eCCR Certification Form

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Syngenta Seeds, LLC, Woodland CA

Water System Number: CA5700764

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on __07-01-2019_____ 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: Kathryn Upton

Signature: Kathryn Upton

Title: Operations/HSE Administrator

Phone Number: (530) 406-3040 Date: 07-02-2019

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 site SharePoint
http://teamspace/sites/NAWoodland/Woodland%20Policies%20and%20Procedures/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2Fsites%2FNAWoodland%2FWoodland%20Policies%20and%20Procedures%2F08%2E%20Check%20%2D%20Report%20and%20Evaluate%20Performance%2C%20WATER%2FConsumer%20Confidence%20Reports&FolderCTID=0x012000FA1BFD6ACB15A34DABCB051AFB7BEE85&View={26C4F619-89F1-41CF-BAEC-28544356FC9C}

☐ 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 (Employment Bulletin Board)

☐ 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

Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: http://teamspace/sites/NAWoodland/Woodland%20Policies%20and%20Procedures/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2Fsites%2FNAWoodland%2FWoodland%20Policies%20and%20Procedures%2F08%2E%20Check%20%2D%20Report%20and%20Evaluate%20Performance%2C%20WATER%2FConsumer%20Confidence%20Reports&FolderCTID=0x012000FA1BFD6ACB15A34DABCB051AFB7BEE85&View={26C4F619-89F1-41CF-BAEC-28544356FC9C}

☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Notice was sent as an attachment to all employees of the Woodland Syngenta location. All employees have email addresses and each employee has an assigned computer. Notice was attached to email and was posted with link provided to SharePoint where document was posted with previous years CCRs.

During the daily briefing for temporary transient workers verbal notice was given of the document availability and location of the document in their language (Spanish) including their right to have the document translated for them.

CCR was posted on employee rights bulletin board in main hallway of administration building.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Syngenta Seeds, LLC 5700764** Report Date: 07-01-19

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse *Syngenta Seeds* LLC a 21435 County Road 98, Woodland, CA 95695 530-666-0986 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 Syngenta Seeds, LLC 以获得中文的帮助

21435 County Road 98, Woodland, CA 95695 530-666-0986

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Syngenta Seeds, LLC; 21435 County Road 98, Woodland, CA o tumawag sa 530-666-0986para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Syngenta Seeds, LLC tại 21435 County Road 98, Woodland, CA, 530-666-0986 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 Syngenta Seeds, LLC ntawm 21435 County Road 98, Woodland, CA 530-666-0986 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater pumped at a wellhead

Name & general location of source(s): Syngenta Seeds, LLC 21435 County Road 98, between Road 25 and Road 27, Woodland, County of Yolo, California

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Information regarding the water system Or issues regarding the system are reviewed by the Woodland site safety committee, and if needed at monthly site general meetings. Participation and questions regarding the potable water system can be directed to the Operations/HSE administrator.

For more information, contact: Kathryn Upton Phone: (530)406-3040

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.

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)

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.	**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	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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	(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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead ug/L	9-5-18	9	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Copper mg/L	9-5-18	9	.21	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)	06-27-14	57.4		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	06-27-14	94.6		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 ug/L	6-27-16	2.7		10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium mg/L	06-27-16	.143		1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium ug/L	06-27-16	22.2		50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper mg/L	08-28-18	.23	.1-.23	AL 1.3	.3	
Fluoride mg/L	06-27-16	.18		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel ug/L	06-27-16	.58		100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate as N mg/L	10-3-18	10	8.6-10	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium ug/L	06-27-16	2.2		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)
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) ug/l)	10-15-18	27		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Copper mg/L	08-28-18	.23	.1-.23	1		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron ug/L	06-22-09	40		300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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. Syngenta Seeds, LLC 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness, symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

A reverse osmosis system was installed and commissioned in 2014 and is used to treat potable drinking water supplied at Syngenta Seeds, LLC. Potable water from the system was tested for Primary Inorganic, Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC), and Synthetic organic chemicals (SOC). Testing results of the reverse osmosis generated water showed that all water being generated through the system were below state standards or had no detectible levels (ND) except as shown in this report.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Nitrate	**Nitrate contaminants exceed the drinking water standard before treatment. Reported levels are before treatment from a reverse osmosis system. During 2018 the R/O system operation brought contaminate levels down to safe drinking water standards. Drinking water met State of California requirements after treatment, validated by independent monthly laboratory testing and daily**	**Ongoing**	**All potable drinking water is generated through a reverse osmosis system. Contaminates are extracted to assure water meets State of California requirements.**	**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 skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.**

	verification of system operation.			
Failure to Monitor	**Missed 1 nitrate monthly test and 1 quarterly 1,2,3, TCP test as mandated.**	**Corrected**	**Nitrate sample was taken daily and was within range. Failed to take independent monthly lab sample. Following months sample showed system remained in compliance. TCP test was extended for additional quarterly testing. All quarterly tests showed No contaminants detected.**	**NA**

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	0	Sampled monthly in 2018	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE
NA

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
NA

VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
NA				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NA