2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **CEMEX – Old River Ready Mix Plant** Report Date: June 27, 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: **Ground water well - treated**

Name & general location of source(s): **Old River Road, Bakersfield, CA 93311**
Well 001 and Well 002 (Note: Well 001 went dry summer of 2015, so any information after 8/14/15 is from Well 002)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **An assessment has not been completed for well 002 and the well's vulnerability to activities is unknown.**

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **n/a – no regular meetings, but you can contact Shelley Huskey for more information.**

For more information, contact: **Shelley Huskey** Phone: **(217)454-3542**

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.

Variances 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. The production well is located on the north east side of the site.

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, which 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, and 6 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.

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	0(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

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)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	8/27/14	5	.002	0	0.015	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/27/14	5	.265	0	1.3	0.3	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 001: 12/22/04 Well 002: 8/14/15	57	57	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/14/15	270	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**
Arsenic (ppb)	8/14/15	2.0	2.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	8/14/15	8.4	8.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	0.51	0 – 1.20	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl)	[MRDLG= 4(as Cl)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Copper (ppm)	8/14/15	0.012	0.012	AL = 1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Barium (ppm)	8/14/15	0.2	0.2	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppb)	8/14/15	970	970	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Selenium (ppb)	8/14/15	2.1	2.1	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8/13/13	12	12	80	N/A	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	8/13/13	9.0	9.0	60	N/A	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	Well 001: 6/18/13 Well 002: 8/14/15	76.7 71.0	76.7 71.0	15	(0)	*Erosion of natural deposits*
*Uranium (pCi/L)	Well 001: 3/5/15 6/12/15 Well 002: 12/8/15	30 25 77	30 25 77	20	0.43	*Erosion of natural deposits*

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**
Turbidity (Units)	Well 002: 8/14/15	10	10	5		Soil runoff
Iron (ppb)	Well 001: 12/2/04 Well 002: 8/14/15	140 1400	140 1400	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Copper (ppm)	Well 001: 12/2/04 Well 002: 8/14/15	0 0.12	0 0.12	1.0		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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).

Informational Note: CEMEX provides bottled water for drinking purposes.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 6 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Lead and Copper Monitoring	Well went dry in summer of 2015 and could not collect water sample.	Summer of Calendar Year 2015	A water sample was obtain in June 2016 for both lead and copper	**Lead**: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. **Copper**: Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Uranium MLC Exceedance	Well 001 was over the MCL for Uranium We anticipate well 002 will be over the MCL for Uranium	On going	Quarterly sampling and reporting to SWRCB. Do Not Drink signs are posted, and bottled water is provided	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

CEMEX is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2015, CEMEX did not monitor or test for lead and copper in the distribution system and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time.