

# 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **CA0105003 – Eliot Plant**

Report Date: **06-30-2021**

*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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System's Name Here] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] 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 [Enter Water System's Name Here] 以获得中文的帮助:[Enter Water System's Address Here][Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]**

**Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address Here] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number Here] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

**Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name Here] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] 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 [Enter Water System's Name Here] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.**

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

Name & general location of source(s): Well 2 – Next to Scale House

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **CEMEX Construction Materials Pacific, LLC (CEMEX) is pleased to present to you with the year 2020 Water Quality Report.**

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the Plant's water and services that we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of quality domestic water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of the Plant's water.

The source of our outside faucet, interior sink and bathroom water is from a groundwater well. Our well draws from the Livermore Formation / Amador Sub-basin Aquifer that underlies our plant.

Although no problems were found by the analyses or in all subsequent analyses undertaken to date, the source is considered vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: over-harvesting of groundwater within the valley and increased introduction of higher salinity delta water. In addition, the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: improper disposal of plant process water back into the ground water aquifer, improper location of septic leach fields, potential leakage of underground fuel tanks, or sabotage to the water holding and treatment system.

CEMEX routinely monitors the Eliot Aggregate water system for constituents according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of the initial study June 21, 2016 to date.

For more information, contact: Saira Soriano, Environmental Manager Phone: ( 530) 717-7835

## 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)	13 (Samples)	2 (July & August 2020)	2 positive monthly results	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	N/A	N/A	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)	9 (samples)	2 (July & August 2020)	2 positive monthly results	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	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	11-11- 2020	1	(ND)	0				Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	11-11- 2020	1	.14	0			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)	06-21-2016	71		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring <i>No sampling required in 2020</i>
Hardness (ppm)	06-21-2016	240		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring <i>No sampling required in 2020</i>

**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
Bromodichloromethane	06-20-19	D (0.44) Under DLR	ug/l			
Bromoform	06-20-19	11.3	ug/l			
Chloroform	06-20-19	ND	ug/l			
Dibromochloromethane	06-20-19	1.48	ug/l			
Total Trihalomethanes	06-20-19	13.3	ug/l			
4-Bromofluorobenzene	06-20-19	90.6	ug/l			
1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4	06-20-19	98.6	ug/l			
Dibromoacetic acid	06-20-19	4.69	ug/l			
Dichloroacetic acid	06-20-19	ND	ug/l			
Monobromoacetic acid	06-20-19	ND	ug/l			
Monochloroacetic acid	06-20-19	ND	ug/l			
Trichloroacetic acid	06-20-19	ND	ug/l			
HAAS	06-20-19	4.69	ug/l			
2,3-Dibromopropionic acid	06-20-19	111.9	ug/l			
Fluoride (F)	06-20-19	0.171	mg/l	2		
Nitrate (as N)	06-20-19	0.41	mg/l	10		
Aluminum (Al)	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	100		
Antimony	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	6		
Arsenic(as)	06-20-19	2	ug/l	10		
Barium(Ba)	06-20-19	140	ug/l	1000		
Beryllium (ug/L)	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	4		
Cadmium (Cd)	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	5		
Chromium (Total Cr)	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	50		

Mercury (Hg)	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	2		
Nickel (ug/L)	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	100		
Thallium (ug/L)	06-20-19	10	ug/l	2		
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen(N)	06-20-19	0.4	ug/l	10		
Nitrite as Nitrogen(N) (mg/L)	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	1		
Selenium (Se)	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	50		
Cyanide	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	150		
Perchlorate	06-20-19	ND	ug/l	6		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS)	06/23/2020	13	ug/l	80		
Bromodichloromethane	06/23/2020	ND	ug/l			
Bromoform	06/23/2020	12	ug/l			
Chloroform(Trichloromethane)	06/23/2020	ND	ug/l			
Dibromochloromethane	06/23/2020	1.3	ug/l			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	06/23/2020	5.8	ug/l	60		
Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA)	06/23/2020	ND	ug/l			
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	06/23/2020	0.25	ug/l			
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)	06/23/2020	ND	ug/l			
Monobromoacetic Acid (MBAA)	06/23/2020	.49	ug/l			
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)	06/23/2020	5.1	ug/l			

### 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. Eliot Plant 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. [.

### 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
CITATION NO. 02_04_20C_005	CITATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, SECTION 116555 AND CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22, SECTION 64426.1	2 months	Preventive Maintenance program for the Chlorine system will be performed twice a month by McMor.	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).

### 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
<i>E. coli</i>	None		0	(0)	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
N/A
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
N/A

