

CHAMPION MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2013 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Champion Mutual Water Company is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This water quality report is provided to you annually. It includes information describing where your drinking water comes from, the constituents found in your drinking water and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards.

For information regarding opportunities to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your water, please contact Mr. Victor Jimenez at 626-580-2250.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Champion Mutual Water Company's water supply comes from groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin extracted by production wells located in the City of El Monte.

WHAT IS THE QUALITY OF MY DRINKING WATER?

Champion Mutual Water Company routinely tests for chemical and biological contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) monitoring requirements. The chart in this report shows the results of our testing for the year 2013. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants in groundwater do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old. The chart lists all the contaminants detected in your drinking water that have Federal and State drinking water standards. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included.

During 2013, drinking water provided by Champion Mutual Water Company met or surpassed all Federal and State drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

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

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes the following types of water quality goals:

- **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 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.

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER?

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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

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 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).

ARE THERE ANY PRECAUTIONS THE PUBLIC SHOULD CONSIDER?

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, elderly persons, 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 IN TAP WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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. Champion 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://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for Champion Mutual Water Company was completed in October 2002. The purpose of the drinking water source assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of the drinking water sources which could pose a threat to the water quality. The assessment concluded that Champion Mutual Water Company's sources do not appear to be vulnerable to contamination. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activity or facility not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: high density of septic systems. A copy of the complete assessment is available from Champion Mutual Water Company. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Victor Jimenez at 626-580-2250.

QUESTIONS?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Victor Jimenez at 626-580-2250.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información o traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Victor Jimenez. Telefono: 626-580-2250.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

CHAMPION MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2013 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	DLR	GROUNDWATER SOURCES		Most Recent Tests	Typical Origins
				Average Results (a)	Range (a) Minimum - Maximum		
Primary Drinking Water Standards -- Health Related Standards							
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2	2.4	2.4	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.16	0.16	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l) (b)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.076	0 of 10 Samples Exceeded AL	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.29	0.27 - 0.3	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l) (b)	AL = 15	0.2	5	ND	0 of 10 Samples Exceeded AL	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/l)	45	45	2	16	13 - 23	2013	Leaching from fertilizer use
Secondary Drinking Water Standards -- Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related							
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.1	0.29	0.18 - 0.39	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	36	36 - 37	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (µg/l)	300	NA	100	<100	ND - 135	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	87	84 - 91	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (mg/l)	5	NA	0.05	0.068	0.05 - 0.085	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	330	320 - 340	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	490	470 - 510	2006	Substances that form ions in water
Other Constituents of Interest							
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	250	250	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	22	21 - 22	2006	Erosion of natural deposits

NOTES

AL = Action Level

DLR = Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter

NA = No Applicable Limit

ND = Not Detected at DLR

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

PHG = Public Health Goal

µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

(a) The results reported in the table are average and range (minimum and maximum) concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2013 or from the most recent tests, except for Lead and Copper, which are described below.

(b) Lead and Copper samples were collected at 10 residences in June 2010. The 90th percentile concentrations are reported in the table. Copper was detected in 3 samples. No Copper samples exceeded the Action Level and the system was in compliance because the 90th percentile was less than the Action Level. Lead was not detected in any of the samples.

For more information or questions, please contact Mr. Victor Jimenez - Phone: (626) 580-2250