



MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY No.1

2013 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

[Where Does My Tap Water Come From?](#)



Your tap water comes from 2 sources: groundwater and surface water. We pump groundwater from local, deep wells. We also use Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) surface water from both the Colorado River and the State Water Project in Northern California. These water sources supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of our groundwater and MWD's surface water supplies is presented in this report.

[How is My Drinking Water Tested?](#)

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

[What Are Drinking Water Standards?](#)

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Department of Public Health (Department) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are nonenforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

[How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?](#)

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

[Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap 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:

- 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, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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 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.

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 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). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm> (USEPA's web site)
- www.cdph.ca.gov (Department of Public Health web site)

site)

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with services lines and home plumbing. Maywood Mutual Water Company #1 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 1-800-426-4791 or on the internet at, <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (1-800-426-4791)**.

Source Water Assessment

MWD completed an assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 1 conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in May of 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to historic gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, automobile body shops, automobile gas stations, and dry cleaners. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting the main office in writing at 5953 Gifford Avenue, Huntington Park, California 90255.

How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

All shareholders are welcome to attend Board meetings on the third Monday of each month at 11:00 a.m., and the annual shareholders meeting the last Saturday of June at 11:00 a.m. at 5953 Gifford Avenue, Huntington Park, CA 90255.

How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Sergio Palos at (323) 560-2439. Also were on the web at www.maywoodmutualwater.com



Maywood Mutual Water Company #1

~ Mission Statement ~



“Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 1, shall deliver to our shareholders a reliable supply of quality drinking water through preventative maintenance, efficient pumping and distribution methods, informing and servicing our customers, in a professional and courteous manner”

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations. The State allows Maywood Mutual Water Company #1 to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Primary Standards Monitored At The Source - Mandated For Public Health

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)			
INORGANICS Sampled from 2011 to 2013 (b)							
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND	ND	0.15	0.07 - 0.23	1	0.6 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/l)	ND	ND	0.67	ND - 2.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.17	0.14 - 0.19	ND	ND	1	2 (c)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) (l)	0.44	0.43 - 0.45	0.80	0.7 - 1.0	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as NO3)	1.95	ND - 3.9	2.10	1.8 - 2.3	45	45 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) Sampled from 2012 to 2013 (b)							
Gross Alpha	2.83	2.8	1	ND - 3.0	15 (e)	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	1.3	ND - 6.0	50 (e)	0	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Radium 226	0.14	0.09 - 0.15	ND	ND	5 (d)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.22	0.01 - 0.42	ND	ND		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2.2	2.2	1.7	ND - 2.0	20 (e)	0.43 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits

Primary Standards Monitored In The Distribution System - Mandated For Public Health

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE # POSITIVE	RANGE OF # POSITIVE			
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	< 1 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. Coli</i> Bacteria	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
MICROBIALS	AVERAGE	RANGE	TT	-	Soil runoff
	Turbidity (NTU)	0.4			
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS (f)					
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Total Trihalomethanes - TTHMS (µg/l)	24.5	2.3 - 46.5	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	9.3	ND - 20.4	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.3	0.1 - 2.0	4.0 (g)	4.0 (h)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 24 sites sampled in 2010					
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		ACTION LEVEL (AL)	MCLG or PHG	
	90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL			
Copper (mg/l)	0.21 (i)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	ND (i)	0	15 AL	0.2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

Secondary Standards Monitored At The Source - For Aesthetic Purposes

Sampled From 2011 to 2013 (b)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12	12	12.2	12.0 - 12.3	Non - corrosive	-	Natural / industrially - influenced balance of hydrogen / carbon / oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/l) (j)	ND	ND	153	67 - 230	200	600 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	48	45 - 51	83.3	75 - 91	500	-	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	1.7	ND - 5	1.3	1.0 - 2.0	15	-	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	670	660 - 690	763.3	520 - 900	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Iron (µg/l)	142.5	ND - 1100	ND	ND	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/l)	56.4	ND - 190 (K)	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	.33	ND - 1	2.0	2.0	3	-	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	98	96 - 110	116	46.0 - 160	500	-	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	475	440 - 500	410	240 - 500	1,000	-	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	ND - 1.4	ND	ND - 0.1	5	-	Soil runoff

Secondary Standards Monitored In The Distribution System - For Aesthetic Purposes

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Color (color units)	<3	<3 - 20	15	-	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1.0 - 3.0	3	-	Naturally - occurring organic materials

Additional Chemicals Of Interest

Sampled From 2011 to 2013 (b)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	163	160 - 170	101	76 - 130
Boron (µg/l)	180	180	150	140 - 160
Calcium (mg/l)	67.5	67 - 68	47.3	22 - 61
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l) (m)	1.4	1.2 - 1.8	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/l)	15.0	15	18.7	12 - 23
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (µg/l)	NA	NA	0.001	ND - 0.005
pH (standard unit)	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.1 - 8.4
Potassium (mg/l)	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.6 - 4.4
Sodium (mg/l)	54.5	54 - 55	74.7	57 - 87
Total Hardness (mg/l)	230	230	200	110 - 250
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	NA	NA	2.3	1.8 - 2.7

Abbreviations

NA = constituent not analyzed	uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units	ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
< = less than	SI = saturation index
	pCi/l = picoCuries per liter
mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)	
µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)	
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)	

Definitions

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.
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.
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.
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.
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Secondary Water Standard (SDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminates with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Footnotes

(A) Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in groundwater or surface water sources.
(B) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.
(C) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).
(D) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
(E) MCL compliance based on 4 consecutive quarters of sampling.
(F) Running annual average used to calculate average, range and MCL compliance.
(G) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL).
(H) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG).
(I) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
(J) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.
(K) The secondary MCL for manganese was exceeded in two wells in 2013. Manganese has been detected at elevated levels since 1995 and has been monitored monthly or quarterly since. Groundwater is blended with surface water before delivery to the customer, which dilutes the amount of manganese actually reaching the tap. Manganese samples taken weekly in the distribution system averages well below regulatory limits. The manganese secondary MCL is set to protect against unpleasant effects such as color, taste, odor, and staining of laundry / plumbing fixtures. A manganese secondary MCL exceedance DOES NOT POSE A HEALTH RISK.
(L) MWD started adding fluoride at each treatment plant in fall 2007. MWD was in compliance with the provisions of the State's requirements.
(M) The Notification Level of 1µg/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in one well in 2013. Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals