

# VALLEY VIEW MUTUAL WATER COMPANY YEAR 2013 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## INTRODUCTION

Valley View Mutual Water Company is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This 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. We are proud to report that during year 2013, the drinking water provided by Valley View 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.

For information regarding opportunities to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your water, please contact Ms. Sukie Madrid at (626) 960-2759.

## WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Valley View Mutual Water Company's water supply comes from one production well in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. The water is disinfected with chlorine before it is delivered to your home.



## WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH 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.
- **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.
- **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 CDPH 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 three 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 USEPA.
- **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.

## 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 byproducts 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, 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).**

## WHAT IS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Your drinking water is regularly tested using CDPH approved methods to ensure its safety. The table in this report lists all the constituents **detected** in your drinking water that have Federal and State drinking water standards. Detected unregulated constituents and other constituents of interest are also included.

## 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. Valley View 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 Valley View Mutual Water Company was completed in December 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 Valley View Mutual Water Company's wells are not vulnerable to any activity associated with contaminants detected in the water supply. However, the sources are considered vulnerable to the high density of housing. A copy of the complete assessment is available at Valley View Mutual Water Company at 13730 East Los Angeles Street, Baldwin Park, CA 91706. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Ms. Sukie Madrid at 626-960-2759.

## QUESTIONS?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Ms. Sukie Madrid at (626) 960-2759.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción , favor de contactar a Ms. Sukie Madrid. Telefono: (626) 960-2759.**

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。

## VALLEY VIEW MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2013 WATER QUALITY TABLE

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	DLR	GROUNDWATER SOURCES		YEAR LAST TESTED	TYPICAL ORIGINS
				Average Results (a)	Range (a) Minimum-Maximum		
<b>Primary Drinking Water Standards -- Health Related Standards</b>							
<b>DISINFECTION</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/l) (b)	80	NA	1	0.5	0.5	Tested Annually	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (µg/l) (b)	60	NA	1-2	ND	ND	Tested Annually	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (mg/l) (b)	[4]	[4]	NA	0.39	0.25 - 0.7	Tested Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>							
Total Coliforms	1	(0)	(0)	ND	--	Tested Weekly	Naturally present in the environment
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>							
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.1	0.15	0.15	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l) (c)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.12	--	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.28	0.27 - 0.28	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/l)	45	45	2	6.2	5.9 - 6.5	2013	Leaching from fertilizer use; septic tanks
<b>RADIOACTIVITY</b>							
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	2.2	2.2	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Secondary Drinking Water Standards -- Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related</b>							
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	NA	12	12	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (Units)	3	NA	1	1	1	2013	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1600	NA	NA	490	490	2013	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	0.5	20	20	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	NA	290	290	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (mg/l)	5	NA	0.05	0.099	0.099	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>Other Constituents of Interest</b>							
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	250	250	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as grains per gallon	NA	NA	NA	15	15	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	NA	16	16	2013	Erosion of natural deposits

### NOTES

µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter  
 mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter  
 µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter  
 pCi/l = picoCurie per liter

AL = Action Level  
 DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting  
 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level  
 MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level  
 MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

NA = Not Applicable  
 ND = Not Detected at DLR  
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
 PHG = Public Health Goal

- (a) The results reported in the table are average and range of concentrations of the constituents detected in Valley View Mutual Water Company wells during 2013 or from the most recent tests, except for total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, chlorine residual and copper which are described below.
- (b) Samples were collected in the distribution system. The running annual average and the range of the individual results are presented.
- (c) Concentrations were measured at the tap. The 90th percentile concentration is reported in the table. Out of 22 distribution system locations sampled, none of the results for copper exceeded the Action Level. The samples were collected in July 2013. The regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.