DEL RIO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2016
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Del Rio 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.

For information regarding opportunities to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your water (board meetings), please contact Mr. Jose Herrera at (626) 350-0381.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Del Rio Mutual Water Company's water supply comes from groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin extracted by a production well located in the City of El Monte. In 2016, Del Rio Mutual Water Company'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. California Department of Public Health regulations 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 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.
- **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 www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water or visiting DDW's website at www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml.

WHAT IS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Del Rio Mutual Water Company routinely tests drinking water from its well 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 2016 or from the most recent tests. DDW allows Del Rio Mutual Water Company 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.

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).

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. Del Rio 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: 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 Del Rio Mutual Water Company was completed in 2002. A copy of the complete assessment is available at Del Rio Mutual Water Company's office located at 12419 Clinton Street, El Monte, California 91732. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Jose Herrera at (626) 350-0381.

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. Jose Herrera at (626) 350-0381.

QUESTIONS?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Jose Herrera at (626) 350-0381.

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

DEL RIO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

DEL RIO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY GROUNDWATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT (UNITS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	GROUNDWATER SOURCES		MOST RECENT TEST	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
			Average Level	Range of Detections		
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Health Related Standards						
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.24	0.24	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	0.61	0.61	2016	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVITY						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	0	0	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	2.1	2.1	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	100	100	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (Units)	3	NA	1	1	2015	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	890	890	2015	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	120	120	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	610	610	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.2	0.2	2015	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST						
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	300	300	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	64	64	2015	Erosion of natural deposits

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
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PHG = Public Health Goal

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	0.44	0/20	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (µg/l)	15	0.2	2.9	0/20	Corrosion of household plumbing

Twenty one residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap in 2016. Copper was detected in 21 samples, Lead was detected in 16 samples none 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

BACTERIAL QUALITY	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST MONTHLY NUMBER OF POSITIVES	MOST RECENT TEST	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	0 *	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment

No more than one monthly sample may be positive for total coliform bacteria.

* During the month of March 2016 the system failed to collect routine water sample for Total Coliform Bacteria.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY GROUNDWATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT (UNITS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	GROUNDWATER SOURCES		MOST RECENT TEST	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
			Average Level	Range of Detections		
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Health Related Standards						
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2.7	2.4 - 3.0	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	0.16	0.14 - 0.17	2015	Lead was not detected in any sample. The AL is the concentration of a contaminant whic
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.34	0.32 - 0.36	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l)	10	0.02	3.4	1.00 - 5.40	2014-15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	1.47	1.40 - 1.60	2016	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVITY						
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	<1	ND - 1.3	2010-15	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related						
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	50	9.4 - 80	2014-15	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3	NA	1	1	2014-15	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	620	390 - 780	2014-15	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	74	26 - 110	2014-15	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	436	300 - 530	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	<0.1	ND - 0.16	2014-15	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST						
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	200	150 - 230	2014-15	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	46	26 - 57	2014-15	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
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PHG = Public Health Goal
< = average is less than the detection limit for purposes of reporting