Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: **BES CONCRETE PRODUCTS**
Water System Number: **3901420**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 2/28/2019 (date) 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.

Certified By:

Name: Jon R Reed

Signature: _____

Title: Operations Manager

Phone Number: (209) 652-2825 Date: 2/27/2019

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

X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

Posted in the break room

_____

_____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

_____ Posted the CCR on the internet at http:// _____

_____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

_____ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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 the newspaper and date published)

_____ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

_____ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

_____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

_____ 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 address: http://_____

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

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

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: BES CONCRETE PRODUCTS Report Date: February 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 - December 31, 2018.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: This info is not available, as this water system does not have a completed assessment on file. Please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meeting information is posted in the plant break room as needed.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 652-2825 and ask for Jon R. Reed or email jon.reed@oldcastle.com.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 (USEPA).

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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

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.

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

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 by-products if 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 USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Lead (ug/L)	5 (2016)	15	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	5 (2016)	0.11	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - 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 Sources of Contaminant**
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	(2014)	1.64	n/a		0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2017)	0.2	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2018)	2.6	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2016)	2.8	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 3 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Vanadium (mg/L)	(2017)	0.004	n/a	0.05	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 if 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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Bes Concrete Products WS* 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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

About our Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

For Systems with Lead (Pb) above 15 ppb (the regulatory AL) in more than 5%, and up to and including 10%, of sites sampled: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home`s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home`s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home`s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home`s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information
A source water assessment has not been completed for the WELL of the BES WATER SYSTEM water system.

Well - does not have a completed assessment on file.

Discussion of Vulnerability
Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:
 The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local Department of Health Services (DHS) Drinking Water field office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
 The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.
 The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

Acquiring Information
For more info you may visit http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs.

Bes Concrete Products WS

Analytical Results By FGL - 2018

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	**MCLG**	**CA-MCL**	**PHG**	**Sampled**	**Result**	**90th Percentile**	**# Samples**
Lead		ug/L	0	15	0.2			14.95	5
CuPb - Admin	STK1637440-2	ug/L				2016-06-16	ND		
CuPb - Breakroom	STK1637440-4	ug/L				2016-06-16	ND		
CuPb - Production	STK1637440-1	ug/L				2016-06-16	ND		
CuPb - Sales	STK1637440-3	ug/L				2016-06-16	ND		
CuPb - Upper Office	STK1637440-5	ug/L				2016-06-16	29.9		
Copper		mg/L		1.3	.3			0.11	5
CuPb - Admin	STK1637440-2	mg/L				2016-06-16	ND		
CuPb - Breakroom	STK1637440-4	mg/L				2016-06-16	ND		
CuPb - Production	STK1637440-1	mg/L				2016-06-16	ND		
CuPb - Sales	STK1637440-3	mg/L				2016-06-16	0.16		
CuPb - Upper Office	STK1637440-5	mg/L				2016-06-16	0.06		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	**MCLG**	**CA-MCL**	**PHG**	**Sampled**	**Result**	**Avg. Result(a)**	**Range (b)**
Hexavalent Chromium		ug/L			0.02			1.64	1.64 - 1.64
Well	STK1439325-1	ug/L				2014-09-10	1.64		
Fluoride		mg/L		2	1			0.2	0.2 - 0.2
Well	STK1737015-1	mg/L				2017-06-08	0.2		
Nitrate as N		mg/L		10	10			2.6	2.6 - 2.6
Well	STK1837854-1	mg/L				2018-06-07	2.6		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			2.80	2.80 - 2.80
Well	STK1636984-1	pCi/L				2016-06-08	2.80		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	**MCLG**	**CA-MCL**	**PHG**	**Sampled**	**Result**	**Avg. Result(a)**	**Range (b)**
Vanadium		mg/L		NS	n/a			0.004	0.004 - 0.004
Well	STK1737015-1	mg/L				2017-06-08	0.004		

Bes Concrete Products WS

CCR Login Linkage - 2018

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
CuPb - 02	STK1637440-2	2016-06-16	Metals, Total	CuPb - Admin	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb - 04	STK1637440-4	2016-06-16	Metals, Total	CuPb - Breakroom	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb - 01	STK1637440-1	2016-06-16	Metals, Total	CuPb - Production	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb - 03	STK1637440-3	2016-06-16	Metals, Total	CuPb - Sales	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb - 05	STK1637440-5	2016-06-16	Metals, Total	CuPb - Upper Office	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Bacti-Rout-ss01	STK1830150-1	2018-01-03	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1831463-1	2018-02-02	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1832865-1	2018-03-06	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1834117-1	2018-04-02	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1835980-1	2018-05-07	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1837852-1	2018-06-07	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1839560-1	2018-07-09	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1851107-1	2018-08-06	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1853251-1	2018-09-13	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1854446-1	2018-10-04	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1855883-1	2018-11-05	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
	STK1857401-1	2018-12-06	Coliform	Trailer #3 Outside South HB	Bacteriological Monitoring
WELL01	STK1439325-1	2014-09-10	Wet Chemistry	Well	Chrome 6 Monitoring
	STK1636984-1	2016-06-08	Radio Chemistry	Well	Radio Monitoring
	STK1737015-1	2017-06-08	Metals, Total	Well	Water Monitoring
	STK1737015-1	2017-06-08	Wet Chemistry	Well	Water Monitoring
	STK1837854-1	2018-06-07	Wet Chemistry	Well	Water Monitoring