to contact the Housing Department at 525-5541 ext. 1038. Complete records of the water quality analysis are also open to the public for review at our office, upon request.

Thank you for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rosie Castillo', with a stylized, cursive flourish at the end.

Rosie Castillo
Director of Housing and Commercial Operations

LIMONEIRA

SINCE 1893

27 de junio del 2020

Querido Cliente Del Agua De Limoneira:

Desde 1990, el estado de California ha requerido que cada sistema de agua de comunidad en el estado proporcione a cada cliente un reporte anual para informarle de la calidad del agua suministrada. Nuestro informe actual incluye una tabla que demuestra los contaminantes que están presentes en el agua, la calidad del agua y medidas.

Por muchos años los departamentos de agua públicos de los Estados Unidos han estado entre los más seguros del mundo. Pero los recientes incidentes de contaminación del abastecimiento de agua por los productos químicos industriales, los pesticidas de agricultura, los fertilizantes y el plomo han causado preguntas sobre la seguridad del agua de la llave (y que el estado imponga normas más rigurosas).

Los residentes de California han expresado claramente su deseo de ser informados de asuntos ambientales. Como respuesta, la legislatura de California ha aprobado leyes que establecen claramente los derechos del público de saber y la responsabilidad de las agencias y utilidades de proporcionar información oportuna y exacta al público.

Hemos intentado de que este reporte técnico sea lo más claro, útil y comprensible que sea posible. Si después de leerlo, usted todavía tiene preocupaciones o preguntas sobre nuestra calidad de agua, por favor sírvase de llamar al departamento de vivienda al 525-5541 extensión 1038. Los expedientes completos de los análisis de la calidad del agua están abiertos al público para revisión en nuestra oficina.

Gracias por tomarse el tiempo de revisar esta petición.

Sinceramente,



Rosie Castillo

Directora de las Operaciones de Vivienda y Comercial

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of

source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.



Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Source Water Assessment

The City of Santa Paula's source water assessment was completed in September 2002, with the assistance of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water. Our source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer collection systems, wells-agricultural/irrigation, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, automotive-body shops, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, historic gas stations, and underground storage tanks--confirmed leaking tanks.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at either the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water, 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013, or at the City of Santa Paula, Public Works Water Division, 180 South Palm Avenue, Santa Paula, CA 93060. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Jeff Densmore, SWRCB District Engineer, at (805) 566-1326.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the acting Chief Water Operator, at (805) 933-4282.

Substances That Could Be in 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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. 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. 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 water poses a health risk.

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;

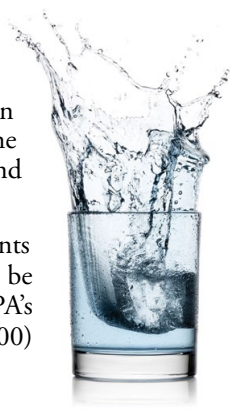
Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Community Participation

The City of Santa Paula Water System is managed as an enterprise function by the City of Santa Paula. The Water Operation and Water Distribution Divisions of the Public Works Department conduct operations. Comments about the water system can be forwarded to the City Council, which meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at 6:30 p.m., in the City Council Chambers, 970 Ventura Street, Santa Paula, California.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Santa Paula's source of water is 100% groundwater, pumped from the Santa Paula Basin. The basin is made up of hundreds of feet of sands and gravels deposited in the Santa Clara Valley and the mouth of the Santa Paula Canyon, which contain millions of gallons of water between the sand and gravel particles. The Santa Paula Basin extends from the Hallock Drive area on the east to the Wells Road area on the west.

The City of Santa Paula owns and operates five deep wells: Well 1-B, Well 11, Well 12, Well 13, and Well 14. With these five wells, the water system can produce up to 10.6 million gallons of potable water per day.

The City operates two water conditioning facilities: the Well 12 Water Conditioning Facility and the Steckel Water Conditioning Facility. Both facilities remove iron and manganese from the water. Although neither iron nor manganese is itself a health concern, water containing high levels of iron will look rusty and stain fixtures and laundry. Similarly, water with high levels of manganese will contain black particles that may stain laundry and fixtures and plug appliance screens. The Well 12 Water Conditioning Facility treats water produced by Well 12. The Steckel Water Conditioning Facility treats water produced from Wells 11, 13, and 14.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The information in the data tables shows only those substances that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Remember that detecting a substance does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	2.0	1	0.47	0.4–0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019	15	(0)	5.6	4.5–6.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
HAAs [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2019	60	NA	2.5	2.0–3.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2019	45	45	10.2	7.5–22.6	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2019	10	10	3.23	ND–5.2	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2019	5	0.05	0.1	0.1–0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	30	8.5	7.0–10.0	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	17	16–18	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019	20	0.43	3.8	3.0–4.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community. In addition, the City conducted lead sampling at 11 schools under the "Lead Sampling in Schools Program" in 2019.							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	PHG (MCLG)	AL	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2019	0.3	1.3	0.319	0/39	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2019	0.2	15	ND	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	NS	48	44–54	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	2019	50	NS	4.8	ND–140	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	1,600	NS	1,450	1,380–1,500	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	NS	477.7	434–534	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1,000	NS	1,036.7	1,010–1,070	Yes ¹	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	5	NS	0.17	0.1–0.3	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES²

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Boron (ppb)	2019	483.3	450–500
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2019	545.5	503–599.5
Sodium (ppm)	2019	89.0	85.0–93.0
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	2.0	ND–3.0

¹Secondary contaminants are regulated merely to protect the aesthetics of drinking water like taste, appearance, and odor.

²Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level):

The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):

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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):

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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):

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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):

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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected):

Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):

Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter):

A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard):

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal):

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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion):

One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million):

One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique):

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter):

A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

Testing for Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call California's Radon Program at (800) 745-7236, the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline at (800) 767-7236.

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Limoneira #1

Report Date: 6-27-2020

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.

Type of water source(s) in use: Purchased water from Santa Paula water system

Name & general location of source(s): City of Santa Paula

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Available from Santa Paula Water System

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: None

For more information, contact: Rosie Castillo

Phone: (805) 525-5541 ext. 1038

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
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/20/2018	10	0.005	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/20/2018	10	0.166	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)	Results from water provider	89.0	85.0-93.0	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	Results from water provider	545.5	503.0-599.5	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
TTHM (ppb)	8/16/2020	8	1-4	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	8/16/2020	2	2	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	monthly	0.94	0.74-1.26	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfection added during treatment

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 (ppm)	Results from water provider	1036.7*	1010-1070	1000	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

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: 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. Limoneira Company 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>.

Informe de Confianza del Consumidor 2019

Nombre del sistema de agua: Limoneira #1 Fecha del informe: 6-27-2020

Comprobamos la calidad del agua potable mediante análisis para detectar numerosos componentes, conforme a lo requerido por reglamentaciones estatales y federales. Este informe muestra los resultados de nuestro monitoreo para el período del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2019 y puede incluir datos de monitoreos anteriores.

Tipo de fuente(s) de agua en uso: Compra de agua del Sistema de Santa Paula Water

Nombre y ubicación general de la(s) fuente(s) de agua:

Ciudad de Santa Paula

Información sobre la evaluación de la fuente de agua potable:

Disponible en la oficina de Santa Paula Water System

Hora y lugar de reuniones de la junta programadas habitualmente para participación pública:

Ninguna

Para obtener más información, contactar: Rosie Castillo Teléfono: (805) 525-5541 ext. 1038

TÉRMINOS UTILIZADOS EN ESTE INFORME

Nivel máximo de contaminantes (MCL): Máximo nivel de un contaminante permitido en el agua potable. Los MCL principales se establecen lo más cerca posible de los PHG (o MCLG), desde el punto de vista económico y tecnológico. Los MCL secundarios se establecen para proteger el olor, el sabor y el aspecto del agua potable.

Objetivo de nivel máximo de contaminantes (MCLG): Nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no se conocen ni se prevén riesgos para la salud. Los MCLG son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE. UU. (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [U.S. EPA]).

Objetivo de salud pública (PHG): Nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no se conocen ni se prevén riesgos para la salud. Los PHG son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California (California Environmental Protection Agency).

Nivel máximo de desinfectante residual (MRDL): Nivel máximo de un desinfectante permitido en el agua potable. Hay pruebas convincentes de que es necesario agregar un desinfectante para el control de los contaminantes microbianos.

Objetivo de nivel máximo de desinfectante residual (MRDLG): Nivel de un desinfectante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no se conocen ni se prevén riesgos para la salud. Los MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para el control de los contaminantes microbianos.

Estándares de agua potable principales (PDWS): MCL y MRDL para contaminantes que afectan la salud junto con sus requerimientos de monitoreo e informe, y requerimientos de tratamiento del agua.

Estándares de agua potable secundarios (SDWS): MCL para contaminantes que afectan el sabor, el olor o el aspecto del agua potable. Los contaminantes con SDWS no afectan la salud a los niveles MCL.

Técnica de tratamiento (TT): Proceso requerido con el objetivo de reducir el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable.

Nivel de acción (AL) reglamentario: La concentración de un contaminante que, si se supera, desencadena un tratamiento u otros requerimientos que un sistema de agua debe seguir.

Variaciones y exenciones: Permiso de la Junta Estatal de Control de los Recursos de Agua (State Water Resources Control Board [State Board]) para exceder un MCL o no cumplir con una técnica de tratamiento bajo determinadas condiciones.

Evaluación de nivel 1: La evaluación de nivel 1 es un estudio del sistema de agua para identificar posibles problemas y determinar (si es posible) por qué se detectaron bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua.

Evaluación de nivel 2: La evaluación de nivel 2 es un estudio muy detallado del sistema de agua para identificar posibles problemas y determinar (si es posible) por qué se produjo un incumplimiento del MCL de *E. coli* y/o por qué se detectaron bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua en varias ocasiones.

ND: no detectable en el límite de prueba

ppm: partes por millón o miligramos por litro (mg/l)

ppb: partes por billón o microgramos por litro (µg/l)

ppt: partes por trillón o nanogramos por litro (ng/l)

ppq: partes por cuatrillón o picogramo por litro (pg/l)

pCi/l: picocuries por litro (una medida de radiación)

Las fuentes de agua potable (tanto el agua de la llave como el agua en botella) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua recorre la superficie del suelo o fluye a través del suelo, disuelve minerales de origen natural y, en algunos casos, material radioactivo, y puede recoger sustancias provenientes de animales o de la actividad del ser humano.

Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua fuente incluyen:

- *Contaminantes microbianos*, como virus y bacterias, que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, sistemas sépticos, operaciones agrícolas y ganaderas, y la vida silvestre.
- *Contaminantes inorgánicos*, como sales y metales, que pueden ser de origen natural o provenir del escurrimiento de aguas pluviales de zonas urbanas, de descargas de aguas residuales domésticas, de la producción de petróleo y gas natural, de la minería o la actividad agrícola.
- *Pesticidas y herbicidas*, que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes, tales como la agricultura, el escurrimiento de aguas pluviales de zonas urbanas y usos residenciales.
- *Contaminantes químicos orgánicos*, incluidas las sustancias químicas orgánicas volátiles y sintéticas, que son subproductos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que también pueden provenir de gasolineras, del escurrimiento de aguas pluviales de zonas urbanas, del uso agrícola y de sistemas sépticos.
- *Contaminantes radioactivos*, que pueden ser de origen natural o producirse como resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas natural, y de actividades de minería.

A fin de garantizar que el agua de la llave es apta para beber, la U.S. EPA y la State Board establecen reglamentaciones que limitan la cantidad de determinados contaminantes en el agua suministrada por sistemas de agua públicos. Las reglamentaciones de la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos de EE. UU. (U.S. FDA) y la ley de California también establecen límites para contaminantes en agua en botella, que brindan la misma protección para la salud pública.

Las Tablas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 y 6 muestran todos los contaminantes del agua potable que se detectaron durante la obtención de muestras más reciente para el componente. La presencia de estos contaminantes en el agua no indica necesariamente que el agua representa un riesgo para la salud. La State Board nos permite monitorear la presencia de determinados contaminantes menos de una vez por año porque las concentraciones de estos contaminantes no cambian con frecuencia. Si bien son representativos de la calidad del agua, algunos de los datos tienen más de un año de antigüedad. Las violaciones de AL, MCL, MRDL o TT se marcan con un asterisco. Se proporciona más información sobre la violación más adelante en el informe.

TABLA 1 – RESULTADOS DE MUESTRAS DONDE SE DETECTÓ LA PRESENCIA DE BACTERIAS COLIFORMES					
Contaminantes microbianos (completar si se detectaron)	Mayor n.º de detecccione	N.º de meses en infracción	MCL	MCLG	Fuente típica de bacterias
Bacterias coliformes totales (regla estatal de coliformes)	(en un mes) 0	0	1 muestra positiva mensual ^(a)	0	Presente naturalmente en el medio ambiente
Coliforme fecal o <i>E. coli</i> (regla estatal de coliformes totales)	(en el año) 0	0	Una muestra de rutina y una muestra repetida son positivas para coliformes totales, y una de estas también es positiva para coliformes fecales o <i>E. coli</i>		Residuos fecales de animales y humanos
<i>E. coli</i> (regla federal revisada de coliformes totales)	(en el año) 0	0	(b)	0	Residuos fecales de animales y humanos
(a) Dos o más muestras positivas en el mes es una violación al MCL (b) Las muestras de rutina y repetidas son positivas para coliformes totales y son positivas para <i>E. coli</i> , o el sistema no obtiene muestras repetidas después de la muestra de rutina positiva para <i>E. coli</i> , o el sistema no analiza la muestra repetida positiva para coliformes totales para detectar <i>E. coli</i> .					

TABLA 2 – RESULTADOS DE MUESTRAS DONDE SE DETECTÓ LA PRESENCIA DE PLOMO Y COBRE								
Plomo y cobre (completar si se detectó plomo o cobre en el último conjunto de pruebas)	Fecha de la muestra	N.º de muestras obtenidas	Nivel percentil 90 detectado	N.º de sitios que superan AL	AL	PH G	Número de escuelas que han solicitado muestras de plomo	Fuente típica de contaminante
Plomo (ppb)	6/20/2018	10	0.005	0	15	0.2		Corrosión interna de cañerías de agua domésticas; descargas de fabricantes industriales; erosión de depósitos naturales
Cobre (ppm)	6/20/2018	10	0.166	0	1.3	0.3	No aplica	Corrosión interna de cañerías domésticas; erosión de depósitos naturales; lixiviación de conservantes de madera

TABLA 3 – RESULTADOS DE MUESTRAS PARA SODIO Y DUREZA

Químico o componente (y unidades de informe)	Fecha de la muestra	Nivel detectado	Margen de detecciones	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Fuente típica de contaminante
Sodio (ppm)	Resultado del proveedor de agua	89.0	85.0-93.0	Ninguno	Ninguno	Sal presente en el agua y, por lo general, de origen natural
Dureza (ppm)	Resultado del proveedor de agua	545.5	503.0-599.5	Ninguno	Ninguno	Suma de cationes polivalentes en el agua, por lo general, magnesio y calcio, y de origen natural

TABLA 4 – DETECCIÓN DE CONTAMINANTES CON UN ESTÁNDAR DE AGUA POTABLE PRINCIPAL

Químico o componente (y unidades de informe)	Fecha de la muestra	Nivel detectado	Margen de detecciones	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Fuente típica de contaminante
TTHM (ppb)	8/16/2020	8	1-4	80	N/A	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
HAA5 (ppb)	8/16/2020	2	2	60	N/A	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	Monthly	0.94	0.74-1.26	4.0	4.0	Tratamiento de desinfección de agua potable.

TABLA 5 – DETECCIÓN DE CONTAMINANTES CON UN ESTÁNDAR DE AGUA POTABLE SECUNDARIO

Químico o componente (y unidades de informe)	Fecha de la muestra	Nivel detectado	Margen de detecciones	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Fuente típica de contaminante
Sólidos disueltos totales (ppm)	Resultado del proveedor de agua	1036.7*	1010-1070	1000	NS	Escurrimiento de depósitos naturales

TABLA 6 – DETECCIÓN DE CONTAMINANTES NO REGULADOS

Químico o componente (y unidades de informe)	Fecha de la muestra	Nivel detectado	Margen de detecciones	Nivel de notificación	Lenguaje para efectos en la salud

Información general adicional sobre agua potable

Es razonable esperar que el agua potable, incluso el agua en botella, contenga al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua representa un riesgo para la salud. Se puede obtener más información sobre contaminantes y posibles efectos a la salud llamando a la línea de agua potable segura de la U.S. EPA (1-800-426-4791).

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas inmunodeprimidas, tales como personas con cáncer sometidas a quimioterapia, personas sometidas a trasplantes de órganos, personas con VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunos ancianos y bebés, pueden presentar mayor riesgo de infección. Estas personas deben consultar a sus proveedores de atención médica sobre el agua potable. Los lineamientos de la U.S. EPA o de los Centros para el Control de Enfermedades (Centers for Disease Control [CDC]) sobre los medios adecuados para disminuir el riesgo de infección por *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles a través de la línea de agua potable segura (1-800-426- 4791).

Lenguaje específico para plomo: Los niveles elevados de plomo pueden provocar problemas de salud graves, especialmente en mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados a las cañerías de suministro y domésticas. Limoneira Company es responsable de suministrar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales usados en los componentes de las cañerías. Si no ha usado el agua durante varias horas, puede reducir la posibilidad de exposición al plomo dejando correr el agua de la llave de 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinar. **[OPTIONAL: si lo hace, puede recolectar el agua y reutilizarla con otro fin beneficioso, como regar las plantas].** Si le preocupa la presencia de plomo en su agua, puede hacerla analizar. Hay información disponible sobre plomo en el agua potable, métodos de análisis y pasos que puede seguir para reducir la exposición a través de la línea de agua potable segura (1-800-426-4791) o en <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.