

# Compton/Willowbrook Park Water Company 2014/2015 Consumer Confidence Report and Annual Water Quality Report



Park Water Company (Park) is pleased to provide you with a copy of this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We have put together a series of articles that we hope will keep you better informed on water quality issues both in general and specific to what comes from your own tap. Please feel free to contact us should you ever have any questions about service or quality.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## Where Your Water Comes From

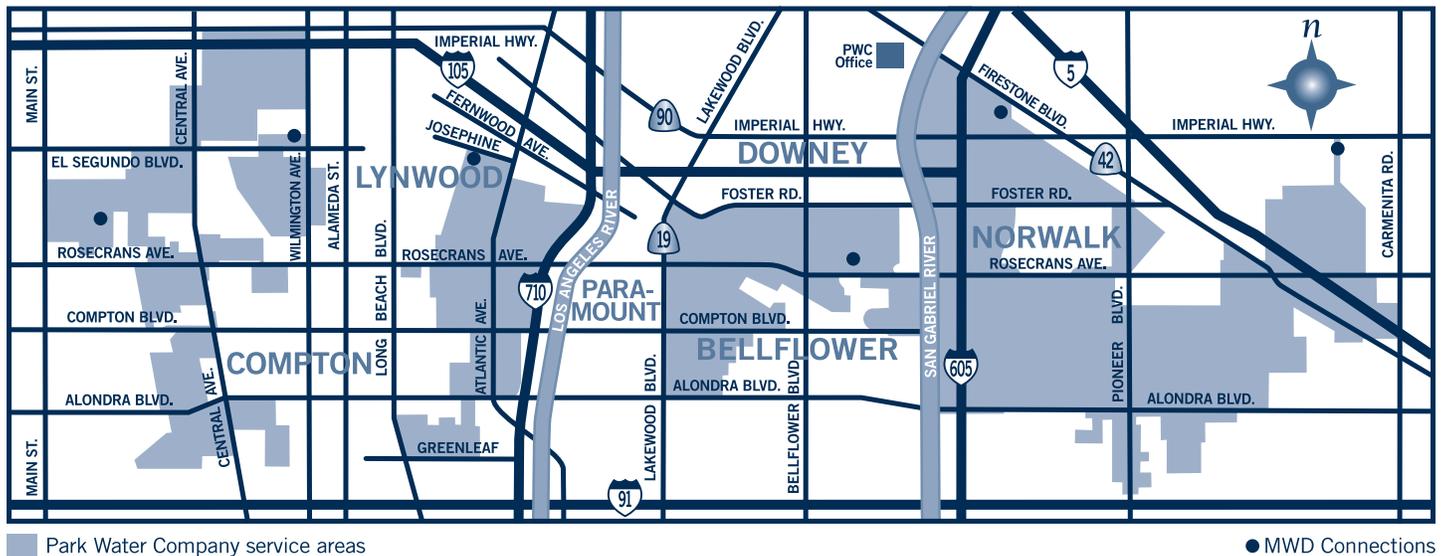
In 2014, the Park Compton/Willowbrook system obtained 54% of its source water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The MWD imports water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta by way of the State Water Project. An additional 46% came from deep wells that pump ground water from the Central Basin aquifer.

## About the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

MWD is a consortium of 26 cities and water districts that provides drinking water to nearly 19 million people in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura counties. MWD currently delivers an average of 1.7 billion gallons of water per day to a 5,200-square-mile service area. The mission of the MWD is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way. MWD continues to add storage and conservation resources to its already diverse water supply portfolio to ensure a reliable water supply well into the future. Further, MWD continues to invest in water quality improvements, including the addition of ozone as a treatment process and the expansion of its treatment capacity that will provide excellent water quality. For more information about MWD, visit their website at [www.mwdh2o.com](http://www.mwdh2o.com)

## Two Sources of Imported Water Makes a Difference in the Hardness of Your Water

With the decreased availability of State Water Project water to blend with Colorado River water, water supplied to the Park Compton/Willowbrook system by MWD has increased in hardness as Colorado River water now dominates as the source. The Park Compton/Willowbrook system now receives the majority of its water from the MWD Diemer filtration plant in Yorba Linda. In 2014, the Diemer plant source water consisted of 0% State Project water and 100% Colorado River water, as opposed to 100% State Project water in past years. This is why the water quality shown in the center of this report shows increases from previous years in sulfate, alkalinity, calcium and magnesium salts, all of which comprise the hardness in water.



## What USEPA Says About the Kinds of Contaminants That Might Be Found In Drinking Water

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and SWRCB

regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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

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. The tables in this report indicate which minerals and substances have been detected in the water provided by PWC. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. You can also go to the following websites for more information:

**USEPA** – [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

**California State Water Resources Control Board** –  
[www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/programs/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml)

### What Are Drinking Water Standards?

Drinking water standards are regulations that the USEPA sets to control the level of contaminants in the nation's drinking water. USEPA, the SWRCB and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards in California. These standards are part of the Safe Drinking Water Act's "multiple barrier" approach to drinking water protection, which includes assessing and protecting drinking water sources; protecting wells and surface water; making sure water is treated by qualified operators; ensuring the integrity of distribution systems; and making information available to the public on the quality of their drinking water. With the involvement of USEPA, SWRCB and the CPUC, drinking water utilities, communities and citizens, these multiple barriers ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The water delivered to your home meets standards required by USEPA, SWRCB and CPUC. To recover the growing cost of meeting and maintaining USEPA, SWRCB and CPUC standards, Park submits a General Rate Case to the CPUC every three years. The CPUC is responsible for establishing water rates for Park.

If you would like more information about water quality, or to find out about upcoming opportunities to participate in public meetings, please call Bert Mason at 562-299-5117.

**This report describes those contaminants that have been detected in the analysis of almost 200 different potential contaminants, nearly 100 of which are regulated by USEPA and the SWRCB. Park is proud to tell you that there have been no contaminants detected that exceed any federal or state drinking water standards. Hundreds of samples analyzed every month and thousands every year by Park and MWD laboratories assure that all primary (health related) and secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standards are being met. See the tables on the following page to see how your water quality rates.**

This report is intended to provide information for all water users. If received by an absentee landlord, a business, or a school, please share the information with tenants, employees or students. We will be happy to make additional copies of this report available. Complete records of water quality analyses are open for inspection by the public upon request. You may also access this report on the Park web page at [www.parkwater.com](http://www.parkwater.com).

### Source Water Assessment Completed and Available

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments required states to perform an assessment of potentially contaminating activities near drinking water sources of all water utilities. In California, the SWRCB designated this to the utilities themselves. Park completed the Source Water Assessment in April of 2003. Park's wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: landfills and dumps, irrigated crops, and sewer collection systems. In addition, Park's well sources are considered most vulnerable to these additional activities: gas stations, dry cleaners, metal plating/finishing/fabricating shops, military installations, chemical/petroleum processing and storage facilities, and leaking underground storage tanks.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Park Water Company and at the SWRCB Glendale office. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Jeanne-Marie Bruno of Park Water Company at 562-299-5123 or by calling Ms. Lillian Luong, SWRCB district engineer at 818-551-2038.

MWD completed its assessment in December of 2002. Its sources, including the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, are considered most vulnerable to treated wastewater and recreation. Recreation may contribute sources of methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) and other fueling compounds, sediment, viruses, pathogens, and bacteria. Treated wastewater may contribute sources of nutrients, metals, and pathogens. A copy of the assessment is available to the general public upon request by calling SWRCB at the above listed phone number.

### Issues to Know About

**Lead and Copper** Although Park has not found lead or copper to be an issue in our water systems, the following information is required by SWRCB. 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. Park 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### Sensitive Populations May Be More Vulnerable

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons with compromised immune systems such as those 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 provider. The USEPA and the national Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants. These are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## WATER RESULTS

### Park Water Company – Compton/Willowbrook System 2014/2015 Annual Water Quality Report

#### Water Quality Parameters Detected in Park Water Company Sources (MWD and Wells)

PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory (health-related)	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	MWD Range (including highest value)	Average for MWD	PWC Range (including highest value)	Average for PWC Wells (a)	PWC Date of Last Measurement (b)	Potential Sources of Contamination
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Aluminum	1,000	600	ppb	80 - 310	167	<50	ND	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	10	0.004	ppb	<2	ND	<2	ND	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	1	2	ppm	0.112	0.112	<100	ND	2014	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (c)	0.3 at least 95% of the time	none	NTU	highest = 0.06	100%	NA	NA	continuous	Soil runoff
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	2	1	ppm	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (with treatment added)	0.7 - 1.3 range*	1	ppm	0.7 - 1.3	0.8	0.73 - 0.76	0.75	2014	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
<b>ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	none	ppb	8 - 14	10	NA	NA	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	none	ppb	25 - 30	27	ND	ND	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>RADIONUCLIDES</b>									
Gross Alpha	15	(0)	pCi/L	<3 - 4	ND	<3	ND	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	50	(0)	pCi/L	<4 - 6	5	NA	NA	2014	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	20	0.43	pCi/L	2 - 3	3	<2	ND	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>LEAD AND COPPER RULE MONITORING</b>									
	Federal Action Level	PHG	Units of Measurement	Number of Samples Taken	# of Samples Exceeding AL	PWC Range (including highest value)	Amount Detected at 90th Percentile**	PWC Date of Last Measurement (b)	Potential Sources of Contamination
Copper**	1,300	300	ppb	31	0	<50 - 320	100	2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Lead**	15	0.2	ppb	31	0	<3 - 6.5	ND	2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing

#### Water Quality Parameters Measured in the Distribution System

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	MWD Range (including highest value)	Average for MWD	PWC Range (including highest value)	Average for PWC	PWC Date of Last Measurement (b)	Potential Sources of Contamination
Chlorine residual (d)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	1.3 - 2.9	2.3	0.2 - 2.3	1.81	weekly	Added for disinfection purposes
Chlorate	NL = 800	none	ppb	28 - 72	55	NA	NA	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Color	15 #	none	units	NA	NA	<1 - 11	2	monthly	Naturally occurring organic materials
Coliform Bacteria	5% positive	(0)	% positive	0 - 0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	ND	weekly	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (with treatment added)	0.7 - 1.3 range*	1	ppm	0.7 - 1.0	0.8	0.97 - 1.03	1.0	daily	Water additive for dental health
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (HPC)	NS	none	CFU/ml	TT	TT	<1 - 1,482	3	weekly	Naturally present in the environment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ##	60	none	ppb	<1 - 23	17	<1 - 7.3	6.6	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ##	80	none	ppb	12 - 48	47	<1 - 25	21	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NS	3	ppt	<1 - 5	1	NA	NA	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	5 #	none	NTU	NA	NA	<0.1 - 0.61	0.2	monthly	Soil runoff

<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS</b> Aesthetic standards (non-health related) <b>CHEMICAL PARAMETERS</b>	<b>State MCL</b>	<b>PHG or (MCLG)</b>	<b>Units of Measurement</b>	<b>MWD Range (including highest value)</b>	<b>Average for MWD</b>	<b>PWC Range (including highest value)</b>	<b>Average for PWC Wells (a)</b>	<b>PWC Date of Last Measurement (b)</b>	<b>Potential Sources of Contamination</b>
Aluminum	200	600	ppb	80 - 310	167	<50	ND	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	500	none	ppm	87 - 92	90	22	22	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color	15	none	units	1	1	<1	ND	2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese	50	none	ppb	<20	ND	45	45	2014	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor threshold	3	none	units	1	1	1	1	2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	1600	none	micromho/cm	964 - 1,000	982	530	530	2014	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate	500	none	ppm	223 - 241	232	76	76	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	none	ppm	603 - 651	627	310	310	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS**  
 – Unregulated

**DETECTED UNREGULATED CHEMICALS THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST TO CONSUMERS**

Aggressiveness Index (e)	NS	none	units	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.3	2014
Alkalinity (as Ca CO <sub>3</sub> )	NS	none	ppm	123 - 125	124	160	160	2014
Boron	NS	none	ppb	100	100	<100	ND	2014
Calcium	NS	none	ppm	70 - 74	72	53	53	2014
Chlorate	NL = 800	none	ppb	107	107	NA	NA	2014
Corrosivity (Langelier Index) (f)	NS	none	positive/ negative	(+0.58) - (+0.69)	+0.64	+1.2	+1.2	2014
Hardness (Ca CO <sub>3</sub> )	NS	none	ppm	282 - 292	287	170	170	2014
Hardness (grains)	NS	none	grains	16.5 - 17	16.8	9.9	9.9	2014
Magnesium	NS	none	ppm	25 - 27	26	9.6	9.6	2014
pH	NS	none	units	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	2014
Potassium	NS	none	ppm	4.4 - 4.8	4.6	2.8	2.8	2014
Sodium	NS	none	ppm	89 - 99	94	42	42	2014
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	none	ppm	2.4 - 2.9	2.6	NA	NA	2014

## Key To Abbreviations and Footnotes

- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, a drinking water standard  
 AL = Action Level  
 ND = Not detected  
 NL = Notification Level, the level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required (formerly called Action Level)  
 NS = No Standard  
 NA = Not Applicable at this time or not required to analyze for  
 CFU/ml = colony forming units per milliliter  
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units. This is a measure of the suspended material in water  
 TT = Treatment Technique  
 < = less than (essentially equivalent to ND)  
 ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter  
 ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter  
 ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter  
 pCi/L = picoCuries per liter  
 # = a secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standard  
 ## = Average value equal to the highest quarter measurements in 2014  
 \* = Optimal treated fluoride levels for dental health is 0.8 mg/L with an operating control range from 0.7 to 1.3 mg/L.  
 \*\* = Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. It requires water systems to take samples at "most vulnerable" consumer taps every three years and treatment steps must be taken if more than 10% of tap samples exceed the AL.
- (a) = The average is weighted according to the individual contribution in pumping by each well to the total (active wells only).  
 (b) = The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants in groundwater sources do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. MWD water is monitored more frequently.  
 (c) = The turbidity level of the MWD filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance.  
 (d) = Measured as Total Chlorine, the sum of the free chlorine and combined chlorine. MWD water is delivered with chloramine as the disinfectant, a combination of chlorine with ammonia. Park well water is delivered with free chlorine as the disinfectant.  
 (e) = An aggressiveness index of 11 or greater indicates that the water is not aggressive (noncorrosive)  
 (f) = A positive number Langelier Index indicates that the water is noncorrosive

## Definitions

**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 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 Drinking Water Standard (SMCL):** Requirements that ensure the appearance, taste and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

**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.

**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.

**Notification Level (NL):** A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



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