MITSUBISHI CEMENT CORPORATION
5808 STATE HIGHWAY 18, LUCERNE VALLEY, CA 92356-9691
TELEPHONE (760) 248-7373 FAX (760) 248-5139

Memo

To: MCC Employees & All Others on Site

From: David Riddle, Environmental Superintendent
Date: April 8, 2024

Re: Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Attached is a report to consumers of our facility's drinking water system. Since all on-site personnel are "consumers" of our Company water system, this is provided for your information. The report shows no contaminant levels in excess of regulatory standards.

This report has been posted on bulletin boards throughout the facility, as listed below. This report is to remain posted until July 31, 2024.

If you have any questions, contact me at telephone extension 5121.

Posting Locations:

Production Control Building hallway
Administration Building breakroom
Garage lunchroom
Maintenance lunchroom
Laboratory hallway
Warehouse Service Counter
Pack-house breakroom
Quarry office

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	**Mitsubishi Cement Corporation, Cushenbury Plant**
Water System Number:	**3600141**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on April 8th, 2024 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 (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: **David Riddle**	Title: **Environmental Superintendent**
Signature: David Riddle	Date: **April 8, 2024**
Phone number: **(760) 248 - 5146**	blank

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

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL: 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 (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ 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)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ 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 URL: www._____

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

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

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

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Mitsubishi Cement Corporation**

Report Date: **4/8/2024**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Subsurface water wells**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Cushenbury Plant – 5808 State Highway 18 Lucerne Valley, CA 92356**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **Located in Administration building**

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

For More Information, Contact: **David Riddle, Environmental Superintendent 760-248-5146**

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, Japanese, Mandarin, Tagalog, and Vietnamese)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Mitsubishi Cement Corporation] a [Cushenbury Plant – 5808 State Highway 18 Lucerne Valley, CA 92356, 760-248-5146] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Japanese: スペイン語: このレポートには、飲料水に関する非常に重要な情報が含まれています。スペイン語でのサポートが必要な場合は、[Mitsubishi Cement Corporation]、[Cushenbury Plant – 5808 State Highway 18 Lucerne Valley, CA 92356, 760-248-5146] までお問い合わせください。

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[Mitsubishi Cement Corporation]以获得中文的帮助: [Cushenbury Plant – 5808 State Highway 18 Lucerne Valley, CA 92356, 760-248-5146].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Mitsubishi Cement Corporation] o tumawag sa [Cushenbury Plant – 5808 State Highway 18 Lucerne Valley, CA 92356, 760-248-5146] 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 [Mitsubishi Cement Corporation] tại [Cushenbury Plant – 5808 State Highway 18 Lucerne Valley, CA 92356, 760-248-5146] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

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 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	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliform	(In the year) 1	0	(a)	0	Soil and Water that has been influenced by surface water, and 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

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)	9/5/2023	1	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/5/2023	1	ND	0	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 (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	41.7	40-110	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	98.9	40-100	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 (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (mg/L)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	4.6	0.6-6.2	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (ppb)	5/23/2023 9/26/2023	4.9	0-7.7	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges from the manufacture of textile dyes, wood preservation, leather tanning, and anti-corrosion coatings.
Fluoride (ppm)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	0.6	0.3-1.2	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine as Cl_2 (ppm)	Monthly Averages	0.7	0.3-1.1	[4.0]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Arsenic (ppb)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	0.02	0-5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium (ppb)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	9.2	0-9.8	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Nickel (ppb)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	0.03	0-35	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Perchlorate (ppb)	12/30/23	0.5	0-1	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Uranium (ppb)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	14	1.2-15	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	35.1	29-130	500	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	153.9	68-200	500	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (micromho/cm)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	744.6	430-910	1600	---	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	28.7	0-1600	300	---	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	0.1	0-53	50	---	Leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ppm)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	0.1	0 - 0.5	1.0	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.
Barium (ppb)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	2.3	0-71	(none)	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL (1000 ppb) over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Calcium (ppm)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	72.2	28–74	(none)	(none)
Magnesium (ppm)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	26.8	13–28	(none)	(none)
Potassium (ppm)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	2.9	0–3.3	(none)	(none)
Vanadium (ppb)	6/9/2023 12/30/23	0.3	0-12	50	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).

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. Zero Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. Instead, the Well was taken offline and a corrective action was taken.