

AMARILLO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2024 WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT (UNITS)		MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level	Range of	GROUNDWATER SOURCES	MOST RECENT	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Health Related Standards								
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.69	0.62 - 0.73			2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	10	0.02	6.4	3.8 - 9			2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	4.6	2.9 - 7.1			2024	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVITY								
Lithium (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3.5	3.5			2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	15	12 - 18			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related								
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	19	19			2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1,600	NA	480	480			2023	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	43	43			2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	370	370			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.2	0.2			2023	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST								
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	NA	NA	180	180			2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	49	49			2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	NA	NA	190	190			2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	16	16			2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloroacetic Acid (DBCA) (mg/l)	NA	NA	4.9	4.5 - 5.3			2024	Industrial discharge
pH (standard units)	NA	NA	7.9	7.9			2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (mg/l)	NA	NA	24	24			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) pCi/l = picocurie per liter NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = MCL Goal NA = Not Applicable ND = Not Detected								
LEAD AND COPPER CONCENTRATIONS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS								
CONSTITUENT (UNITS)		ACTION LEVEL (MCL)	PHG (MCLG)	90th PERCENTILE VALUE	SITES EXCEEDING A.U.	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT		
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.24		0/10			
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 (MROG)	PHG (MROG)	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT		
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS (a)								
Chlorine residual (mg/l)	(4)	(4)	1.3		0.97 - 1.7			Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AESTHETIC QUALITY (b)								
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.23		ND - 0.55			Soil runoff
MROG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
MROG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal								
(a) Highest quarterly running annual average for 2024, and the range of the individual results for samples collected in 2024. (b) Regulated by secondary drinking water standards. Samples collected monthly for color, odor, and turbidity. Color and odor were not detected in 2024.								
GROUNDWATER FROM SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY								
CONSTITUENT (UNITS)		MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level	Range of	GROUNDWATER SOURCES	MOST RECENT	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Health Related Standards								
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.59	0.41 - 0.94			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	10	0.02	3.3	2.2 - 4.5			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	4.6	2.9 - 7.1			2024	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/l)	6	1	ND	ND - 1.5			2024	Discharge from industrial activities
RADIOACTIVITY								
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3.9	3.9			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Lithium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	6.9	6.9			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related								
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	20	3.8 - 30			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1,600	NA	ND	ND - 0.50			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	1	540			2024	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	500	310 - 740			2024	Substances that form ions in water
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	250	20 - 110			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	15	160 - 480			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Constituents of Interest								
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	NA	NA	150	140 - 240			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	61	31 - 86			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	NA	NA	220	93 - 330			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	17	3.8 - 26			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloroacetic Acid (DBCA) (mg/l)	NA	NA	3.5	7.7 - 5.1			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (standard units)	NA	NA	7.9	7.9			2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (mg/l)	NA	NA	25	20 - 33			2024	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) pCi/l = picocurie per liter NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = MCL Goal NA = Not Applicable ND = Not Detected								

AMARILLO MUTUAL
WATER COMPANY

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
REPORT



P.O. BOX 1667
(626) 571-7533

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 one (1) well located in the City of Rosemead. The system has no storage facilities; water produced from the well is treated for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and injected with hypochlorite solution for disinfection prior to entering the distribution system. Amarillo maintains a standby connection with San Gabriel Valley Water Company. In 2024, Amarillo'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. 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.

- **Notification Level (NL):** An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council, board of directors, and county board of supervisors).

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 <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water> or visiting DDW's website https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certified/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 well and 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 2024 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).

NITRATE IN TAP WATER

Although nitrate in your drinking water never exceeds the MCL of 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L), nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 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 IN TAP WATER

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Amarillo Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Amarillo Mutual Water Company at (626) 571-7533. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Amarillo Mutual Water Company has prepared the required lead service line inventory. The lead service line inventory is available by contacting the Amarillo Mutual Water Company at (626) 571-7533 or by visiting its office at 2630 San Gabriel Boulevard, Rosemead, California 91770.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for Amarillo was completed in June 2001. The assessment concluded that Amarillo's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with the contaminants detected in the water supply: airports – maintenance/fueling areas, automobile gasoline stations, dry cleaners, known contaminant plumes, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, machine shops, electrical/electronic manufacturing, fleet/truck/bus terminals, processing/printing, illegal activities/unauthorized dumping, pesticide/fertilizer/ petroleum storage and transfer areas, fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide application, automobile body shops, automobile repair shops, golf courses, agriculture drainage, storm drain discharge points, hardware/lumber/parts stores, parking lots/malls, medical/dental offices/clinics, veterinary offices/clinics, office buildings/complexes, high density housing, apartments/condominiums, parks, schools, water supply wells, drinking water transfer plants, and food processing. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: transportation corridors-Freeway/State highways, historic railroad right-of-way, and railroads. A copy of the complete assessment is available at Amarillo's office located at 2630 San Gabriel Boulevard, Rosemead, California 91770. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Ernest Martinez at (626) 571-7533.

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.

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.