

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Trimmer Work Center (CA 1000136)

Report Date: 5 May 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Trimmer WC a (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871 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 Trimmer WC 以获得中文的帮助: 34849 Maxon Road, Sanger CA 93657 (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Trimmer WC 34849 Maxon Road, Sanger CA 93657 o tumawag sa (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Trimmer WC tại (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871 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 Trimmer WC ntawm (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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

Name & general location of source(s): Wells 2, 3, and 4 are all located on Trimmer Work Center. Well 2 was in operation for January to May 2019 only.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: There have been no primary contaminants detected in the water Supply, however the source is considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. The primary Source of potential contamination could come from septic systems in the area.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Not Applicable

For more information, contact: Ed Dietz, Environmental Engineer

Phone: (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871

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) 4 | 2 (Apr, Dec) | 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) | Mar2019 | 5 | 4.5 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| | Dec2019 | 5 | ND | 0 | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | Mar2019 | 5 | 0.14 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| | Dec2019 | 5 | 0.085 | 0 | | | | |

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) | Apr 2010 | 16.4 | 14.7 to 18.6 (3 samples) | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | Apr 2010 | 184 | 129 to 245 (3 samples) | 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 |
|--|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| Aluminum (ppm) | Jun 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Antimony (ppb) | Jun 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 6 | 1 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic (ppb) | Jun 2017 | 5.4 | 3.9 to 6.9 (2 samples) | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Asbestos (MFL) | Mar 2015 | ND | ND (3 samples) | 7 | 7 | Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | Jun 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 1 | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium (ppb) | Jun 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 4 | 1 | Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (ppb) | Jun 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 5 | 0.04 | Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | Jun 2017 | 0.8 | ND to 1.6 (2 samples) | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | Jun 2017 | 0.115 | 0.11 to 0.12 (2 samples) | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury (inorganic) (ppb) | Jun 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 2 | 1.2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland |
| Nickel (ppb) | Jun 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 100 | 12 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories |
| Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (ppm) | Jun 2019 | 1.85 | 1.5 to 2.2 (2 samples) | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as nitrogen, N) (ppm) | Jun 2019 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 1 | 1 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - CONTINUED

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| Perchlorate (ppb) | Jun 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 6 | 1 | Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts. |
| Selenium (ppb) | Jun 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 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) |
| Thallium (ppb) | Jun 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 2 | 1 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | Sep 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | Sep 2017 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 60 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppt) | July 2016 | ND | ND (2 samples) | 5 | 0.7 | 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. |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2015 | 7.6 | 2.56 to 13.3 | 50 | (0) | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Iron (ppb) | Apr 2010 | <100 | <100 (3 samples) | 300 | | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) | Apr 2010 | <20 | <20 (3 samples) | 50 | | 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 |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| N/A | | | | | |

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. Trimmer Work Center is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you 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>.

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 | The submersible pump located at Well 2 failed in May 2019. Well 2 was not in operation after the pump failure and an annual nitrate sample was not taken at the well in 2019. | January to December 2019 | The pump was replaced on January 24, 2020. A nitrate sample was taken at Well 2 on January 28, 2020. The sample result was 1.2 milligrams per liter (mg/l). The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate is 10 mg/l. A MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Hence, the nitrate level at Well 2 is below the MCL and water is safe to drink. | 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. |

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT - Continued | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|---|---|
| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
| Total Coliform | 4 samples tested total coliform positive and exceeded the MCL. Small leak in a lateral line allowed contamination into the distribution system. Chlorinating solution 10 months old and lacking in strength. | April 1 to 30, 2019 | Leak repaired. New chlorinating solution added to chlorinators. Flushed lines. Resample showed water is OK | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. |

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct two Level 1 assessment(s). Two Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take no corrective actions.

During the past year no Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. No Level 2 assessments were completed.