2024 Consumer Confidence Report (Water Quality Report)
Martin Marietta Southern California Aggregates, LLC
Irwindale Quarry
13550 Live Oak Avenue
Irwindale, California
Water System No. CA1900018
June 17, 2025

Martin Marietta Southern California Aggregates, LLC (Martin Marietta) has prepared this annual consumer confidence report (or water quality report) for the 2024 calendar year to inform you about the drinking water quality at the Irwindale Quarry (site). Martin Marietta tests the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report presents the monitoring results for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, which may include earlier monitoring data.

The reported constituent concentrations for water samples collected at the site during the 2024 calendar year were below their respective drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), where applicable. Bottled water is provided for drinking purposes at the site; however, the water system is still sampled and tested in accordance with the California State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water requirements.

Please contact Mr. Ted Koerner at (626) 856-6717 for additional information regarding this 2024 Consumer Confidence Report.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con Martin Marietta Southern California Aggregates al (626) 856-6721 para asistencia en español.

Water System Information

Water System Name: Martin Marietta Southern California Aggregates, LLC

Water System Number: CA1900018

Water Sources:

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

General Location of Sources: The two groundwater production wells are located south-southeast of the site administrative office building.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Assessment for 1900018-001 Livingston-Graham Hanson Aggregates/Well 408 dated May 24, 2002.

Terms Used in this Report

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 (Cal EPA).

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 (SWRCB) 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 picograms 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 SWRCB 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.

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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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. Martin Marietta 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 (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

For additional drinking water information, one can access the United States Environmental Protection Agency Drinking Water website: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. Additionally, some additional contaminants were included that were analyzed for but not detected. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The SWRCB 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 in the table below.

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

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
No exceedances or violations occurred during the 2024 calendar year.				

This 2024 Consumer Confidence Report was prepared by Kleinfelder in June 2025, on behalf of Martin Marietta.

2024 WATER QUALITY TABLE
MARTIN MARIETTA
WATER SYSTEM NO. CA1900018

TABLE 1 - COLIFORM BACTERIA SAMPLING RESULTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST NUMBER OF DETECTIONS	NUMBER OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE OF BACTERIA
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment.
E. coli	0	0	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*.	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

Total coliform and E. coli results were reported as “Absent” for all distribution system samples collected in 2024.

TABLE 2 - LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING RESULTS

CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	NO. OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	AL	PHG	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	90th PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED[a]	NO. OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead	Aug 2024	µg/L	5	15	0.2	0.20–0.52	0.48	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	Aug 2024	mg/L	5	1.3	0.3	0.0078–0.093	0.0585	0	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 - SODIUM AND HARDNESS SAMPLING RESULTS							
CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	LEVEL DETECTED (OR AVERAGE)	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Sodium	Feb/Aug 2015	mg/L	None	None	22.3	22.1-22.4	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness	May/Nov 2024	mg/L	None	None	186	180-191	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

TABLE 4 – CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	LEVEL DETECTED (OR AVERAGE[b])	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Antimony	Feb/Nov 2024	µg/L	6	1	0.25	<0.50-0.50	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	Feb/Nov 2024	µg/L	10	0.004	2.15	2.1-2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	Feb/Nov 2024	mg/L	1	2	0.115	0.100-0.130	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	Feb/Nov 2024	µg/L	4	1	<0.10	<0.10	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	Feb/May/Nov 2024	µg/L	5	0.04	ND	<0.101-<0.50	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.
Chlorine (Total Residual)	Jan-Apr 2016	mg/L	[4.0 as Cl_2]	[4 as Cl_2]	0.70	<0.1-1.99	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Chromium (Hexavalent)	Nov 2024	µg/L	10	0.02	0.48	0.45-0.50	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.

TABLE 4 – CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	**SAMPLE DATE**	**UNITS**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**LEVEL DETECTED (OR AVERAGE[b])**	**RANGE OF DETECTIONS**	**TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT**
Chromium (Total)	Feb/May/Nov 2024	µg/L	50	(100)	0.43J	<2.0-1.06J	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	Nov 2024	µg/L	150	150	<5.0	<5.0	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	Feb/Nov 2024	mg/L	2.0	1	0.32	0.29-0.35	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	Feb/Nov 2024	µg/L	2	1.2	<0.050	<0.050	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nickel	Feb/May/Nov 2024	µg/L	100	12	ND	<0.266-<2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Feb/Nov 2024	mg/L	10	10	1.1	0.770-1.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	Feb/Nov 2022	mg/L	1	1	<0.15	<0.15	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate	Feb/Nov 2022	µg/L	6	1	<2.0	<2.0	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. Historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts are common sources.
Selenium	Feb/Nov 2024	µg/L	50	30	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive).
Thallium	Feb/Nov 2024	µg/L	2	0.1	<0.20	<0.20	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Thiobencarb	Feb/Nov 2023	µg/L	70	42	<0.1	<0.1	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice.
Total Trihalomethanes	Aug 2022	µg/L	80	N/A	30	—	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 4 – CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	LEVEL DETECTED (OR AVERAGE[b])	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Haloacetic Acids	Aug 2022	µg/L	60	N/A	13	—	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)	Feb 2024	ng/L	5	0.7	<5.0	<5.0	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.
Uranium	Feb/Nov 2020	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.7	1.6-1.8	Erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 5 – CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	LEVEL DETECTED (OR AVERAGE[b])	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Aluminum	Feb/Nov 2024	µg/L	200		<20	<20	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	May/Nov 2024	mg/L	500		26	23-29	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Iron	May/Nov 2024	µg/L	300		7.5J	<9.94-14.9J	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese	Nov 2022	µg/L	50		<1.0	<1.0	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	May/Nov 2024	µS/cm	1,600		404	395-412	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	May/Nov 2024	mg/L	500		21	20-21	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	May/Nov 2024	mg/L	1,000		282	274-290	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

TABLE 6 – UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
CHEMICAL OR CONSTITUENT	SAMPLE DATE	UNITS	MCL[c] (PHG)	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	LEVEL DETECTED (OR AVERAGE[b])	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	HEALTH EFFECTS
Boron	May/Nov 2024	mg/L	—	1	0.0638	0.0591-0.0685	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	Feb/Mar/Jun/Dec 2024	ng/L	1[d]	500	0.6	<1.6-1.9	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	Feb/Mar/Jun/Dec 2024	ng/L	—	—	0.6	<1.6-2.0	—
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS]	Feb/Mar/Jun/Dec 2024	ng/L	10	3	1.7	<1.7-3.8	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	Feb/Mar/Jun/Dec 2024	ng/L	4.0 (0.007)	5.1	ND	<1.6-<2.0	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	Feb/Mar/Jun/Dec 2024	ng/L	4.0 (1)	6.5	ND	<1.6-<2.0	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	Feb/Mar/Jun/Dec 2024	ng/L	—	—	0.3	<1.6-1.8	—

Prepared By: MF 3/3/2025
Checked By: SB 3/10/2025

Acronyms/Abbreviations/Definitions

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
ND = not detected above laboratory method reporting limit
PHG = Public Health Goal
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
J = Concentration is between respective laboratory method detection limit and reporting (practical quantitation) limit.
µS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter = µmhos/cm (µmhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter)
— = not applicable or not established

Notes

Data in tables above are from Well No. 409, Well No. 410, and/or a distribution system sampling point.

Footnotes

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

[b] "<" results are considered as zero for calculating the average concentration values when two or more results are listed. If all samples were "<" values with different reporting limits, the average is shown as "ND".

[c] Federal MCL values established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in April 2024.

[d] Unitless MCL value (Hazard Index = 1) containing a mixture of two or more of the following PFAS compounds: PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and/or HFPO-DA (GenX).