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.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

The Metropolitan Water District began fluoridating their drinking water supplies in November 2007; Metropolitan supplies the majority of Western's imported water source, which Box Springs Mutual Water Company, in turn supplies to you. For more information on Metropolitan's fluoridation program, please call 800.354.4420 or visit www.mwdh2o.com.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Si el informe no está disponible en su lengua materna, nosotros le alentamos a identificar alguien que lo entiende y puede traducir para usted.

Water delivered by Box Springs to our customers will remain below the regulated dosage of 2 parts per million (ppm) with an optimal level of 0.8 ppm. This follows the recommendations of the California Division of Drinking Water, the U.S. Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, and the American Dental Association. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million (ppm). Groundwater is blended with the imported Metropolitan water source. Because of the blending, your water will normally be in the 0.5 ppm range, below the optimal level.

Drinking fluoridated water on a regular basis makes the use of fluoride tablets or drops unnecessary. However, the continued use of fluoride treatments by professional dental caregivers is recommended. Customers who do not wish to drink fluoridated water should know that most bottled waters contain levels of fluoride below the optimum range. Home water treatment units that use reverse osmosis membrane filtration will effectively remove fluoride. However, activated carbon filters will not. As always, customers should check for state certification for fluoride removal on any home water treatment unit being considered.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment lists possible contaminants that might affect the quality of your water sources. In December 2002, the Metropolitan Water District completed its source water assessment of its State Water Project supply. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. An assessment of the groundwater well for the water system was completed in April 2002. The well is considered most vulnerable to the following activity associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: historical animal feeding operations. The sources are most vulnerable to the following activity not associated with any detected contaminants: gas stations. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Fabian Ramirez, Treatment Supervisor at 951.315.6877.

How You Can Be Involved

Box Springs Mutual Water Company's Board of Directors meets the first Monday of the month at 7:00 pm at the Mutual's office at 21740 Dracaea Ave. to consider issues related to the company. You are encouraged to attend.

Terms & Abbreviations You Need to Know

This water quality table inside provides data on the levels of constituents detected and how these compare to state standards.

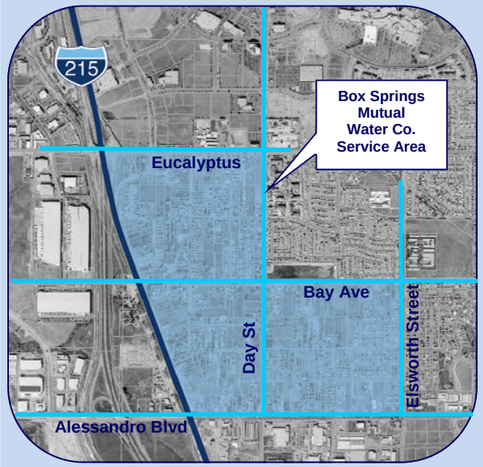
If you have questions, suggestions or comments about the information contained in this Water Quality Report, or for additional copies, please contact Fabian Ramirez at 951.315.6877. If you are a landlord or manage a multi-unit dwelling, please contact us to order as many additional copies of the report as you need to ensure your tenants receive this important information.

Measurement Terms

- ***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.
- ***Notification Level (NL):*** The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required. Prior to 2005, NL was known as the Action Level (AL).
- ***Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):*** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- ***Public Health Goal (PHG):*** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- ***Regulatory Action Level (AL):*** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- ***Treatment Technique (TT):*** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The Source of Your Water Supply

More than 75% of your water supply is pumped groundwater. You'll see this listed as Well #17 on the Water Quality Table. About 25% of your water is supplied by Western Municipal Water District. Western purchases its water supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The water Western supplies comes from Northern California via the California Aqueduct and its treated at Metropolitan's Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant in Riverside. The two waters are blended to reduce the higher nitrate content of the well water to a State Water Resources Control Board approved level.



Box Springs Mutual Water Company

2016 Water Quality Report

A report on the monitoring and results of your drinking water supply in calendar year 2015

Covering the period from January through December 2015, this annual water quality report, provided to you by Box Springs Mutual Water Company, gives you a snapshot of important information about your drinking water. Box Springs water is safe and healthy to drink; for those individuals with special health concerns, please read below.

Note: Industrial and commercial users, including hospitals, medical centers and health clinics, please forward this report to your Environmental Compliance Manager.

Obteniendo Mas Información en Espanol

Éste informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si desea más información, por favor contacte a Fabian Ramirez en Box Springs Mutual Water Company, 951.315.6877.

Sophisticated Water Quality Monitoring

The Box Springs Mutual Water Company performs weekly bacteriological and physical samplings. These samplings are compared to more than 175 state and federal standards providing data on the condition of the water supply's purity and aesthetics. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards, including prescribing the regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Why is There Anything in My Water?

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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 due to these activities include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture, 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, 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board 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 provide the same protection for public health.

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).

How Your Water Is Treated

More than 75% of Box Springs water is supplied by a local well with the balance being delivered from Metropolitan Water District's Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant on Alessandro Boulevard.

The natural filtered well water only requires a small amount of liquid chlorine to meet disinfection standards. Water from the Mills Treatment Plant goes through complex treatment process and is disinfected with chloramine. Chloramines are a combination of chlorines and ammonia. Under rare or unusual operational situation, there may be a possibility for chloramine to be delivered to Box Springs hence the special warning below.

Special Exceptions (Kidney Dialysis/Aquariums)

Customers who have unique water quality needs and who use specialized home treatments, such as kidney dialysis machines, should make the necessary adjustments to remove chloramines. Like chlorine, chloramines are toxic to dialysis water. Customers who have fish tanks in their homes or businesses should also take precautions to remove chloramines prior to adding water to tanks. Effective treatments include using granular-activated carbon filters or using chemicals specifically designed to remove chloramines. Allowing drinking water to stand, boiling water, and chemicals to remove chlorine will NOT remove chloramines.

Special Health Information

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. EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available on the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 skin. Nitrate levels above 45 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 advice from your health care provider.

Lead. 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. Box Springs 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

Continued on back

The 2015 Water Quality Table ~ The chart below provides you with data on the levels of specific constituents detected in the water supply and how these compare to state standards. In no instance does the water you receive exceed any of these regulatory standards.

2015 Water Quality Table — **Box Springs Mutual Water Company**

Primary Drinking Water Standards Mandaorty Health Related Standards	Units of Measure	State/Fed MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Well #17	Western		Blended System	Major Source of Contaminant
Clarity				Range	Range	Average	Average	
System Turbidity (a) (c)	NTU	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.75	Soil runoff
Inorganic Chemicals								
Chromium, Total	ppb	50	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposit erosion
Copper (b) (c)	ppm	1.3 (AL)	0.3	ND-0.76	NA	NA	0.6	Internal corrosion of household pipes
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.5	0.6 - 0.9	0.7	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (b) (c)	ppb	15 (AL)	0.2	ND	NA	NA	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system
Nitrate (c)	ppm	10	10	9 - 11	ND - 2	0.6	5.6	Animal feeding operation (historical)
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	3.25	ND - 4	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2.32	ND - 4	2	2.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards – Aesthetic Standards								
Inorganic Chemicals								
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	170	76 - 96	86	151	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NS	1,000	580 - 666	623	915	Substance that forms ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	53	81 - 84	83	60	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NS	550	335 - 364	350	505	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts								
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (c)	ppb	60	NS	NA	NA	NA	6.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (c)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.49 - 0.79	NA	NA	0.57	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (c)	ppb	80	NS	NA	NA	NA	20.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Additional Monitoring/Other Parameters								
Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	280	102 - 124	113	243	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	pH unit	NS	NS	6.9	8.2 - 8.3	8.2	7.2	A measure of how acidic or basic a solution is
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	76	77 - 82	80	77	Erosion of natural depostis

AL	Regulatory Action Level
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NS	No MCL Standard
NT	Testing Not Performed
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units; a measure of the suspended material in water
PHG	Public Health Goal
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) [1 ppm = 1000 ppb]
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) [1 ppb = 1000 ppt]
pCi/L	picoCuries per liter
µS/cm	MicroSiemens per centimeter
<	Less than
[ ]	Brackets refer to MRDL or MRDLG
(a)	Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water.
(b)	For lead/copper testing, the 90th percentile for the ten homes tested for lead was < 0.005 ppm, the 90th percentile for copper was 0.600 ppm. Latest testing is dated August 2013. See "Special Health Information" section.
(c)	Sampled within the distribution system.

Remaining constituents are calculated from Well #17 (07/31/2013 sampling) and Western water sampling results.

A Footnote of Note

What exactly does "parts per million" mean? In the Water Quality Table, you'll note that detectable substances are measured in parts per million and so on. Here are some ways to visualize these amounts mentioned in your water quality report:

- *Parts per million (ppm) can be thought of as one penny in $10,000; one minute in two years; or even one automobile bumper-to-bumper traffic from Cleveland to San Francisco.*
- *Parts per billion (ppb) can be better understood as one penny in $10,000,000; one minute in 2,000 years; or how about one 4-inch hamburger in a chain of hamburgers circling the Earth at the equator.*