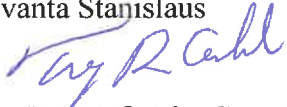




**INTEROFFICE  
CORRESPONDENCE**

Date: June 15, 2021

To: All Employees of Covanta Stanislaus

From: Terry D. Coble 

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for the Covanta Stanislaus Drinking Water System – Reporting Year 2020.

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The law requires that an annual report on the quality of the drinking water be made available to the consumer. The report shows all laboratory analysis being done to assure the quality of the potable water. The laboratory testing in the year 2019 includes bacterial counts and nitrate. All the results of the laboratory testing indicate that the potable water system meets the most stringent requirements set by the State of California.

The potable water is treated by bag filter, softener, cartridge filter, reverse osmosis and calcite filter. The potable water is stored in a head tank.

Cross connection backflow preventers are tested annually.

During 2019, A cross Connection Survey was completed on the entire Potable Water System by a third-party auditor.

**The results of various laboratory tests done for drinking water are posted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor lunchroom. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.**

## APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

### Consumer Confidence Report

#### Certification Form

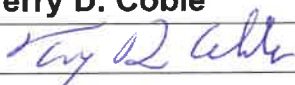
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at

[http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name:	Covanta Stanislaus Waste Energy Facility
Water System Number:	CA5000427

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 15, 2021 (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:	Terry D. Coble	
	Signature:		
	Title:	Environmental Manager	
	Phone Number:	( 209 )- 827-2211	Date: June 15, 2021

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

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at 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)

*Instructions for Small Water Systems Appendix F*  
*Revised February 2021*

- ☐ 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: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ *For investor-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).*

## 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Covanta Stanislaus Waste Energy Facility

Report Date: June 15, 2021

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well No. 1 and Well No. 2. They are located about ½ mile to the east of the 4040 Fink Rd. Crows Landing Facility

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Well pumps are sealed to avoid contamination. Water level in the wells are monitored

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

For More Information, Contact: Terry Coble Phone: 209-827-2211

### 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, 2020 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 [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System Name] 以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) [Enter No.]	0	1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) [Enter No.]	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	None	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) [Enter No.]	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	07/12/18	5	0	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/12/18	5	0.148	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives



**Lead<sup>a</sup>: Consistent with 40 CFR section 141.154(d)(1), every Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) must include the lead-specific language shown below. A water system may provide its own educational statement, but only after consulting with the State Water Board.**

*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. [NAME OF UTILITY] 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.*

Consistent with the California Code of Regulations, section 64482(c), systems that detect lead above 15 µg/L in more than 5 percent, and up to and including 10 percent, of sites sampled (or if your system samples fewer than 20 sites and has even one sample above the Action Level [AL]), the following language is REQUIRED:

*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/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).*

**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)	07/01/20	117	52.2-182	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	07/01/20	300	130-470	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally

<sup>a</sup> All water systems are required to comply with the state Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). Water systems are also required to comply with the federal LCR, and its revisions and corrections. The 2007 Short-term Revisions of the LCR included mandatory language requirements that have not yet been adopted by the State Water Board.



						magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
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**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Nitrate	2020	7.65 mg/L	7.54-8.19	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	See Appendix "A"
Gross Alpha Radionuclides	12/06/18	5.90 pCi/L	5.79-6.0	15 pCi/L	N/A	See Appendix "A"
Aluminum	07/01/20	0.05 ug/L	0.05-0.05	1.0 mg/L	0.6	See Appendix "A"
Antimony	07/01/20	<6 ug/L	6-6	6 ug/L	1	See Appendix "A"
Arsenic	07/01/20	<2 ug/L	2-2	10 ug/L	0.004	See Appendix "A"
Barium	07/01/20	<0.1 ug/L	0.1-.01	1 mg/L	2	See Appendix "A"
Beryllium	07/01/20	<1 ug/L	1-1	6 ug/L	1	See Appendix "A"
Cadmium	07/01/20	<1 ug/L	1-1	5 ug/L	0.04	See Appendix "A"
Chromium (Total)	07/01/20	<10 ug/L	10-10	50 ug/L	(100)	See Appendix "A"
Fluoride	07/01/20	0.97mg/L	0.8-1.13	2.0 mg/L	N/A	See Appendix "A"
Mercury	07/01/20	<1 ug/L	1-1	2 ug/L	1.2	See Appendix "A"
Nickel	07/01/20	<10 ug/L	10-10	100 ug/L	12	See Appendix "A"
Selenium	07/01/20	15.6 ug/L	12.7-18.5	50 ug/L	30	See Appendix "A"
Thallium	07/01/20	<1 ug/L	1-1	2 ug/L	0.1	See Appendix "A"

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

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>SMCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<b>Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)</b>	07/01/20	4.80	2.29-7.3	10	N/A	
<b>Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)</b>	07/01/20	1560 *	1550-1570	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits – Well Water
<b>Specific Conductance (umho/cm)</b>	07/01/20	2425 *	2320-2530	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence – Well Water
<b>Chloride (ppm)</b>	07/01/20	83	80.4-85.6	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposit, seawater influence – Well Water
<b>Sulfate (ppm)</b>	07/01/20	724 *	688-759	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits – Well Water
<b>Turbidity (NTU)</b>	07/01/20	0.50	0.2-0.8	5	N/A	Soil runoff
<b>Iron (ppb)</b>	07/01/20	100	100-100	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 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. **Covanta Stanislaus, Inc.** 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*:

**Nitrate:** For systems that detect nitrate **above 5 mg/L as nitrogen, but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen**, the following language is REQUIRED:

*Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.*

If a utility cannot demonstrate to the State Water Board with at least five years of the most current monitoring data that its nitrate levels are stable, it must also add the following language to the preceding statement on nitrate:

*Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.*

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): **There were no violations of Federal Revised Coliform Rule Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirements.**

**In 2020, the total dissolved solids, specific conductance, and sulfate were detected at both wells at levels above the allowable limits. The State has established the maximum allowable limits for total dissolved solids, specific conductance and sulfate as secondary limits, not as primary limits. These secondary MCL's are set to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic**

affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. A violation of the SMCSL's do not pose a risk to public health. The source wells are treated to reduce these contaminants to within acceptable limits.