AMARILLO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2015
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Amarillo Mutual Water Company (Amarillo) 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.

For information regarding opportunities to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your water (board meetings), please contact Mr. Ernest Martinez at (626) 571-7533.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Amarillo is a small community water system in Los Angeles County serving a population of approximately 3,100 people through 627 service connections. Amarillo maintains two (2) wells located in the City of Rosemead. The wells are operated alternately. The system has no storage facilities; water produced from the wells is injected with hypochlorite solution at the well site for disinfection prior to entering the distribution system. Amarillo maintains a standby connection with San Gabriel Valley Water Company. In 2015, Amarillo's drinking water supply included water purchased from San Gabriel Valley Water Company.

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (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.
- **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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs and MRDLs 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.
- **Notification Level (NL):** An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council, board of directors, and county board of supervisors).

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 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), visiting USEPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water website at https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water or visiting DDW's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml.

WHAT IS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Your drinking water is tested by certified professional water system operators and certified laboratories to ensure its safety. Amarillo routinely tests drinking water from its wells and distribution system pipes for bacterial and chemical contaminants. The chart in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during year 2015 or from the most recent tests. DDW allows Amarillo to monitor 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.

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those detected in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, as appropriate. Following are columns that list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. The remaining columns list the most recent test year and the typical source of contaminant.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceeding 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.

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).

NITRATE IN TAP WATER

Although nitrate in your drinking water never exceeds the MCL of 10 milligrams per liter (mg/l), nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/l may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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. Amarillo 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: https://www.epa.gov/lead.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for Amarillo was completed in June 2001. The assessment concluded that Amarillo's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with the contaminants detected in the water supply: airports – maintenance/fueling areas, automobile gasoline stations, dry cleaners, known contaminant plumes, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, machine shops, electrical/electronic manufacturing, fleet/truck/bus terminals, photograph processing/printing, illegal activities/unauthorized dumping, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer areas, fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide application, automobile body shops, automobile repair shops, golf courses, agriculture drainage, storm drain discharge points, hardware/lumber/parts stores, parking lots/malls, medical/dental offices/clinics, veterinary offices/clinics, office buildings/complexes, high density housing, apartments/condominiums, parks, schools, water supply wells, drinking water transfer plants, and food processing. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: transportation corridors-Freeway/State highways, historic railroad right-of-way, and railroads. A copy of the complete assessment is available at Amarillo's office located at 3404 Burton Avenue, Rosemead, California 91770. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Ernest Martinez at (626) 571-7533.

San Gabriel Valley Water Company completed its groundwater source assessments in 2002 and new assessments were completed in 2005 and 2008 for new sources added to the system. Groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to discharge from industry, factories, landfills, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, gasoline stations, high density housing, fleet truck and bus terminals, underground storage tanks, and sewer collection systems. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Ernest Martinez at (626) 571-7533.

QUESTIONS?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Ernest Martinez at (626) 571-7533.

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

AMARILLO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2015 WATER QUALITY

AMARILLO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY GROUNDWATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT (UNITS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	GROUNDWATER SOURCES Average Level	GROUNDWATER SOURCES Range of Detections	MOST RECENT TEST YEAR	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Health Related Standards						
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l)	10	0.02	5.6	4.3 - 6.9	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.72	0.65 - 0.8	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	4.2	2.5 - 5	2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/l)	5	0.06	3.6	0.91 - 4.8	2015	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (µg/l)	5	1.7	0.88	ND - 1.6	2015	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
RADIOACTIVITY						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	<3	ND - 5.37	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	9.9	9.8 - 9.9	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	18	15 - 21	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (Units)	3	NA	1	1	2013	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	510	420 - 600	2013	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	42	27 - 57	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	300	240 - 360	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.23	ND - 0.46	2013	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST						
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	200	170 - 230	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	51	39 - 63	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	200	150 - 240	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	18	14 - 22	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (standard units)	NA	NA	7.6	7.5 - 7.7	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	23	22 - 23	2013	Erosion of natural deposits

µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (about 1 drop in 14,000 gallons)
mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter (about 3 drops in 42 gallons)
µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter
pCi/l = picoCurie per liter
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = MCL Goal
NA = Not Applicable
ND = Not Detected
NL = Notification Level
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PHG = Public Health Goal
< = average is less than the detection limit for purposes of reporting

LEAD AND COPPER CONCENTRATIONS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

CONSTITUENT (UNITS)	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PHG	90th PERCENTILE VALUE	SITES EXCEEDING AL/ NUMBER OF SITES	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.77	0/10	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (µg/l)	15	0.2	ND	0/10	Corrosion of household plumbing

Ten residences are tested every three years for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2014. None of the sample results exceeded the regulatory Action Level (AL).
The AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT (UNITS)	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (a)					
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	80	NA	0.6	0.54 - 0.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS (b)					
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	(4)	(4)	0.89	0.41 - 1.3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AESTHETIC QUALITY (c)					
Odor (Units)	3	NA	1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.11	ND - 1.9	Soil runoff

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
(a) Samples were collected in the distribution system once every year. Haloacetic Acids were not detected in 2015.
(b) Highest quarterly running annual average for 2015, and the range of the individual results for samples collected in 2015.
(c) Regulated by secondary drinking water standards. Samples collected monthly for color, odor, and turbidity. Color was not detected in 2015.

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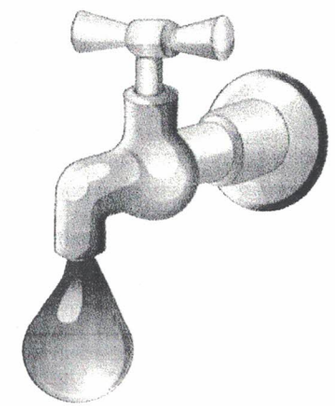

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