2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Trimmer Work Center (WC) (CA1000136)

Report Date: June 28, 2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground water Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Wells 2, 3, and 4 are all located on Trimmer WC.

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: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Ed Dietz, Environmental Engineer, (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871

About This Report

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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Trimmer WC a 34849 Maxon Rd, Sanger, CA 93657 or (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 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 Rd, Sanger, CA 93657 or (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871.

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

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Trimmer WC tại 34849 Maxon Rd, Sanger, CA 93657 or (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Trimmer WC ntawm 34849 Maxon Rd, Sanger, CA 93657 or (559) 297-0706 ext. 4871 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
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.
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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.

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	July 2023	5	10.5	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	July 2023	5	0.071	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2010	16.4	14.7 to 18.6 (3 samples)	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	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
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Aluminum (mg/L)	2023	ND	ND (2 samples)	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (µg/L))	2023	ND	ND (2 samples)	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (µg/L))	2023	4.7	2.2 to 7.2 (2 samples)	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	2015	ND	ND (3 samples)	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	2023	0.036	ND to 0.071 (2 samples)	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (µg/L))	2023	ND	ND (2 samples)	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (µg/L))	2023	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 (µg/L))	2023	ND	ND (2 samples)	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2023	0.11	0.10 to 0.12 (2 samples)	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Mercury (inorganic) (µg/L))	2023	ND	ND (2 samples)	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (µg/L))	2023	ND	ND (2 samples)	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (mg/L)	2023	2.17	1.8 to 2.7 (3 samples)	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as nitrogen , N) (mg/L)	2023	ND	ND (3 samples)	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L))	2020	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 (µg/L))	2023	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 (µg/L))	2023	ND	ND (2 samples)	2	1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS including Pesticides and Herbicides						
Alachlor (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Simazine (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	4	4	Herbicide runoff
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (1 sample)	0.005	0.0007	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS						
Benzene (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ng/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	5	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Dichloromethane (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,3-Dichloropropene (ng/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
Ethylbenzene (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Styrene (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Toluene (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (mg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry-cleaning solvent; refrigerant
Vinyl Chloride (ng/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	500	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes (mg/L)	2020	ND	ND (3 samples)	1.750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	2023	6.7	1.4 to 12 (2 samples)	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	2023	2.45	ND to 4.9 (2 samples)	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2015	7.6	2.6 to 13.3 (3 samples)	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 (µg/L)	2010	<100	<100 (3 samples)	300	blank	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2010	<20	<20 (3 samples)	50	blank	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
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. [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.