# *2012 Consumer Confidence Report*
# *Eliot Aggregate Plant*
# *Water System #0105003*

CEMEX Construction Materials Pacific, LLC (CEMEX) is pleased to present to you with the year 2012 Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the Plant's water and services that we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of quality domestic water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of the Plant's water.

The source of our outside faucet, interior sink and bathroom water is from a groundwater well. Our well draws from the Livermore Formation / Amador Sub-basin Aquifer that underlies our plant.

We have a source water assessment available at our main office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

The most recent full assessment of the domestic water source for the Eliot Aggregate water system was completed in July 2008. Although no problems were found by the analyses or in all subsequent analyses undertaken to date, the source is considered vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: over-harvesting of groundwater within the valley and increased introduction of higher salinity delta water. In addition, the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: improper disposal of plant process water back into the ground water aquifer, improper location of septic leach fields, potential leakage of underground fuel tanks, or sabotage to the water holding and treatment system. A copy of the complete assessment is available at DHS District Office located at 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, Second Floor, Richmond, California 94804, or at our site office located at 1544 Stanley Boulevard, Pleasanton, California 94566. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contracting Ms. Pamela Evans, DHS Engineering Technician, at phone number (510) 620-3457 or from Robert Aldenhuysen, CEMEX Environmental Manager and Water System Treatment Operator (T2), Distribution Operator (D1), at (925) 426-2261.

CEMEX is pleased to report that our water, even though we don't use it as drinking water, is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Aldenhuysen at the number referenced above**.** We want our valued employees to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please request a meeting. A meeting will be set to accommodate your schedule.

CEMEX routinely monitors the Eliot Aggregate water system for constituents according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of the initial study May 26, 2000 to date**.** All drinking water, including the bottled drinking water that is supplied to the Plant employees, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk**.**

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, 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. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 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, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe, USEPA and state Department of Health Services (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 must provide the same protection for public health.

**Total Coliform**: "Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio."

**Lead**: "Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced."

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

**DEFINITIONS:** In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with in your daily life. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

***Regulatory Action Level (AL)*** – The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

***Maximum Contaminant Level* (MCL)**- The "Maximum Allowed"**:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the risk of possible health effects described for regulated contaminants, you should know that a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* (MCLG)** - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

***Millirems per year (mrem/yr)*** - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

***Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)*** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just visibly noticeable to the average person.

***Non-Detects (ND)*** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at a level that the laboratory can detect.

***Not Required (NR)*** – not required for our permit and does not relate to our Plant's water system.

***Parts per thousand (ppt) or Grams per liter (g/L)*** – one part per thousand corresponds to one minute in sixteen and two-third days or a single penny in ten dollars.

***Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)*** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years of time or a single penny in ten thousand dollars.

***Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter*** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand years, or a single penny in ten million dollars.

***Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)*** - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in two million years, or a single penny in ten billion dollars.

***Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L)*** - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in two billion years or one penny in ten trillion dollars.

***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

***Regulatory Action Level*** - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

***Public Health Goal ( PHG)*** – (mandatory language) 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.

***Primary Drinking Water Standards (PWDS)*** – MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

***Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) –*** MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS's do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

***Treatment Technique (TT)*** - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

***Variances and Exemptions:*** Department of Health Services permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCL | PHG | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria | N | Absent | Coliform / 100 ml | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | N/A | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| 2. Fecal coliform and *E.coli* | N | Absent | Coliform / 100 ml | a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive | N/A | 0 | Human and animal waste |
| 3. Turbidity | N | 8 | ntu | TT | N/A | N/A | Soil runoff |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** | | | | | | | |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | N | 3.61 | ppb | 80 | N/A | N/A | Disinfection process. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | N | 7.88 | ppb | 60 | N/A | N/A | Disinfection process. |
| Perchlorate | N | ND (<4) | ppb | 6 | 6 | N/A | Disinfection process. |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| 4. Beta Activity, Gross | N | NR | pCi/L | N/A | N/A | N/A | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| 5. Alpha Activity, Gross | N | 0.40 | pCi/L | 2.32 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 6. Radium 226 & 228 (total) | N | NR | pCi/L | N/A | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 7. Strontium 90 | N | NR | pCi/L | N/A | N/A | N/A | Decay of natural and man made deposits |
| 8. Tritium | N | NR | pCi/L | N/A | N/A | N/A | Decay of natural and man made deposits |
| 9. Uranium | N | NR | pCi/L | N/A | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| 10. Aluminum | N | 170 | ppb | 1,000 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| 11. Antimony | N | ND <6 | ppb | 6 | 20 | N/A | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. Arsenic | N | ND <2 | ppb | 10 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| 13. Asbestos | N | ND <0.2 | MFL | 7 | N/A | 7 | Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Barium | N | 140 | ppb | 1,000 | N/A | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 15. Beryllium | N | ND <1 | ppb | 4 | N/A | 4 | Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| 16. Cadmium | N | ND <1 | ppb | 5 | .07 | N/A | Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| 17. Chromium | N | 2.2 | ppb | 50 | 2.5 | N/A | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| 18. Copper | N | ND <50 | ppb | 1,000 | 0.17 | N/A | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 19. Cyanide | N | NR | ppb | 200 | 150 | N/A | Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories |
| 20. Fluoride | N | 0.2 | ppm | 4 | 1 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 21. Lead | N | ND <5 | ppb | AL=15 | 2 | N/A | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| 22. Mercury (inorganic) | N | ND <1 | ppb | 2 | 1.2 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| 23. Nickel | N | 14 | ppb | 100 | N/A | 100 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories |
| 24. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2.0 | ppm | 10 | 10 | N/A | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 25. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | N | ND | ppm | 1 | 1 | N/A | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 26. Selenium | N | ND <5 | ppb | 50 | N/A | 50 | Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| 27. Thallium | N | ND <1 | ppb | 2 | 0.1 | N/A | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| **Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides** | | | | | | | |
| 28. 2,4-D | N | ND | ppb | 70 | 70 | N/A | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| 29. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | N | ND | ppb | 50 | N/A | 50 | Residue of banned herbicide |
| 30. Acrylamide | N | ND | | TT | N/A | 0 | Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment |
| 31. Alachlor | N | ND | ppb | 2 | 4 | N/A | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |

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| 32. Atrazine | N | ND | ppb | 3 | 0.15 | N/A | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways |
| 33. Bentazon | N | ND | ppb | 18 | 200 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses |
| 34. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) | N | ND | ppt | 200 | 4 | N/A | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains |
| 35. Carbofuran | N | ND | ppb | 18 | N/A | 40 | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards |
| 36. Chlordane | N | ND | ppt | 100 | 30 | N/A | Residue of banned insecticides |
| 37. Dalapon | N | ND | ppb | 200 | 790 | N/A | Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-ways, and crops and landscape maintenance |
| 38. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate | N | ND | ppb | 400 | N/A | 400 | Discharge from chemical factories |
| 39. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | N | ND | ppb | 4 | 12 | N/A | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides |
| 40. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | N | ND | ppt | 200 | 1.7 | N/A | Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit |
| 41. Dinoseb | N | ND | ppb | 7 | 14 | N/A | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits |
| 42. Diquat | N | ND | ppb | 20 | N/A | 20 | Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds |
| 43. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] | N | ND | picograms/l | 30 | N/A | 0 | Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories |
| 44. Endothall | N | ND | ppb | 100 | 580 | N/A | Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defliant |
| 45. Endrin | N | ND | ppb | 2 | 1.8 | N/A | Residue of banned insecticide and rodenticide |
| 46. Epichlorohydrin | N | ND | | TT | N/A | 0 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; impurity of some water treatment chemicals |
| 47. Ethylene dibromide (EDB) | N | ND | ppt | 50 | N/A | 0 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops |
| 48. Glyphosate | N | ND | ppb | 700 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff from herbicide use |
| 49. Heptachlor | N | ND | ppt | 10 | 8 | N/A | Residue of banned insecticide |
| 50. Heptachlor epoxide | N | ND | ppt | 10 | 6 | N/A | Breakdown of heptachlor |
| 51. Hexachlorobenzene | N | ND | ppb | 1 | N/A | 0 | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories and byproduct of chlorination reactions in wastewater |
| 52. Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene | N | ND | ppb | 50 | 50 | N/A | Discharge from chemical factories |
| 53. Lindane | N | ND | ppt | 200 | 32 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens |
| 54. Methoxychlor | N | ND | ppb | 40 | 30 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock |
| 55. Molinate | N | ND | ppb | 20 | N/A | N/A | Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice |

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| 56. Oxamyl [Vydate] | N | ND | ppb | 200 | 50 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes |
| 57. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] | N | ND | ppt | 500 | N/A | 0 | Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals |
| 58. Pentachlorophenol | N | ND | ppb | 1 | 0.4 | 0 | Discharge from wood preserving factories |
| 59. Picloram | N | ND | ppb | 500 | 500 | N/A | Herbicide runoff |
| 60. Simazine | N | ND | ppb | 4 | N/A | 4 | Herbicide runoff |
| 61. Thiobencarb | N | ND | ppb | 70 | N/A | N/A | Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice |
| 62. Toxaphene | N | ND | ppb | 3 | N/A | 0 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| 63. Benzene | N | ND | ppb | 1 | N/A | 0 | Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| 64. Carbon tetrachloride | N | ND | ppt | 500 | N/A | 0 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| 65. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | N | ND | ppb | 600 | 600 | N/A | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 66. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | N | ND | ppb | 5 | 6 | N/A | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 67. 1,1 - Dichloroethane | N | ND | ppb | 5 | N/A | N/A | Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay, and glass products; fumigant |
| 68. 1,2 - Dichloroethane | N | ND | ppt | 500 | 400 | N/A | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 69. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene | N | ND | ppb | 6 | 10 | N/A | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 70. cis-1,2-ichloroethylene | N | ND | ppb | 6 | N/A | 70 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 71. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene | N | ND | ppb | 10 | N/A | 100 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination |
| 72. Dichloromethane | N | ND | ppb | 5 | N/A | 0 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide |
| 73. 1,2-Dichloropropane | N | ND | ppb | 5 | 0.5 | N/A | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants |
| 74. 1,3 – Dichloropropene | N | ND | ppt | 500 | 200 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands |
| 75. Ethylbenzene | N | ND | ppb | 700 | 300 | N/A | Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories |
| 76. Monochlorobenzene | N | ND | ppb | 70 | N/A | 100 | Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and drycleaning facilities |
| 77. Styrene | N | ND | ppb | 100 | N/A | 100 | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills |
| 78. 1,1,2,2 – Tetrachloroethane | N | ND | ppb | 1 | N/A | N/A | Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers |
| 79. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | N | ND | ppb | 5 | N/A | 0 | Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories,dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser) |
| 80. 1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene | N | ND | ppb | 70 | 5 | N/A | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 81. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane | N | ND | ppb | 200 | N/A | 200 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings |

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| 82. 1,1,2 -Trichloroethane | N | ND | ppb | 5 | N/A | 3 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 83.Trichlorofluoromethane | N | ND | ppb | 150 | 700 | N/A | Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant |
| 84. 1,1,2 – Trichloro 1,2,2- trifluoroethane | N | ND | ppm | 1.2 | 4 | N/A | Discharge from metal degreasing site and other factories; dry cleaning solvent; refrigerant |
| 85. Trichloroethylene (TCE) | N | ND | ppb | 5 | .8 | N/A | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 86. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | ND | ppb | 100 | N/A | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| 87. Toluene | N | ND | ppb | 150 | 150 | N/A | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks |
| 88. Vinyl Chloride | N | ND | ppt | 500 | N/A | 0 | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination |
| 89. Xylenes | N | ND | ppm | 1.75 | 1.8 | N/A | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent |

1. Total Coliform: "Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.
2. Fecal coliform/*E.Coli*: "Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems."
3. Turbidity: "Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches."
4. Gross beta activity: "Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
5. Gross alpha activity: "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."
6. Combined Radium 226/228: "Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
7. Strontium-90: "Some people who drink water containing strontium-90 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
8. Tritium: "Some people who drink water containing tritium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
9. Uranium: "Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
10. Aluminum: "Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects**."**
11. Antimony: "Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar."
12. Arsenic: "Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
13. Asbestos: "Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps."
14. Barium: "Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure."
15. Beryllium: "Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions."
16. Cadmium: "Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage."
17. Chromium: "Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis."
18. Copper: "Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor."

19. Cyanide: "Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nerve damage or thyroid problems."
20. Fluoride: "Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth."
21. 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."
22. Mercury: "Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing."
23. Nickel: "Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects."
24. Nitrate: "Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin."
25. Nitrite: "Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin."
26. Selenium: "Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems."
27. Thallium: "Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems."
28. 2,4-D: "Some people who use water containing the weed killer 2,4-D in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems."
29. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex): "Some people who drink water containing Silvex in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
30. Acrylamide: "Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time may experience nervous system or blood problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
31. Alachlor: "Some people who use water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
32. Atrazine: "Some people who use water containing atrazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience cardiovascular system problems or reproductive difficulties."
33. Bentazon: "Some people who drink water containing bentazon in excess of the MCL overy many year may experience prostrate and gastrointestinal effects."
34. Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH]: "Some people who use water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
35. Carbofuran: "Some people who use water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood, or nervous or reproductive system problems."
36. Chlordane: "Some people who use water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
37. Dalapon: "Some people who drink water containing dalapon in excess of the MCL over many years may experience minor kidney changes."
38. Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate: "Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties."
39. Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate: "Some people who use water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems or reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
40. Dibromochloropropane (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."
41. Dinoseb: "Some people who drink water containing dinoseb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties."
42. Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD): "Some people who use water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
43. Diquat: "Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years may get cataracts."
44. Endothall: "Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years may experience stomach or intestinal problems."
45. Endrin: "Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
46. Epichlorohydrin: "Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time may experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
47. Ethylene dibromide (EDB): "Some people who use water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
48. Glyphosate: "Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney problems or reproductive difficulties."
49. Heptachlor: "Some people who use water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."

50. Heptachlor epoxide: "Some people who use water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
51. Hexachlorobenzene: "Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
52. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene: "Some people who use water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney or stomach problems."
53. Lindane: "Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney or liver problems."
54. Methoxychlor: "Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties."
55. Molinate (Ordram): "Some people who use water containing molinate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive effects."
56. Oxamyl [Vydate]: "Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years may experience slight nervous system effects."
57. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]: "Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience changes in their skin, thymus gland problems, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
58. Pentachlorophenol: "Some people who use water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
59. Picloram: "Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
60. Simazine: "Some people who use water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood problems."
61. Thiobencarb: "Some people who use water containing thiobencarb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience body weight and blood effects."
62. Toxaphene: "Some people who use water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or thyroid problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
63. Benzene: "Some people who use water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
64. Carbon Tetrachloride: "Some people who use water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
65. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene: "Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems."
66. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene: "Some people who use water containing 1.4-dichlorobenzenein in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia, liver, kidney, or spleen damage, or changes in their blood."
67. 1,1-Dichloroethane: "Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system or respiratory problems.
68. 1,2-Dichloroethane: "Some people who use water containing 1,2- dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
69. 1,1-Dichloroethylene: "Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
70. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene: "Some people who use water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
71. trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene: "Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
72. Dichloromethane: "Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
73. 1,2-Dichloropropane: "Some people who use water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
74. 1,3-Dichloropropene: "Some people who use water containing 1,3-dichloropropene in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
75. Ethylbenzene: "Some people who use water containing ethylbenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems."
76. Monochlorobenzene: "Some people who use water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems."
77. Styrene: "Some people who drink water containing styrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems."
78. 1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane: ?
79. Tetrachloroethylene: "Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
80. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene: "Some people who use water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience adrenal gland changes."
81. 1,1,1,-Trichloroethane: "Some people who use water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, nervous system, or circulatory system problems."

82. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane: "Some people who use water containing 1,1,2- trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or immune system problems."
83. Trichlorofluoromethane: "Some people who use water containing trichlorofluoromethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
84. 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane: "Some people who use water containing 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."Trichloroethylene (TCE): "Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
85. Trichloroethylene (TCE): "Some People who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL oer many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
86. TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]: "Some people who use water containing 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."
87. Toluene: "Some people who use water containing toluene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system, kidney, or liver problems."
88. Vinyl Chloride: "Some people who use water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
89. Xylenes: "Some people who use water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system damage."

After reviewing the supplied data you can see that very low concentrations of some of the constituents have been detected in our system and that our system had no violations for any of the analytes. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. We're proud that our domestic water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at CEMEX work diligently to provide top quality domestic water to every tap in the Plant. We ask that all of our employees help us protect our water source.

Sincerely

Robert Aldenhuysen
Environmental Manager
CEMEX Construction Materials Pacific, LLC
Water Treatment Operator Grade T2; #22541
Water Distribution Operator Grade D1; #31921