

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Granite Construction Company**

Report Date: 05/21/2019

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Granite Construction Company] a [38000 Monroe Street, Indio CA 92203, 760-775-7500] para asistirlo en español.

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 [Granite Construction Company] 以获得中文的帮助: [38000 Monroe Street, Indio CA 92203] [760-775-7500]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Granite Construction Company] o tumawag sa [760-775-7500] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Granite Construction Company] tại [38000 Monroe Street, Indio CA 92203, 760-775-7500] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Granite Construction Company] ntawm [38000 Monroe Street, Indio CA 92203, 760-775-7500] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Well

Name & general location of source(s): Granite Construction Company, 38000 Monroe Street, CA 92203

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: _____

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Jayne Powell

Phone: 760-775-7500

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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)

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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/26/17	5	N/D	0	15	0.2	Not Applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/29/17	5	0.130	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 (ppm)	2006	380	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2006	310	n/a	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 (Well)	2018	3.65 mg/l	3.3 – 4.0 mg/l	10 mg/l	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N (Well)	2018	0.31 mg/l	N/D – 0.61 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (raw water at Well)	2018	2.0 mg/l	1.8 – 2.2 mg/l	2 mg/l	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (treatment results) (Granite)	2018	0.53 mg/l	0.12 – 1.1 mg/l	2 mg/l	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Horse Ranch		0.65 mg/L	0.13 – 1.2 mg/l			
Total Chromium	7/24/18	6.1 ug/l	N/A	50 ug/L	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/L)(raw water at well)	7/24/18	34.8 pCi/L	N/A	15 pCi/L	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/L)(treatment results)	2011	ND	N/A	15 pCi/L	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) (untreated well water)	2018	*25.75 pCi/L	21.3 – 30.2 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) (Treatment Results) (Granite)	2018	0.25 pCi/L	ND – 0.42 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Horse Ranch		1.08 pCi/L	ND – 2.16			

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 Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/5/17 (Well)	*1900 ppm	N/A	1000 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	6/12/2006	*2300	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	6/12/2006	110 ppb	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from Natural Deposits; industrial wastes
Color (TON)	6/12/2006	3 TON	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material

Chloride (ppm)	6/12/2006	230 ppm	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	6/12/2006	1.5 NTU	N/A	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	6/12/2006	50 ppb	N/A	500	N/A	Municipal and Industrial waste discharges
Sulfate (ppb)	6/12/2006	*660 ppm	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent chromium (ppb)	2014	1.9	ND	0.02 ppb ¹	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

¹There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

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. Granite Construction Company 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>.

*Testing is on-going behind the filters for Uranium. Bottled water has been provided to all employees at the Indio Facility. April of 2010 Granite installed two treatment units, one located in the East Kitchen and the other located in the West Kitchen. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

*Total dissolved solids, specific conductance and sulfate are secondary standards. They are based on aesthetics.

We are currently meeting the standards for Fluoride. Uranium is a naturally occurring element in the untreated well water. The levels of Uranium in 2018 well water analysis indicate the untreated water exceeds the MCL. These are naturally occurring elements that can fluctuate. Gross Alpha Compliance is based on a Uranium curve, we are in compliance with Gross Alpha. You are encouraged to continue utilizing the bottled water provided. The treatment units are tested quarterly and continue to demonstrate the effective removal of Uranium.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to perform and submit bacteria (total coliforms) sample results from distribution system (water from tap NOT treatment units) in April and July 2018. Sampling of Treatment Units did not occur for TU #3 (Horse Ranch) during Qt. 1 2018. Sampling of Treatment Units did not occur for TU # 1 and TU #2 (Granite Kitchens) during Qt 2 2018.	3 rd party sampler required by the Permit failed to collect the necessary samples as identified in the sampling plan due to bottle labeling mix-up.	April and July monthly distribution system sampling events; and 1st and 2 nd Qt for treatment units	Simplified sampling plan; required sampling to occur during the first week of each month / quarter. Ensure Sampler is aware that (1) all water samples are collected at the beginning of each month or quarter; (2) bacterial analyses are performed quarterly for water samples from each treatment unit, and (3) bacterial analyses are performed monthly for water samples from the distribution system.	See attached Tier 3.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Granite Construction Company

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During 2018, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteria and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Required Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Number of Samples Taken</i>	<i>When All Samples Should Have Been Taken</i>	<i>When Samples Were or Will Be Taken</i>
Bacteria	Distribution System should be sampled monthly. Treatment units should be sampled quarterly.	Distribution System sampled 10 out of 12 required months. Treatment Units sampled 2 out of 4 quarters in 2018.	Distribution System should have been sampled for the months of April and July but were not. Treatment Units should have been sampled during Qt. 1 and Qt. 2 of 2018 but were not.	During 2018 Qt. 3 and Qt. 4, all treatment units were sampled. Distribution system was sampled during all months of 2018 excluding April and July.

What happened? What is being done?

Simplified sampling plan; required sampling to occur during the first week of each month /quarter. Ensure Sampler is aware that (1) all water samples are collected at the beginning of each month or quarter; (2) bacterial analyses are performed quarterly for water samples from each treatment unit; and (3) bacterial analyses are performed monthly for water samples from the distribution system. Samples show we are meeting drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact Granite Construction Company at 760-775-7500 or 38000 Monroe Street, Indio, CA 92203.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Granite Construction Company.

State Water System ID#: 3303026. Date distributed: 2018 CCR.