2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: TN TRUSS

Report Date: June 14, 2024

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #1, 525 West Avenue G, Lancaster, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Not Available

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: This is a business; There are no meetings. Any information necessary is posted for the employees and visitors who might be on the premises.

For More Information, Contact: Mario Larrabure, 818-497-1291.

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 TN Truss a 525 West Ave G, Lancaster, CA 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 TN TRUSS]以获得中文的帮助: 525 West Avenue G, Lancaster, CA, 818-497-1291

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa TN TRUSS, 525 West Avenue G, Lancaster, CA o tumawag sa 818-497-1291 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 TN TRUSS tại 525 West Avenue G, Lancaster, CA 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 TN TRUSS ntawm 525 West Avenue G, Lancaster, CA 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

Term	Definition
	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	None	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal .waste
Coliform	1	0	(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment

Re-sample taken was negative for coliform and E. coli, and routine samples have been negative since the occurrence.

(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)	9/16/2021	5	N/D	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/16/2021	5	N/D	None	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)	2/21/23	77	N/A	None	1.0	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (ppm)	2/21/23	10	N/A	None	6.6	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring 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
Fluoride (ppm)	2/21/23	1.7	N/A	2	1.0	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; from septic, and sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium --- Arsenic (ppb)	2/21//23 --- 2/21/23	N/D --- 58.3	N/A --- 48 - 72	20 --- 10	.043 --- 2.0	Erosion of natural deposits. --- 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
Chloride (ppm)	2/21/23	2.0	N/A	500	1.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Sulfate (ppm)	2/21/23	11	N/A	500	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Odor (Units)	2/21/23	1	N/A	3	1	Naturally Occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (E.C)umhos/cm	2/21/23	330	N/A	1600	2.0	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm	2/21/23	190	N/A	1000	5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity Units	2/21//23	0.29	N/A	5	0.10	Soil Runoff

				Units		

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ppb)	2/21/23	270	N/A	100	Boren exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (ppb)	2/21/23	3.2	N/A	3	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

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*: State Revised

Your drinking water does not meet the Federal and State Standard for arsenic and has exceeded the MCL. The Arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems**. Postings regarding this exceedance has been posted continuously at the site. Bottled water is being provided for employees and visitors to the facility**.

Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document] 3

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the Federal Revised Total Coniform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing State Total Coliform Rules. 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 (i.e. total coliform and E. coli bacteria.) The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public 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. Please note; On page 2 of this report here is reference to Level 1 and 2 Assessments.

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
Arsenic exceeds MCL	In 2023 this water system has continu ously exceeded the MCL	2/11/23 – 12/31/2023	Bottled water is being provided for human consump-tion and treatment is in the process of investigation, Water is only being used for sanitary purposes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

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	None	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	None	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	None	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: No Fecal Indicator-positive Groundwater Source in any testing samples

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: TN Truss has Arsenic over the MCL .Management is investigating treatment for this and is continuing to post notifications and provide bottled water to the employes and any visitors to the facility.

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	NO SURFACE WATER USED IN THIS STSTEM
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of	[Enter No.]

samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	[Enter No.]
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	[Enter No.]

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NONE

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

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 during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. 1 (one) Level 1 assessment was completed. Retesting was negative for coliform and has continued to be negative in the routine tests sampled. The Seal at the well head was renewed as a precautionary effort. This seal can become cracked.

During the past year Zero Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system.
[

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate: We are not in violation.

The system was not in violation.

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)]. There was no E.coli in any of our testing.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

There was no E. coli in any of our tests

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

The system had no violation of the treatment technique requirement.

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

The water system had NO E.coli detections.

HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE FOR TEST RESULTS This water system exceeded the MCL test for Arsenic, and has continued to exceed the MCL in the last three quarters of 2023. There were no other results that exceeded the MCL or ACTION LEVELS.

We have listed Health Effects Language for all levels that showed any results for the constituents listed.

TABLE 4 – DECTECTION OF CANTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD – These are based on health effects

ARSENIC - The result was over the MCL. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Management has inactivated all hose bibs and faucets so they may not be used for drinking water. Drinking water is being provided by TN Truss. Treatment for Arsenic presence is being investigated.

FLUORIDE – Some people who drink water containing Fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL

(4 ppm) over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing Fluoride in excess of the State MCL (2ppm) may get mottled teeth.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH THE SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS. Secondary standards are set on the basis of aesthetics.

CHLORIDE – Chloride is not considered the cause of any effects. The level detected is 2.0 and the MCL is 500.

SULFATE – There are no know effects in the levels detected. Persons who drink water with a higher level than the MCL may experience diarrhea. The level detected in our system is 11 and the MCL is 500.

ODOR – Odor has no effect other than noticeable odor.

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE – There is no known effects for this constituent.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS) - TDS are the sum of solids that have dissolved in the water, such as calcium, minerals, and some organics. There are no known health effects for this constituent at the level detected. Higher levels may cause scaling in plumbing.

TURBIDITY – Turbidity has no effects, however, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea.

TABLE 6 – Table 6 listed on page 6.