

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations. The State allows Maywood Mutual Water Company #1 to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Primary Standards Monitored At The Source - Mandated For Public Health

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		PRIMARY MCL	DL DETECTION LIMIT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Chloroform (µg/l)	1.2	ND - 3.5	ND	ND	0.08	0.001	Used to make other chemicals and can also be formed in small amounts when chlorine is added to water.
INORGANICS Sampled from 2015 to 2017 (b)							
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND	ND	0.13	ND - 0.21	1	0.6 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/l)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.4	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.15	0.13 - 0.14	ND	ND	1	2 (c)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) (k)	0.39	0.34 - 0.44	0.70	0.5 - 0.9	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	0.32	ND - 0.96	0.30	ND - 0.6	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) Sampled from 2017 (b)							
Gross Alpha	ND	ND	ND	ND - 4.0	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	ND	ND - 5.0	50	0	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Radium 226	0.09	ND - 0.18	ND	ND	5 (d)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	ND	0.01 - 0.42	ND	ND		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0.85	2.2	ND	ND- 3.0	20	0.43 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits

Primary Standards Monitored In The Distribution System - Mandated For Public Health

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG		
	AVERAGE # POSITIVE	RANGE OF # POSITIVE				
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	> 1 positive	0		
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. Coli</i> Bacteria	0	0	0	0		
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-		
MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		TT	-		
	AVERAGE	RANGE				
Turbidity (NTU)	<0.1	<0.1 - 0.3	Soil runoff			
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS (e)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG		
	AVERAGE	RANGE				
	Total Trihalomethanes - TTHMS (µg/l)	2.4 - 22.0			80	-
	Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	0.0 - 8.2			60	-
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	1.0	0.1 - 2.3	4.0 (f)	4.0 (g)		
By-product of drinking water chlorination						
By-product of drinking water disinfection						
Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment						
AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 22 sites sampled in 2016	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		ACTION LEVEL (AL)	MCLG or PHG		
	90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL				
	Copper (mg/l)	0			1.3 AL	0.3 (h)
	Lead (µg/l)	0			15 AL	0.2 (h)
Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits						
Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges						

Secondary Standards Monitored At The Source - For Aesthetic Purposes

Sampled From 2015 to 2017 (b)

GROUNDWATER	AVERAGE	RANGE	MWD's SURFACE WATER		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG
			AVERAGE	RANGE		
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.3	12.3-12.4	12	11.9 - 12.1	Non - corrosive	-
Aluminum (µg/l) (i)	ND	ND	129.5	ND - 210	200	600 (c)
Chloride (mg/l)	51.7	49-56	66	29 - 94	500	-
Color (color units)	2.14	ND-15	2	1.0 - 2.0	15	-
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	710	690-730	526	266- 626	1,600	-
Iron (µg/l)	25	ND-200	ND	ND	300	-
Manganese (µg/l)	33.4	ND - 78 (j)	ND	ND	50	-
Odor (threshold odor number)	1.1	1.0 - 2.0	2.5	2.0 - 3.0	3	-
Sulfate (mg/l)	100.3	91-110	77	46 - 259	500	-
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	423.3	390 - 470	308	179 - 373	1,000	-
Turbidity (NTU)	1.8	ND - 11	ND	ND	5	-
Soil runoff						
Natural / industrially - influenced balance of hydrogen / carbon / oxygen in water						
Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue						
Runoff / leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence						
Naturally - occurring organic materials						
Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence						
Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes						
Leaching from natural deposits						
Naturally - occurring organic materials						
Runoff / leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes						
Runoff / leaching from natural deposits						
Soil runoff						

Secondary Standards Monitored In The Distribution System - For Aesthetic Purposes

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG
	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Color (color units)	<3	<3 - 7.5	15	-
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-
Naturally - occurring organic materials				
Naturally - occurring organic materials				

Additional Chemicals Of Interest

Sampled From 2015 to 2017 (b)

GROUNDWATER	AVERAGE	RANGE	MWD's SURFACE WATER	
			AVERAGE	RANGE
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l) (l)	2.7	1.8 - 3.6	NA	NA
Alkalinity (mg/l)	167	160 - 170	72	43 - 86
Boron (µg/l)	NA	NA	150	110 - 190
Calcium (mg/l)	63.3	56 - 70	25.5	14 - 27
Chlorate (µg/l)	NA	NA	31	28 - 34
Magnesium (mg/l)	14.7	14 - 16	12	6.2 - 16
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ng/l)	NA	NA	1.6	ND - 3.2
pH (standard unit)	7.9	7.9 - 8.0	8.4	8.2 - 8.7
Potassium (mg/l)	3.8	3.7 - 4.0	3	2.2 - 3.2
Sodium (mg/l)	57.3	55 - 60	59.5	35 - 80
Total Hardness (mg/l)	220	200 - 240	112	58 -152
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	NA	NA	2.5	2.0 - 3.014
Vandium (µg/l)	ND	ND	3.7	ND - 7.4

Abbreviations

NA = constituent not analyzed	uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units	ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
< = less than • SI = saturation index • pCi/l = picoCuries per liter	
mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)	
µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)	
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)	

Definitions

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 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.	
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.	
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.	
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	
Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.	
Secondary Water Standard (SDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminates with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.	
Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.	

Footnotes

- (A) Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in groundwater or surface water sources.
- (B) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.
- (C) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).
- (D) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
- (E) Running average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
- (F) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL).
- (G) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG).
- (H) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
- (I) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.
- (J) The secondary MCL for manganese was exceeded in one well in 2017 and that well (well #4) has been out of service since April 2015 to construct a manganese treatment system. Manganese has been detected at elevated levels since 1995 and has been monitored monthly or quarterly since. Groundwater is blended with surface water before delivery to the customer, which dilutes the amount of manganese actually reaching the tap. Manganese samples taken weekly in the distribution system averages well below regulatory limits. The manganese secondary MCL is set to protect against unpleasant effects such as color, taste, odor, and staining of laundry / plumbing fixtures. A manganese secondary MCL exceedance **DOES NOT POSE A HEALTH RISK.**
- (K) Starting June 1, 2015, the fluoride levels at the treatment plants were adjusted to achieve an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm and a control range of 0.6 ppm to 1.2 ppm to comply with the existing State's Water Fluoridation Standards. Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
- (L) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in two wells in 2017. some people who use water containing 1,4-Dioxane in excess of the (I) Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increase risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
- (M) As referenced by the Agency of Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, chloroform is used to make other chemicals and can also be formed in small amounts when chlorine is added to water. Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogen.