

## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Golden Empire Concrete      Water System Number: 1503336

Report Date: June 27, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Well - Treated

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #1, west of repair shop

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: None on file

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Monthly Employee Safety Meeting

For More Information, Contact: Don Percival, 559-225-3664

### 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, 2021 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
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 <i>E. coli</i> 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
<i>E. coli</i>	(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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 1	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	(in the year) 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation: [Enter information]

**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	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	8/12/20	1	0.9	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from

Lead and Copper	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
								industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	8/12/20	1	0.9	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 (ug/L)	8/12/20	66	66	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/12/20	220	220	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	4/21/21 7/21/21 10/6/21	Annual Avg 6.1	5.5 – 6.7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	4/21/21	<4	<4	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic

(ug/L)						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.
Barium (ug/L)	8/12/20	120	120	1000	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	8/12/20	<0.050	<0.050	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (ppM)	2019	0.98	0.86-1.09	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2019	17.8	14.6-21.0	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2019	12.5	12.0-13.0	20.	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2019	0.260	0.280-0.321	5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

Chromium (Total) (ug/L)	8/12/20	<10	<10	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
*123-Trichloropropane (ug/L)	1/2/20 4/15/20 7/1/20, 10/14/20	Annual Avg 0.011	0.005-0.021	0.005	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
Turbidity (NTU)	8/12/20	1.6	1.6	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Recoverable Aluminum (ug/L)	8/12/20	<50	<50	1000		Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Total Recoverable Antimony (ug/L)	8/12/20	<2.0	<2.0	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Total Recoverable Arsenic (ug/L)	8/12/20	<2.0	<2.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards;

						glass and electronics production wastes
Total Recoverable Barium (ug/L)	8/12/20	120	120	1000		Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Total Recoverable Cadmium (ug/L)	8/12/20	<1.0	<1.0	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
Total Recoverable Lead (ug/L)	8/12/20	<1.0	<1.0	(AL-15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Total Recoverable Mercury (ug/L)	8/12/20	<0.20	<0.20	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Total Recoverable Nickel (ug/L)	8/12/20	<10	<10	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories



Total Recoverable Selenium (ug/L)	8/12/20	<2.0	<2.0	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)
Total Recoverable Thallium (ug/L)	8/12/20	<1.0	<1.0	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total trihalomethanes (ug/L)	8/12/20	<2.0	<2.0	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total HAA's (Summation) (ug/L)	8/12/20	<1.0	<1.0	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Residual Chlorine (ug/L)	1/16/20, 6/12/20, 8/12/20, 9/10/20 9/14/20 11/19/20	Avg 0.49	0.17-0.67	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

**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
Total Recoverable Aluminum (ug/L)	8/12/20	<50	<50	1000		Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes

Color (Units)	8/12/20	1.0	1.0	15		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Recoverable Copper (ug/L)	8/12/20	<10	<10	1000		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (mg/L)	8/12/20	<10	<10	0.5		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Total Recoverable Iron (ug/L)	8/12/20	72	72	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Recoverable Manganese (ug/L)	8/12/20	<10	<10	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	8/12/20	2.0	2.0	3		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Recoverable Silver (ug/L)	8/12/20	<10	<10	100		Industrial discharges
Turbidity (NTU)	8/12/20	1.6	1.6	5.0		Soil Runoff
Total Recoverable Zinc (ug/L)	8/12/20	<50	<50	5000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS @ 180 C (mg/L)	8/12/20	520	520	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
EC @ 25 C (umhos/cm)	8/12/20	764	764	1,600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Chloride (mg/L)	8/12/20	69	69	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	8/12/20	57	57	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

### 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>.

**Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*:** [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

### State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to

microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

### 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**

<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
MCL Violation of 1,2,3 TCP	Well is over the MCL for 1,2,3 TCP	2019-Present	Quarterly sampling to establish Running Annual Average.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3 trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Monitoring of TTHM/HAA5	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 the calendar year of 2019, we did not monitor for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's) from the distribution system and therefore, cannot be sure of quality of your drinking water during that time. Samples required to be collected by Aug. 2020.	2019	Samples were collected in August of 2020 to bring system back into compliance	None