

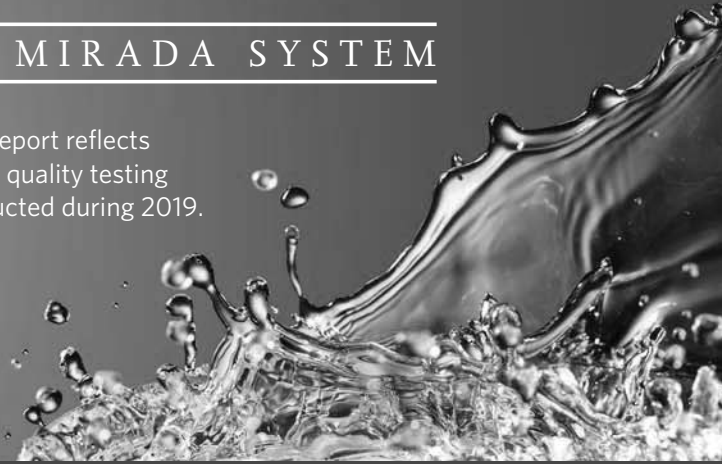


**Suburban
Water Systems**
A SouthWest Water Company

2019 Water Quality Report

LA MIRADA SYSTEM

This report reflects
water quality testing
conducted during 2019.



A Word of Assurance about

Your 2019 Water Quality Report

Your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents through comprehensive drinking water quality compliance testing programs carried out by dedicated Suburban Water Systems (Suburban) professionals.

Certified quality assurance professionals collect several thousand water samples each year to safeguard the quality of your tap water. These samples are analyzed in the field at the time of sample collection or by independent, state-certified laboratories for various substances as mandated by law. The results of these samples are then submitted to the State Water Board (SWB), which oversees water quality compliance for all public water systems in California.





For more than 60 years, Suburban has provided dependable, high-quality water that complies with all federal and state health safety standards to thousands of families. We are proud to report that 2019 was no exception.



Who We Serve

Suburban's La Mirada system provides drinking water to the City of La Mirada, and portions of Whittier, Buena Park and Fullerton. Suburban serves approximately 55,000 people in its La Mirada system service area. In 2019, all of Suburban's water supply came from groundwater wells. Suburban provides most of the drinking water for its La Mirada service area from its wells in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin (MSGB) and the Central Groundwater Basin. Some of the MSGB groundwater is purchased from California Domestic Water Company and its wells.



Suburban's Drinking Water Complies with All Health and Safety Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the SWB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Last year, as in the past, Suburban's drinking water was in full compliance with all applicable county, state and federal drinking water regulations. Our system of pumps, reservoirs and distribution pipelines are all routinely inspected, monitored and maintained by professional state-certified water system operators to protect the quality of the water from source to tap.



Purpose of this Report

This annual water quality report demonstrates Suburban's compliance with SWB and USEPA regulations. It also provides important information to the public about where drinking water comes from, how drinking water is regulated, and what types of contaminants may be in the drinking water. You will find charts on the following pages, which summarize the results of our comprehensive water quality testing program.

You can determine how the water quality in your area compares to government standards by finding the average values in the charts and comparing these values to the maximum contaminant level (MCL).

Chemicals reported in the table were detected in the water by independent accredited laboratories during 2019 or from the most recent tests. Most, but not all, of these chemicals are minerals, metals and radiologicals occurring naturally in the water. Some of these chemicals, however, are the result of 1) drinking water treatment processes – chlorine residual, disinfection byproducts; 2) agricultural/industrial practices that occurred many decades ago – nitrate, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene; 3) household plumbing – copper; and 4) unknown sources responsible for detections of per-and-polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS). To help you understand what these test results mean, we have also included information about significant constituents, measurements, water quality definitions and advisories.



Are There Risks?

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 (800) 426-4791.

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 (800) 426-4791.



Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

are a family of manmade chemicals prevalent in the environment and thousands of consumer products used daily, such as water-resistant clothing, carpet, food wrappers, non-stick cookware, cleaning products and more. PFAS have been detected in groundwater in various locations throughout the United States. Much remains unknown about PFAS, however, most research suggests that PFAS enter groundwater from various waste disposal activities.

Suburban voluntarily tested wells in our La Mirada/Whittier service area revealing the presence of these chemicals, particularly perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). The origin of these contaminants is currently unknown. Suburban took immediate measures to minimize levels of PFAS.

Suburban is committed to delivering safe, high-quality water to the customers we serve. If you have any questions, please call Ken Reich at 626-543-2575



Contaminants that May Be in the 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.



Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Lead, if present in elevated levels, 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. Suburban 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 two 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/lead.



SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS-LA MIRADA DRINKING WATER SOURCES TESTED IN 2019

				SAN GABRIEL BASIN GROUNDWATER		CENTRAL BASIN GROUNDWATER				
Chemical	Met Standard?	Year Tested	Units	Average	Range	Average	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Primary Standards										
Arsenic	Yes	2019	ppb	<2	ND - 3	4	2 - 5	10	0.004	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	Yes	2019	ppm	<0.1	ND - 0.1	ND	ND	1	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride	Yes	2019	ppm	0.2	0.2 - 0.3	0.5	0.5 - 0.5	2	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate	Yes	2019	ppm-N	3	1 - 5	ND	ND	10	10	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	Yes	2019	ppb	<0.5	ND - 1	ND	ND	5	0.06	Industrial Solvent Contamination
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Yes	2019	ppb	<0.5	ND - 1	ND	ND	5	1.7	Industrial Solvent Contamination
Uranium	Yes	2018	pCi/L	2	1 - 3	2	ND - 4	20	0.43	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards*										
Chloride	Yes	2019	ppm	79	20 - 130	45	34 - 56	500*	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Color	Yes	2019	color unit	ND	ND	4	ND - 15	15*	n/a	Naturally-Occurring Substances
Manganese	Yes	2019	ppb	<20	ND - 44	25	ND - 51	50*	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor	Yes	2019	TON	1	1	1	1	3*	n/a	Naturally-Occurring Organic Matter
Specific Conductance	Yes	2019	µmho/cm	778	490 - 970	710	650 - 770	1,600*	n/a	Mineral Ions in Water
Sulfate	Yes	2019	ppm	95	40 - 150	85	85	500*	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	Yes	2019	ppm	461	290 - 620	420	370 - 470	1,000*	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity	Yes	2019	ntu	ND	ND	0.1	ND - 0.2	5*	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated										
Alkalinity, total	n/a	2019	ppm CaCO3	166	150 - 180	215	200 - 230	n/r	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium	n/a	2019	ppm	74	66 - 87	36	27 - 44	n/r	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total	n/a	2019	ppm CaCO3	241	220 - 290	138	115 - 160	n/r	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total	n/a	2019	grains/gal	14	13 - 17	8	7 - 9	n/r	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium	n/a	2019	ppm	14	12 - 17	12	12	n/r	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	n/a	2019	ppt	7	7 - 11	Not Tested		n/r	NL = 5.1	Landfills, wastewater
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	n/a	2019	ppt	11	9 - 25	Not Tested		n/r	NL = 6.5	Landfills, wastewater
pH	n/a	2019	pH units	7.7	7.5 - 8.1	8.0	7.8 - 8.1	n/r	n/a	Acidity, Hydrogen Ions
Potassium	n/a	2019	ppm	5	4 - 6	3	2 - 3	n/r	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium	n/a	2019	ppm	57	17 - 88	96	61 - 130	n/r	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **ppt** = parts-per-trillion; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable; **n/r** = not regulated;
µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter; **<** = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal;
PHG = California Public Health Goal; **NL** = Notification Level. ***Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic quality.**

SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS LA MIRADA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY TESTED IN 2019					
Chemical (Units)	Met Standard?	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Yes	80	63	13 - 64	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Yes	60	16	2 - 27	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	Yes	(4 / 4)	1	0.04 - 2.5	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (Color Units)	Yes	15*	<3	ND - 10	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	Yes	5*	0.1	ND - 4	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	Yes	3*	1	1 - 2	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; six locations are tested weekly for color, odor and turbidity. MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities.					
Bacterial Quality	Met Standard?	MCL	MCLG	Percent Positive	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	Yes	No more than 5% in a month	0	0	Bacteria that occur naturally in soils and water
Lead and Copper	Met Standard?	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	Yes	1.3	0.3	0.23	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	Yes	15	0.2	<5	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
The most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected from residences in 2019. None of the 32 samples for lead and copper exceeded the respective Action Level (AL). A regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.					

Water Quality Goals

The water Suburban delivers to your home meets standards required by USEPA, SWB and California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Often, Suburban goes beyond what is required to monitor for constituents that have known health risks. The company uses only independent, state-certified water quality laboratories for testing. The charts in this report include two 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 the 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.

Water Quality Standards

The quality of drinking water in the United States is regulated by the USEPA. Two state agencies, the SWB and the PUC, supplement and enforce federal USEPA standards. Standards established by these agencies are used to set limits for substances that may affect health or aesthetic qualities of water. The water quality charts in this report cover the following 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.
- **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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as 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.



Source Water and Water Quality Assessments

Suburban provides drinking water for its La Mirada service area (City of La Mirada and portions of La Habra, Fullerton and Buena Park) from its wells in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin and the Central Groundwater Basin.



Suburban has completed source water assessments in accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The purpose of the source water assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of sources which could pose a threat to the water quality.

Suburban’s source water assessment was completed in 2002 and concluded that groundwater sources are most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: leaking underground storage tanks, known contaminant plumes from industrial waste discharges, and gas stations. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities and facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: pesticide/ fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer areas, metal and machine shops, and agricultural drainage.

You may request a summary of the assessments by contacting Ken Reich, Quality Assurance Reporting Manager, at (626) 543-2575 or you may request a complete copy from the SWB at (818) 551-2049.



Testing for Lead in School Drinking Water Sources

All twelve public schools in Suburban’s La Mirada system service area have been tested for lead in representative drinking fountains and food preparation water outlets. Suburban water quality technicians collected water samples at the schools and submitted the samples to a California-certified laboratory for lead analysis. Please consult your local schools for information regarding lead testing of drinking water sources.

Water Quality Advisories



Chloramines

Some areas in La Mirada receive water year-round from Suburban containing a treatment chemical called chloramines. Chlorine and ammonia are combined at one of Suburban’s treatment facilities to produce these chloramines. Chloramines are added to the water for public health protection because they prevent regrowth of bacteria in the distribution system pipes and also reduce the formation of certain disinfection byproducts that are regulated in drinking water. All of Suburban’s water has some form of chlorine disinfectant residual at all times.

Be advised that kidney dialysis units and aquarium owners must remove chloramines from water prior to use.

Hospitals or dialysis centers should be aware of the chloramines from water and should install proper chloramine removal equipment, such as carbon adsorption units. Aquarium owners can use readily available products to remove or neutralize chlorine.

Chloraminated water is safe for people and animals to drink, and for all other general uses.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding chloramine in your water, please contact Ken Reich, Quality Assurance Manager at (626) 543-2575.

The Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concern



This report contains important information
about your drinking water.
Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن نوعية ماء الشرب في منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحث التقرير مع صديق لك يفهم هذه المعلومات جيداً.

Arabic

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。

Japanese

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

Chinese

이 보고서는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.

Korean

इस रिपोर्ट में "पीने के पानी" के विषय पर बहुत जरूरी जानकारी दी गई है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद करें, या किसी जानकार से इस बारे में पूछिये।

Hindi

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Spanish

Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyang pag-inom ng tubig. Isalin ito, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na nauunawaan ito.

Tagalog

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.

Vietnamese

Public Participation Opportunities

We value your input, concerns and suggestions. Please contact **Lauren James, Communications Manager**, at (626) 543-2531 or email her at LJames@swwc.com to inquire about possible future public participation opportunities. Also, please feel free to contact **Ken Reich, Quality Assurance Reporting Manager**, at (626) 543-2575, if you have any questions about water quality. In addition, a number of local water boards hold monthly meetings that are open to the public, including:

Central Basin Municipal Water District
Fourth Monday of the month, (323) 201-5500

Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Third Thursday of the month, (562) 921-5521

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Third Wednesday of the month, (626) 338-5555



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