2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

POLYMERPAK, LLC- PLASTICS

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, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water System Name: POLYMERPAK
Report Date: JUNE 1, 2026
Type of Water Source(s) in Use: WATER WELL #2
Name and General Location of Source(s): POLYMERPAK, 1030 NORTH ANDERSON ROAD, EXETER, CA.
Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: INFORMATIO COMPLETED ON _____.
Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: NOT APPLICABLE.

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the Water well water source use for in this facility as our water source. Our water source comes from a groundwater well on our site.

The uses groundwater as a source of supply as the only source of water supply. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer; pesticide and/or herbicide applications; and landfills and/or dumps. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: wells (agricultural/irrigation); and waste lagoons (liquid wastes). A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the office. If you would like a summary of the assessment sent to you or if you have any questions about this report or concerning this facility, please contact Ralph Gutierrez, Water Operator, at (559) 901-6097

The following are definitions of some of the 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 (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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting 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: State Board permission 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.

N/A: Not applicable
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 picograms per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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 to contamination levels 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 which 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, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board/DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. US Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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. PolymerPak is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead

in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact PolymerPak , Ralph Gutierrez-Water Operator at 559-901-6097. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Tables below lists all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent samplings for the constituent. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Board/DDW allows us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are therefore more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
E. coli	0	0	0	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.

The collects 1 sample per week.

TEST RESULTS (A)

Lead and Copper Rule	No. of samples collected	PHG	Action Level	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 9/24/25	5	2	15	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 9/24/25	5	0.17	1.3	ND-.180	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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 Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	03/06/17	88	88	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	03/06/17	23	23	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections (B)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrates (ppm)	1-29-25 & 5/24/25	0.45	ND-0.99	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	5/28/25	1.4	1.4	15	0	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, textile manufacturing, and erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	5/28/25	3.8	3.8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	6/27/22	ND	ND	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5/28/25	0.22	0.22	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (Hexavalent) (ppb)	12/5/24	0.85	0.85	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Radium 228(pCi/L)	6/14/17	0.92	0.92	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium (pCi/L)	1st & 2nd Qtr	0.39	ND-0.078	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	6/27/22	ND	ND	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

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detection (B)**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	6/27/22	270	270	1600	NONE	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

(A) Results reported due to regulatory requirement or detection of a constituent.
(B) Results reported include amounts that are less than the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board/DDW) required detection level for this constituent.
(C) ABOUT NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L (as N) 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 a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels as N that are 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.
(D) ABOUT SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: Chloride, Specific Conductance and Total Dissolved Solids were found in the source waters at levels exceeding the Secondary MCLs. These MCLs are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor or appearance of drinking water and/or the staining of plumbing fixtures, such as tubs and sinks, and clothing while washing. The elevated levels are typically due to naturally occurring organic materials and/or leaching of natural deposits.
(E) ABOUT TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs): Some people who drink water containing Total Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(F) ABOUT HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5s): Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 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. PolymerPak is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Ralph Gutierrez at 559-901-6097. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.