2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Granite Construction Company

Report Date: July 1,2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Well

Name and General Location of Source(s): Granite Construction Company, 38000 Monroe Street, CA 92203

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: N/A

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Kaede Kita, Direct: 760-391-6265

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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, 2022 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 Granite Construction Company, 38000 Monroe Street, CA 92203 para asistirlo en español.

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 *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 million or milligrams per liter (mg/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 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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant

Lead (ppb)	9/18/2020	5	N/D	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/18/2020	5	0.27	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) (mg/L)	2022	4.2 mg/L	N/A	10 mg/L	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite As N (well) (mg/L)	2022	ND	N/A	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) (mg/L)	2022	2.2 mg/L*	0.97-2.3	2 mg/l	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (treatment results Granite) (mg/L)	2022	0.35mg/L	ND- 0.35 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 Horse Ranch) (mg/L)	2022	0.25 mg/L	0.14 – 0.18 mg/L	2 mg/l	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Chromium (ug/L)	2021	ND	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)	2021	16 pCi/L	N/A	15 pCi/L	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/L)(treatment results)	2021	ND	N/A	15 pCi/L	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) (untreated well water)	2022	20.6 pCi/L*	19-22 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) (Treatment Results Granite)	2022	ND	N/A	20 pCi/L	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) (Treatment Results Horse Ranch)	2022	ND	N/A	20 pCi/L	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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)	2022	141.7	38-300	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
Vanadium	2021	9.0			
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	1.9 ppb	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.

[1]There 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. 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.

Uranium*, Fluoride*, Total Dissolved Solids*, Specific Conductance*, and Sulfate* Summary Information:

Uranium and Fluoride are naturally occurring elements in the untreated well water. The levels of Uranium and Fluoride in 2022 well water analyses indicate the untreated water exceeds the MCLs as noted in Table 4. These naturally occurring elements can fluctuate. Gross Alpha Compliance is based on a Uranium curve. We are in compliance with Gross Alpha. Please consume only the bottled water provided or water from the treatment units.

The treatment units installed in the East and West Kitchens and the Horse Ranch Office are tested quarterly and continue to demonstrate the effective removal of Uranium and Fluoride. The Uranium and Fluoride analytical results for water samples from the treatment units are well below the MCLs. Bottled water has been provided to all employees at the Indio Facility.

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. Some people consuming water containing greater than 4 mg/l Fluoride may experience an increased risk of developing bone disease.

Children drinking water containing more than 2 mg/l of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth.
The levels of Total Dissolved Solids, Specific Conductance and Sulfate in well water exceed the secondary drinking water standards as noted in Table 5. Secondary drinking water standards are based on aesthetics. You are encouraged to continue utilizing the bottled water provided.