

**Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification Form**  
*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the Department's website at  
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/CCR.aspx>)

Water System Name: Mettler Valley Mutual Water Company

Water System Number: 1900100

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 1, 2014, to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Debbie Farrow  
Signature:   
Title: Secretary  
Phone Number: ( 661 ) 724-3026 Date: July 1, 2014

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: \_\_\_\_\_
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.\_\_\_\_\_
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) - 93536
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools  
28091 West Avenue C-6, Lancaster, CA 93536
  - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*

## 2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Mettler Valley Mutual Water Company Report Date: July 1, 2014

*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, 2013 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 #1, 28115 West Avenue C-6, Lancaster, CA 93536

Well #2, Alternate Source (in process of becoming operational)

Located at 28115 West Avenue C-6, Lancaster, CA 93536

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems – Low density (<1/acre); Wells – Agricultural/Irrigation.

A copy of the assessment may be viewed at: Los Angeles County Environmental Health, 5050 Commerce Drive, Baldwin Park, CA 91706-1423. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting

Grazyna Newton at (213) 580-5734.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Shareholders are welcome to attend Board meetings. For dates and times, please contact Debbie Farrow, Secretary.

For more information, contact: Debbie Farrow Phone: (661) 724-3026

### 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:** Department 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

**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)

**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)	4-9-13	31		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4-9-13	150		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**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
Turbidity (NTU)	4-9-13	0.14		TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Gross Beta	11-3-09	3.1		50	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Strontium-90 (pCi/L)	11-3-09	0.32		8	0.35	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	4-26-10 7-6-10 4-18-11 7-11-11	9.7	7.95 – 10.6	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	4-26-10	0.95		5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	4-18-11	6.3		20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	1-15-13 4-9-13 7-9-13 10-8-13	14.25 *	12 – 16 *	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	4-9-13	0.06		1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4-9-13	0.70		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm)	4-9-13	16		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; 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
Color (Units)	4-9-13	1.0		15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	4-9-13	200		300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (Units)	4-9-13	0.14		5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	4-9-13	270		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	4-9-13	423		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	4-9-13	8.2		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	4-9-13	22		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

\* 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 at (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. Mettler Valley Mutual Water Company 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. 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/safewater/lead>.