

# DEL RIO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

## 2023

### 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.

#### 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](http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water) or visiting DDW's website at [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml](http://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 2023 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. Immunocompromised 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](http://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.

## **WATER CONSERVATION TIPS**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient shower head. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.
- Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

## **QUESTIONS?**

**This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Del Rio Mutual Water Company at (626) 350-0381 for assistance.**

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con Del Rio Mutual Water Company a (626) 350-0381 para asistirlo en español.**

# DEL RIO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

## 2023 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

Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	1.8	1.8	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.18	0.18	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	1.2	1.2	2023	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
Radium 226 (pCi/l)	5	0.05	0.239	0.239	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	5	0.019	0.0235	0.0235	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1.9	1.9	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

## SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related

Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	130	130	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (Units)	3	NA	1.0	0.0 - 2.0	2021	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	995	1000 - 990	2021	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	130	120 - 140	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	605	590 - 620	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.05	0.0 - 0.10	2021	Soil runoff

## OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST

(PFOA) Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ng/l)	5.1 <b>NL</b>	10 <b>AL</b>	10.1	8 - 12	2023	Industrial Discharges
(PFOS) Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (ng/l)	6.5 <b>NL</b>	40 <b>AL</b>	9.7	8.7 - 11	2023	Industrial Discharges
(PFBS) Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (ng/l)	500 <b>NL</b>	5000 <b>AL</b>	5.9	5.6 - 6.9	2023	Industrial Discharges
(PFHxS) Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (ng/l)	3 <b>NL</b>	20 <b>AL</b>	4.3	3.9 - 5	2023	Industrial Discharges
(PFHxA) Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	7.2	6.9 - 7.4	2023	Industrial Discharges
(PFBA) Perfluorobutanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	13	11 - 15	2023	Industrial Discharges
(PFHpA) Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	2.7	2.5 - 3.1	2023	Industrial Discharges
(PFPeA) Perfluoropentanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	8.7	8.3 - 9.3	2023	Industrial Discharges
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	2023	Runoff / Leaching of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)	NA	NA	304.5	300 - 309	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	73.5	64 - 83	2018	Erosion of natural deposits

**mg/l** = parts per million or milligrams per liter  
(about 3 drops in 42 gallons)

$\mu\text{mho/cm}$  = micromhos per centimeter

**µg/l** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter

pCi/l = picoCurie per liter

**MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level

**MCLG** = MCL Goal

**ng/l** = parts per trillion or nanogram per liter

NA = Not Applicable

**NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**PHG** = Public Health Goal.

**NL** = Notification Level

**NA = Not Applicable**

**AL** = Action Level

## 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	0.37	0/20	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (mg/l)	15	0.2	0.00087	0/20	Corrosion of household plumbing

Twenty residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap in 2022. 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
E. Coli	0	0	0	Monthly	Human and animal fecal waste

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