# AMARILLO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
## 2023 WATER QUALITY

### GROUNDWATER FROM SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY

| CONSTITUENT (UNITS) | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | GROUNDWATER SOURCES | | MOST RECENT TEST YEAR | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Average Level | Range of Detections | | |
| **PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Health Related Standards** | | | | | | |
| **ORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | |
| Tetrachloroethylene (µg/l) | 5 | 0.06 | ND | ND - 1.0 | 2023 | Industrial waste discharge |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (µg/l) | 10 | 0.004 | ND | ND - 2 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (mg/l) | 2 | 1 | 0.58 | 0.41 - 0.78 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as N (mg/l) | 10 | 10 | 2.7 | ND - 4.6 | 2023 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **RADIOACTIVITY** | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/l) | 15 | (0) | 4.6 | ND - 7.7 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/l) | 20 | 0.43 | 6.8 | 1.9 - 10 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related** | | | | | | |
| Chloride (mg/l) | 500 | NA | 17 | 3.8 - 32 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese (µg/l) | 50 | NA | ND | ND - 0.50 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Odor (Threshold Odor Number) | 3 | NA | 1 | 1 | 2023 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µmho/cm) | 1,600 | NA | 540 | 310 - 740 | 2023 | Substances that form ions in water |
| Sulfate (mg/l) | 500 | NA | 57 | 20 - 110 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l) | 1,000 | NA | 360 | 190 - 460 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | NA | 0.18 | ND - 0.30 | 2023 | Soil runoff |
| **UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST** | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3 (mg/l) | NA | NA | 190 | 190 - 240 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Calcium (mg/l) | NA | NA | 57 | 31 - 88 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l) | NA | NA | 220 | 93 - 330 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium (mg/l) | NA | NA | 17 | 3.8 - 26 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Molybdenum (µg/l) | NA | NA | 3.8 | 1.7 - 5.6 | 2023 | Erosion/leaching from natural deposits |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/l) | NL = 3 | NA | ND | ND - 4.3 | 2023 | Industrial waste discharge |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/l) | NL = 5.1 | NA | ND | ND - 4.1 | 2023 | Industrial waste discharge |
| pH (standard units) | NA | NA | 7.8 | 7.4 - 8.2 | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (mg/l) | NA | NA | 25 | 20 - 33 | 2023 | Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge |

**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)
**ng/l** = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (about 1 drop in 14,000,000 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

### 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 | 0.24 | 0/10 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Lead (µg/l) | 15 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 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 2023. 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS (a)** | | | | | |
| Chlorine Residual (mg/l) | (4) | (4) | 1.3 | ND - 1.7 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| **AESTHETIC QUALITY (b)** | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | NA | 0.16 | ND - 1.2 | Soil runoff |

**MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
**MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

(a) Highest quarterly running annual average for 2023, and the range of the individual results for samples collected in 2023.
(b) Regulated by secondary drinking water standards. Samples collected monthly for color, odor, and turbidity. Color and odor were not detected in 2023.

***2023 Consumer Confidence Report***


***Amarillo Mutual Water Co***
***2630 San Gabriel Blvd # 201***
***Rosemead, CA 91770***

# AMARILLO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
# 2023
# 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 a standby connection with San Gabriel Valley Water Company. In 2023, Amarillo's drinking water supply consisted entirely of 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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.

## 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/ground-water-and-drinking-water or visiting DDW's website at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.html.

## 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 distribution system pipes for bacterial and chemical contaminants, while San Gabriel Valley Water Company is responsible for testing its groundwater purchased by Amarillo. 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 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).

**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, 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.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water. Please read the Spanish, Vietnamese or Chinese notice included.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements Not Met for Amarillo Mutual Water Company

Our water system failed to monitor and report as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2019 Quarter 1, 2020 Quarters 2 and 3, 2021 Quarters 2 and 3, and 2022 Quarters 2 and 4, we did not monitor for tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) from Well 1 and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Furthermore, during the calendar year 2022, we did not monitor for nitrate and perchlorate from Well 1 and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| Contami-nant | Required Sampling Frequency | Number of Samples Taken | When All Samples Should Have Been Taken | When Samples Were or Will Be Taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PCE and TCE** | **Every three months** | **0** | **During 2019 Quarter 1, 2020 Quarters 2 and 3, 2021 Quarters 2 and 3, and 2022 Quarters 2 and 4** | **During 2023 Quarter 1** |
| **Nitrate** | **Annually** | **0** | **During 2022** | **January 12, 2023** |
| **Perchlorate** | **Annually** | **0** | **During 2022** | **January 12, 2023** |

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

We did not monitor for PCE and TCE from Well 1 during 2019 Quarter 1, 2020 Quarters 2 and 3, 2021 Quarters 2 and 3, and 2022 Quarters 2 and 4. We also did not monitor for nitrate and perchlorate from Well 1 during calendar year 2022. We were not aware that monitoring requirements still apply, while our well is active but offline. We will develop a water quality monitoring plan that ensures compliance with the monitoring requirement.

For mor information, please contact Mr. Ernest Martinez, President at 626-571-7533 or Amarillo Mutual Water Company at2630 San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201 P.O. Box 1677 Rosemead, CA 91770.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERES, OR OPERATIOR: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by **Amarillo Mutual Water Company**

State Water System ID#: 1910002

Service connections: 625

Date distributed: May 1, 2024

**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.