2017 Consumer Confidence Report
Hanson Aggregates Irwindale Quarry
13550 Live Oak Avenue
Irwindale, California
Water System No. CA1900018

Hanson Aggregates is pleased to submit this annual consumer confidence (or water quality) report for 2017. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your drinking water. We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report presents the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking 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 your water.

As shown in the attached tables, the suspect constituents for water samples collected at the Hanson Aggregates site in 2017 are below their respective drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), where applicable. Although bottled water is provided at the site for drinking purposes, the water system is still sampled and tested as required by California State Water Resources Control Board guidelines.

If you have any questions regarding this Annual Consumer Confidence Report, please contact Mr. Michael Rogers at (626) 856-6721.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Water Supply

Water delivered to the Hanson Aggregates water system comes from the following on-site sources:

- 1900018-002 (Well No. 409)
- 1900018-003 (Well No. 410)

These two groundwater wells are located approximately 1,500 feet south-southeast of the site administrative office building.

Water is a Valuable Natural Resource

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the public health goals (PHGs), or maximum contaminant level goals (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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (US 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 (Cal 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.

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.

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 picograms per liter (pg/L).

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

Drinking Water Contaminants

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 – 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 can result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides – Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants – Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants – Radioactive contaminants 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 US EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 at (800) 426-4791.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 include 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 any violation is provided later in this report.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL or Violation of Any TT or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
No violations occurred during the 2017 calendar year.				

Prepared by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (June 2018)

2017 WATER QUALITY TABLE - HANSON AGGREGATES RESULTS

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100 mL	No More Than One Positive Monthly Sample	(0)				Naturally present in the environment
E. coli		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive					Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Routine Distribution System Samples Collected		12		<1.1/<1/A[a]	<1.1/<1/A[a]	Jan - Dec 2017	
No. of Routine Distribution System Samples Positive		0					
No. of Repeat Distribution System Samples Collected		0					
No. of Repeat Distribution System Samples Positive		0					

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER

PARAMETER	UNIT	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	NO. OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	90th PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED[b]	DATE SAMPLED	TYPICAL ORIGINS
Lead	µg/L	(15)	0.2	5	<0.5–2.69	2.16	Aug 2015	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	mg/L	(1.3)	0.3	5	0.00661–0.0535	0.0426	Aug 2015	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Note: the water system does not provide water to schools. Therefore, the number of schools that have requested lead sampling is not applicable.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS							
PARAMETER	**UNIT**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**LEVEL DETECTED OR AVERAGE**	**RANGE OF DETECTIONS**	**DATE SAMPLED**	**TYPICAL ORIGINS**
Sodium	mg/L	No Standard	No Standard	22.3	22.1-22.4	Feb/Aug 2015	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCo3)	mg/L	No Standard	No Standard	170	160-180	May/Nov 2017	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							
PARAMETER	**UNIT**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**LEVEL DETECTED OR AVERAGE**	**RANGE OF DETECTIONS**	**DATE SAMPLED**	**TYPICAL ORIGINS**
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	2.40J	—	Aug 2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2.05	—	Aug 2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	3.63	—	Nov 2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium	mg/L	1	2	0.116	—	Sep 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharges
Chlorine (Total Residual)	mg/L	[4.0][c]	[4][d]	0.70	<0.1-1.99	Jan-Apr 2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium	µg/L	50	(100)	0.98	0.559-1.4	May/Nov 2017	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharges
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	0.99	0.92-1.1	May/Nov 2017	Leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks
Nickel	µg/L	100	12	1.46	1.43-1.48	May/Nov 2017	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial discharges
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80	N/A	16.2	—	Aug 2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60	N/A	6.1	—	Aug 2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 5 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
PARAMETER	**UNIT**	**MCL**	**LEVEL DETECTED OR AVERAGE**	**RANGE OF DETECTIONS**	**DATE SAMPLED**	**TYPICAL ORIGINS**
Chloride	mg/L	500	20	18-22	May/Nov 2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater
Iron	µg/L	300	42.0	35.4-48.6	May/Nov 2017	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	µg/L	50	**77.5**[e]	<5-**155**[e]	Feb/Aug 2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	415	400-430	May/Nov 2017	Substances that form ions in the water; seawater
Sulfate	mg/L	500	32	28-36	May/Nov 2017	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	265	—	May/Nov 2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS						
PARAMETER	**UNIT**	**NOTIFICATION LEVEL**	**LEVEL DECTECTED OR AVERAGE**	**RANGE OF DECTECTIONS**	**DATE SAMPLED**	**HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE**
Boron	mg/L	1	0.0731	0.0596-0.0865	May/Nov 2017	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	0.02[f]	0.61	0.58-0.63	May/Nov 2017	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Prepared By: MF 03/30/18
Checked By: RL 05/02/18

Acronyms/Abbreviations

MPN/100 mL = most probable number per 100 mL
mg/L = milligrams per liter (parts per million)
µg/L = micrograms per liter (parts per billion)
ng/L = nanograms per liter (parts per trillion)
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
AL = Action Level
N/A = Not Applicable
PHG = Public Health Goals
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
J = Concentration is between laboratory method detection and practical quantitation limits.
µS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter = µmhos/cm (µmhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter)

Notes

Data in tables above is from Well No. 409, Well No. 410, or both.
When you read about water quality, you might ask yourself:

- *How much is one part per million (1ppm)?*
  - **Answer:** 1 ppm is equal to 1 drop of water in 14 gallons, 1 second in 12 days, 1 inch in 16 miles or 1 cent in $10,000
- *How much is one part per billion (1ppb)?*
  - **Answer:** 1 ppb is equal to 1 drop of water in 14,000 gallons, 1 second in 32 years, 1 inch in 16,000 miles or 1 cent in $10 million.

Footnotes

[a] Absent

[b] 90th percentile level based on results from five sample locations

[c] EPA Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

[d] Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

[e] Exceedance was summarized and addressed in the 2015 CCR report. The sample collected in February 2015 contained a manganese concentration of 155 mg/L which is above the manganese secondary MCL of 50 mg/L. However, manganese was not detected in a subsequent sample collected later in the year. The data presented is from the most recent monitoring performed in compliance with the regulations.

[f] 0.02 µg/L is the PHG, not a notification level. No MCL exists for hexavalent chromium as the previous MCL of 10 □ g/L was withdrawn in September 2017.

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Livingston-Graham Hanson Aggregates

Water System Number: 1900018

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 13, 2018 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:
Name: Michael Rogers
Signature:
Title: Operations Manager
Phone Number: (626) 856-6721 Date: June 13, 2018

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (1. Main Office Building; 2. Scale House Bulletin Board; and 3. Mill Shack Restrooms))
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.