



2024

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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DEL RIO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

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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 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 2024 year 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.

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 for view upon request. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Jose Herrera at (626) 350-0381 or via e-mail at customerservice@drmw.com.

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 or via e-mail at customerservice@drmwc.com 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 o por correo electrónico a customerservice@drmwc.com para asistirlo en español.

Notification of PFOA/PFOS

PFOA and PFOS are manmade fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). These substances have been synthesized for water and lipid resistance and have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes. The U.S. EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels, for these chemicals.

In May 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) issued a lifetime health advisory for PFOS and PFOA for drinking water, advising municipalities that they should notify their customers of the presence of levels over 70 parts per trillion (PPT) or nanograms per liter (NG/L) in community water supplies. In August 2019, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), revised the notification levels to 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA. The single health advisory response level (for the combined values of PFOS and PFOA) remained at 70 ppt. Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] has a notification level of 500 ng/L (ppt). PFHxS - Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid is part of the group of Perfluorochemicals (PFCs). On February 6, 2020, DDW issued updated drinking water response levels of 10 ppt for PFOA and 40 ppt for PFOS based on a running four-quarter average.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). PFHxS - Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid is part of the group of Perfluorochemicals (PFCs). PFHxS, PFOS and PFOA share similar chemical structure and uses (i.e., surface treatment agents for textiles, paper, and furniture etc. for its excellent waterproofing and oil-resistance performance). PFHxS have been detected in endangered species and the human blood of the general population and the response level for PFHxS is 20 ng/L. For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

Hexavalent Chromium

Hexavalent Chromium (CR-6) was detected in our well in 2023. Pursuant to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs), the DLR for Hexavalent Chromium is 0.0001 mg/L or 0.1 ug/L. Del Rio Mutual Water Company tested for Hexavalent Chromium and the results did not exceed the annual running average of 10 ug/l.

FAILURE TO IDENTIFY WATER SERVICE LINES MATERIAL TYPE DURING 2024

As required by the U.S. EPA, Del Rio Mutual Water Company was recently required to conduct an inventory of all water service lines. The purpose of the inventory is to identify the material of these service lines and fittings, including the customer-owned side of the water service line.

The inventory should have been completed by October 16, 2024, but it is incomplete. As a result, the pipe that connects to your home to the water main has not been identified and is considered an unknown material. Lead service lines or certain galvanized pipe can potentially place you at risk for exposure to lead. Therefore, your service line will need to be identified.

Del Rio Mutual Water company is currently working on identifying all water service lines and will update customers if any lead lines are identified in their perspective service lines.

REQUIRED ACTIONS TAKEN

- Tier 2 Notification Issued to Customers on November 30, 2024.
- Tier 3 Notification Issued to Customers on November 30, 2024.
- Public Notification Issued on 2024 Consumer Confidence Report.

DEL RIO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2024 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	0.20	0.20	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	3.15	1.9 - 4.4	2024	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	120	120	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (Units)	3	NA	1.0	1	2024	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	1000	1000	2024	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	150	150	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	600	600	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0	0	2024	Soil runoff

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST

(PFOA) Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ng/l)	5.1 NL	10 AL	8.975	8.4 - 9.4	2024	Industrial Discharges
(PFOS) Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (ng/l)	6.5 NL	40 AL	11.27	9.3 - 14	2024	Industrial Discharges
(PFBS) Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (ng/l)	500 NL	5000 AL	10.925	6.4 - 21	2024	Industrial Discharges
(PFHxS) Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (ng/l)	3 NL	20 AL	4.875	4.3 - 5.5	2024	Industrial Discharges
(PFHxA) Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	9.6	6.9 - 12	2024	Industrial Discharges
(PFBA) Perfluorobutanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	12	11 - 13	2024	Industrial Discharges
(PFHpA) Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	3.2	2.6 - 3.9	2024	Industrial Discharges
(PFPeA) Perfluoropentanoic Acid (ng/l)	NA	NA	11.25	7.8 - 15	2024	Industrial Discharges
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	10	0.02	1.0	1.0	2023	Runoff / Leaching of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	330	330	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	78	78	2024	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	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.37	0.0037 - 0.8	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (µg/l)	15	0.2	0.87	0 - 1.5	0	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.