

2015 Consumer Confidence Report



Water System Name: Golden Empire Concrete Co. Report Date: July 1, 2016

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, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Well

Name & general location of source(s): Well 01, west of repair shop

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: NA

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: No Board Meetings

For more information, contact: Don Percival Phone: (559) 225-3667

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

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission 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)

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

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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.

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	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)		5	<1.0	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)		5	.061	None	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)			67	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)			270	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL 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

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

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

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

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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [INSERT 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>.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, 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

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

Table 4: Detection of Contaminates with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Unit Measurement	Level Detected	Range of Directions	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	8/27/14	NT Units	0.2	NA	TT	N/A	Soil Runoff
Gross Alpha	8/27/14	pCi/L	17.1	NA	15	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium	8/27/14	pCi/L	13	NA	20	0.43	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Aluminum	8/27/14	ppm	ND	NA	1	0.6	Erosion of Natural Deposits, residue from some surface water treatment facilities
Antimony	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics,, electronis, solder
Arsenic	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	10	0.004	Erosion of Natural Deposits, runoff from orchards,
Asbestos	Waived	MFL	ND		7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	8/27/14	ppm	0.15	NA	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beryllium	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	50	(100)	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Copper	8/27/14	ppm	ND		(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of Natural Deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Flouride	8/27/14	ppm	0.081	NA	2	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chormium	8/27/14	ppb	1.2		10	0.02	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead	8/27/14	ppb	ND		(AL=15)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	2	1.2	Erosion of Natural Deposits, runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	100	12	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO ₃)	8/27/14	ppm	33	NA	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrite (as nitrogen, N)	8/27/14	ppm	ND	NA	1	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrite (as nitrogen, N)	12/30/15	ppm	6.7	NA	10	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Perchlorate	12/26/13	ppb	<4	NA	6	6	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
Selenium	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	50	30	Erosion of Natural Deposits, runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thalium	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Alachlor	12/18/06	ppb	<.100	NA	2	4	Herbicide runoff
Atrazine	12/18/06	ppb	<.500	NA	1	0.15	Herbicide runoff from row crops and along railroad and highway rights-of way
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	8/27/14	ppt	ND	NA	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	8/27/14	ppt	ND	NA	50	10	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
Simazine	12/18/06	ppb	<1.0	NA	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Benzene	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	3/15/11	ppt	<.500000000	NA	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	5	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane	3/15/11	ppb	<.500000000	NA	5	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	3/15/11	ppt	<.500	NA	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	10	60	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
1,2-Dichloropropane	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants

1,3-Dichloropropene	3/15/11	ppt	<.500000000	NA	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
Ethylbenzene	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharges from petroleum and chemical factories
Monochlorobenzene	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	70	70	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and drycleaning facilities
Styrene	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	5	0.6	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trichlorofluoromethane	3/15/11	ppb	<.500	NA	150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	3/15/11	ppm	<.500	NA	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; drycleaning solvent; refrigerant
Vinyl chloride	3/15/11	ppt	<.500000000	NA	50	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes	3/15/11	ppm	<.500	NA	1.75	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent

System Number: 150336
 System name: Golden Empire Concrete

Consumer Confidence Report: 2015

Table 5: Detection of Contaminates with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Unit Measurement	Level Detected	Range of Directions	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	200		Erosion of Natural Deposits, residue from some surface water treatment facilities
Color	8/27/14	Units	1	NA	15		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	8/27/14	ppm	ND	NA	1		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of Natural Deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Iron	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	300.0		Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Silver	8/27/14	ppb	ND	NA	100		Industrial discharges
Turbidity	8/27/14	Units	0.2	NA	5		Soil runoff
Zinc	8/27/14	ppm	ND	NA	5.0		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	8/27/14	ppm	490	NA	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	8/27/14	umhos/cm	765	NA	1600		Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Chloride	8/27/14	ppm	57	NA	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	8/27/14	ppm	55	NA	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

