2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Waste Management

Report Date: 3/27/2024

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01 Site Address:4333 E Jefferson Ave, Fresno, CA 93728; System ID #: 1000467

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: NA

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: NA

For More Information, Contact: Central Cal Waterworks (559)797-0542

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, 2022 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 [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: 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] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition

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, 6, and 8 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)	07/27/2021	5	0.0011	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/27/2021	5	0.0621	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)	NA	NA	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	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
Nitrate as N	09/05/2023	.72	.72	10 as N	10 as N	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane DBCP (ngL)	3/21/22	.03	.03	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Gross Alpha Particl Activity (pCi/L)	2-13-2017	1.4	N/A	15	0	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Fluoride (mgL)	10/26/21	0.19	0.19	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ugL)	10/26/21	1.5	1.5	AL=15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers;

Barium (mgL)	10/26/21	0.0086	0.0086	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/L)	10/26/2021	4	4	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

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
N/A						

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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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.

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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
TT	The water system failed to conduct bacteriological sampling of the system and well for the months of January and February.	January and February 2023	Contracted with new operators to manage system.	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.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. 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	(In the year) 0	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	0	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	0	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

California Water Boards

Gavin Newsom
Governor

Yana Garcia
Secretary for Environmental Protection

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

May 19, 2023

System No. CA1000467

Jordan Kingsbury, EP Specialist
USA Waste of California
1200 W. City Ranch Road
Palmdale, CA 93551
jkingsbu@wm.com

CITATION NO. 03-23-23C-062
REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM MONITORING VIOLATION
FOR JANUARY 2023 AND FEBRUARY 2023

Enclosed is Citation No. 03-23-23C-062 (Citation), issued to the USA Waste of California (Water System), public water system. Please note there are legally enforceable deadlines associated with this Citation.

USA Waste of California will be billed at the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) hourly rate for the time spent on issuing this Citation. A public water system must reimburse the State Water Board for actual costs it incurs for specified enforcement actions, including preparing, issuing, and monitoring compliance with a citation. (Health & Saf. Code, § 116577, subd. (a).) USA Waste of California will receive a bill sent from the State Water Board in August of the next fiscal year. This bill will contain fees for any enforcement time spent on USA Waste of California for the current fiscal year.

A process exists by which a public water system can petition the State Water Board for reconsideration of this Citation. Petitions sent to the State Water Board "shall include the name and address of the petitioner, a copy of the order or decision for which the petitioner seeks reconsideration, identification of the reason the petitioner alleges the issuance of the order or decision was inappropriate or improper, the specific action the petitioner requests, and other information as the state board may prescribe. The petition shall be accompanied by a statement of points and authorities of the legal issues raised by the petition." (Health & Saf. Code, § 116701, subd. (b).)

Petitions must be received by the State Water Board within 30 days of the issuance of this Citation by the State Water Board. If the 30th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or

state holiday, the petition is due the following business day by 5:00 p.m. Information regarding filing petitions may be found at:

Drinking Water Petitions for Reconsideration
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/petitions/instructions.html

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Saul Zamora of my staff at 559-436-2509 or me at 559-447-3038.

Sincerely,

Sudarshan Poudyal

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Water Boards

Sudarshan Poudyal, P.E.
Acting Fresno District Engineer
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH
DRINKING WATER OPERATIONS

SP/SS

Enclosures: Citation No. 03-23-23C-062

Certified Mail No. 7022 0410 0002 3469 3454

ecc: Florencio Perez Jr., fperez.flowz@yahoo.com

Citation No. 03-23-23C-062

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

Name of Public Water System: USA Waste of California

Water System No: CA1000467

Attention: Jordan Kingsbury, EP Specialist
1200 W. City Ranch Road
Palmdale, CA 93551

Issued: May 19, 2023

CITATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, SECTION 116555 AND

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22, SECTION 64423

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM MONITORING VIOLATION

JANUARY 2023 AND FEBRUARY 2023

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is authorized to issue a citation to a public water system when the State Water Board determines that the public water system has violated or is violating the California Safe Drinking Water Act (Health & Saf. Code, division 104, part 12, chapter 4, commencing with section 116270) (California SDWA), or any regulation, standard, permit, or order issued or adopted under the Act. (Health & Saf. Code, § 116650.)

The State Water Board, acting by and through its Division of Drinking Water (Division), and the Deputy Director for the Division, and pursuant to Health and Safety Code[1] section 116650, hereby issues Citation No. 03-23-23C-062 (Citation) to the USA Waste of California (Water System), for violation of section 116555 subdivision (a)(1), and California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64423.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

USA Waste of California is classified as a Non-Transient Non-Community public water system with a population of 50, serving 6 connections. USA Waste of California operates under Domestic Water Supply Permit No. 03-23-16PA-001 issued by the State Water Board on January 19, 2016. USA Waste of California is using a groundwater source to supply potable water to the distribution system.

The California SDWA requires all public water systems to comply with primary drinking water standards, (Health & Saf. Code, § 116555, subd. (a)(1).) "Primary drinking water standards" include maximum levels of contaminants, specific treatment techniques, and the monitoring and reporting requirements as specified in regulations adopted by the State Water Board. (Health & Saf. Code, § 116275, subd. (c).)

A public water system is required to collect routine, repeat and replacement samples (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, §64423, 64424 and 64425.) Water suppliers shall collect routine bacteriological water samples based on the known population served. USA Waste of California is required to collect 1 routine distribution sample and 1 source sample on a monthly basis.

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, all statutory citations are to the California Health and Safety Code.

As of the date of this Citation, the State Water Board has not received results for routine bacteriological samples taken during January 2023 or February 2023.

DETERMINATION

The State Water Board has determined that USA Waste of California has violated Health and Safety Code section 116555, subdivision (a)(1), and California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64423, in that it has failed to submit and report the required number of routine samples during January 2023 and February 2023.

DIRECTIVES

The USA Waste of California is hereby directed to take the following actions:

1. By **July 1, 2024**, notify all persons served by USA Waste of California of the violation of Health and Safety Code section 116555, subdivision (a)(1), and California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64423, in conformance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64465. The notification must be completed in accordance with the following:
   - California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64463.7 allows USA Waste of California to utilize the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report to meet the requirement of notification within a one-year period. In addition to the required information for the Consumer Confidence Report, USA Waste of California must include the following language in the Consumer Confidence Report: "We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During January 2023 and February 2023, we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time".

2. USA Waste of California must include this violation in the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64481(g)(1).

All submittals required by this Citation, unless otherwise specified in the directives above, must be electronically submitted to the State Water Board at the following address. The subject line for all electronic submittals corresponding to this Citation must include the following information: Water System name and number, citation number and title of the document being submitted.

Sudarshan Poudyal, P.E., Acting Fresno District Engineer
dwpdist23@waterboards.ca.gov

The State Water Board reserves the right to make modifications to this Citation it may deem necessary to protect public health and safety. Such modifications may be issued as amendments to this Citation and shall be effective upon issuance.

Nothing in this Citation relieves USA Waste of California of its obligation to meet the requirements of the California SDWA or any regulation, standard, permit or order issued or adopted thereunder.

PARTIES BOUND

This Citation shall apply to and be binding upon USA Waste of California, its owners, shareholders, officers, directors, agents, employees, contractors, successors, and assignees.

SEVERABILITY

The directives of this Citation are severable, and future invalidation of a provision of this Citation shall not be deemed to affect the validity of any other provision of this Citation.

FURTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTION

The California SDWA authorizes the State Water Board to issue a citation with assessment of administrative penalties to a public water system for violation or continued violation of the requirements of the California SDWA or any regulation, permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder including, but not limited to, failure to correct a violation identified in a citation or compliance order. The California SDWA also authorizes the State Water Board to take action to suspend or revoke a permit that has been issued to a public water system if the public water system has violated applicable law or regulations or has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board, and to petition the superior court to take various enforcement measures against a public water system that has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board. The State Water Board does not waive any further enforcement action by issuance of this Citation.

Sudarshan Poudyal

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Water Boards

Sudarshan Poudyal, P.E.
Acting Fresno District Engineer
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH
DRINKING WATER OPERATIONS

Date

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