

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Styrotek Inc. System # 5401004 Report Date: June 14, 2021

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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Styrotek Inc. a (661) 725-4957 para asistirlo en español.

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 Styrotek Inc., 获得中文的帮助: 545 Road 176, Delano, CA (661) 725-4957.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Styrotek Inc.; 545 Road 176, Delano, CA o tumawag sa (661) 725-4957 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Styrotek Inc. tại (661) 725-4957 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsaw ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Styrotek Inc. ntawm (661) 725-4957 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water NTNC

Name & location of source(s): Primary Well 2 (5401004-004) located near Road 176 and Avenue 4, Dinuba, CA
East LR-01 & West LR-02 Treatment Plants for Well 2. Point of Use (POU) 1, 2 & 3 are placed at 3 distribution sites.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: <http://swap.des.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/output/ps5401004-001.pdf>

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Call for an appointment

For more information, contact: Sanford Campbell Phone: (661) 725-4957

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

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

(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.

in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 9/4/19	5	1.7	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 9/4/19	5	0.06	1	1.3	0.17	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) Well 2	12/07/15	87	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well 2	12/07/15	120	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MC or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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
Inorganic Contaminants						
Aluminum (ppm) Well 2	9/11/18	0.21	N/A	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppm) Well 2	9/11/18	0.11	N/A	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) Well 2	1/21/20 – 12/2/20	11.4*	10 – 12.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) East LR-01 Filter 002	1/21/20 – 12/2/20	2.6	1.1 – 8.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) West LR-02 Filter 003	1/21/20 – 12/2/20	1.4	0.9 – 5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) POU1 Office	1/21/20 – 12/2/20	3.7	<0.4 – 4.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) POU2 Plant 1 break room	1/21/20 – 12/2/20	5.1	2.2 – 8.2	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) POU3 Plant 2 break room	1/21/20 – 12/2/20	4.4	0.5 – 7.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) Well 2	7/14/20	4.62	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Uranium (pCi/L) Well 2	7/14/20	4.1	N/A	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium (pCi/L) Well 2	8/15/17 – 11/8/17	.84	.81 - .87	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppb) Well 2	1/21/20 – 10/14/20	.53*	0.48 –0.58	0.2	(0.0017)	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (µg/L) Well 02	2/4/20 – 11/4/20	.05*	<0.0050 - 0.083	0.005	0.0007	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides
POU2 Breakroom	2/4/20 – 11/4/20	0.017	<0.0050 - 0.066			

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	9/11/18	208	N/A	200	None	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Copper (ppm)	12/7/15	0.02	N/A	1.0	None	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	12/7/15	200	N/A	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	12/7/15	14	N/A	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	12/7/15	0.49	N/A	5	None	Soil runoff
Color (units)	12/7/15	1	N/A	15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	12/7/15	400	N/A	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
(EC) (umhos/cm) Specific Conductance µS/cm	12/7/15	597	N/A	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	12/7/15	29	N/A	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	12/7/15	49	N/A	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	12/07/15	1.4	N/A	n/a	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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 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).

Gross Alpha: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Aluminum was detected at .208 mg/L, a level below the primary MCL, but above the **secondary** drinking water standard (or MCL) of 0.2 mg/L. This level is only associated with aesthetic effects and poses no known health effect.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL or Violation of Any TT or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
DBCP ~ sample tested above the allowable level or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).	Our water system (Well 2) exceeds the drinking water standard for DBCP.	On going.	Our Filtration units and treatment devices (POU's) help remove DBCP. All filtration units and all of the POU's test results for DBCP have been ND (not detectable). These units help our water system be in compliance with the primary drinking water standards for DBCP.	Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
High levels of Nitrate . Test results are above the allowable level or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).	Our water system (Well 2) exceeds the drinking water standard for Nitrate.	On going.	Filtration units, East LR-01 and West LR-02 (aka) Treatment Plants, have been installed at each and every location where water is consumed by Humans. In addition, 3 Point of Use treatment devices (POU1, POU2, & POU3) were also installed for nitrate and DBCP removal. These treatment plants have tested below the MCL and are monitored monthly by Dellavalle Laboratory, Inc. If one of the filtration units test above the allowable level or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Drinking Water it is taken off line until serviced. We also provide public education to our employees on where to access potable water from the RO Units.	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 a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (123-TCP) at the well exceeds the (MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level	The water system (Well 2) is in violation if any one water sample would cause the annual average to exceed the MCL.	On going	Treatment systems remove certain chemicals, particularly organic chemicals from water. One of our units tested over the MCL once. When units test over the MCL they are taken offline until serviced. To date our units are in compliance with the primary drinking water standards for 1,2,3-TCP. We test these units monthly and test our well quarterly to ensure safe drinking water.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.