

MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY NUMBER 3 DBA, TRI-CITY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

Where Does My Tap Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from local, deep groundwater wells located in our service area. These wells supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.



Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are non-enforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of 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.

Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap 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, including 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and Federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- <http://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables> (USEPA's web site)
- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certification/drinkingwater/NotificationLevels.shtml (State Board web site)

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

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. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3 conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2001.

Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to chemical/petroleum processing/storage, chemical/petroleum pipelines, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, plastics/synthetics producers, parks, known contaminant plumes, confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, automobile body shops, automobile repair shops, electrical/electronic manufacturing, machine shops, photo processing/printing, furniture repair/manufacturing, home manufacturing, hardware/lumber/parts stores, parking lots/malls with more than 50 spaces, freeways/state highways, railroads, roads/streets, monitoring wells/test holes, automobile gas stations, high density housing (> 1 house/0.5 acre), medical/dental offices/clinics, apartments and condominiums, wood preserving/treating, and wood/pulp/paper processing and mills. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting Mr. Robert Rohlf at (323) 560-3657.

How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

Shareholders are welcome to attend the Board meetings held the last Tuesday of each month, except November and December, at 4:30 pm at 6151 Heliotrope Ave. Maywood, CA 90270.

How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Mr. Robert Rohlf at (323) 560-3657.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home – save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped
- Save between 15 and 50 gallons each time by only washing full loads of laundry
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn/garden, not the sidewalk/driveway – save 500 gallons per month
- Use organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation – save hundreds of gallons a year
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Visit <http://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

www.maywoodmutualwatercompanyno3.com

**MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY NUMBER 3
DBA, TRI-CITY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations. The State allows the Water Company 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)	Sampled in 2019 (c)	GROUNDWATER		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
		AVERAGE	RANGE			
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	(c)	1.4	ND - 2.9	5	1.7 (a)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
INORGANICS Sampled in 2017 - 2019 (b)						
Aluminum (mg/L)		0.02	ND - 0.1	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Barium (mg/L)		0.04	ND - 0.12	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)		0.27	0.20 - 0.30	2.0	1 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)		1.7	ND - 3.0	10	10 (a)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
Perchlorate (ug/l)		ND	ND	6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (results are from 2019) (b)						
Gross Alpha		1.9	ND - 5.9	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226		0.04	ND - 0.2	5 (d)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228		0.02	ND - 0.1		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium		0.5	ND - 1.0	20	0.5	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	-	-	
TURBIDITY (NTU)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
	1.5	<1.0 - 8.0	TT	-	
				Soil runoff	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS (e)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
	Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	42.4	9.9 - 109.8	80	-
	Halocetic Acids - HAAs (µg/l)	5.9	0.0 - 14.8	60	-
	Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.8	0.3 - 1.7	4.0 (f)	4.0 (g)
AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 20 sites sampled in 2016	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		ACTION LEVEL	MCLG or PHG	
	90th PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE THE AL			
Copper (mg/l)	0.089 (h)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (a)	
Lead (µg/l)	ND (h)	0	15 AL	0.2 (a)	
				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 in 2017-2019 (b)		GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY	MCLG
AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG		
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.4	12.3 - 12.4	-		Natural/indirectly-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/l)	57	51.0 - 61.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	1	ND - 3.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	713.3	630.0 - 790.0	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Manganese (ug/l)	23	21.0 - 27.0	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	91.7	65.0 - 110.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	430	380.0 - 490.0	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	ND - 0.4	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL		DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY	MCLG
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	
Color (color units)	3	<3 - 10	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	0.0 - 2.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled in 2017-2019 (b)		GROUNDWATER	
AVERAGE	RANGE		
Alkalinity (mg/l)	177	170.0 - 180.0	
Calcium (mg/l)	63.7	47.0 - 76.0	
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) (i)	4.7	3.5 - 6.0	
Magnesium (mg/l)	15.3	11.0 - 19.0	
pH (standard unit)	7.9	7.8 - 8.1	
Potassium (mg/l)	3.2	3.0 - 3.4	
Sodium (mg/l)	56.3	49.0 - 62.0	
Total Hardness (mg/l)	223.3	160.0 - 260.0	

FOOTNOTES

(a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).

(b) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.

(c) The sampling average for two of the wells remains below the MCL with no violation and this well system continues to monitor samples on a quarterly basis to ensure compliance. The MCL for trichloroethylene is 5 ug/l.

(d) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.

(e) Running annual 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) **The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in two out of three wells in 2019. Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.**

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
 mg/l = milligrams per liter or (ppm) parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
 ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
 SI = saturation index
 pCi/l = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
 NA = constituent not analyzed
 ng/l = nanograms per liter or (ppt) parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)
 ug/l = micrograms per liter or (ppb) parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 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 Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

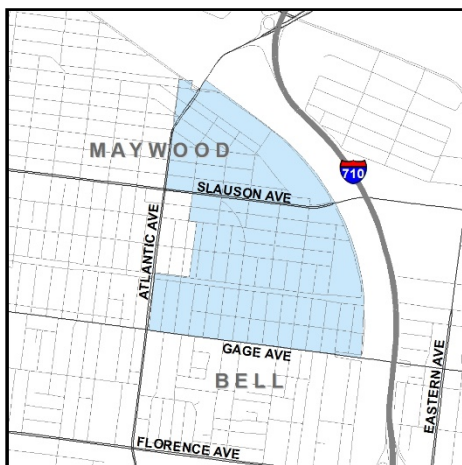
Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA DE MAYWOOD MUTUAL NÚMERO 3 DBA, TRI-CITY MUTUA COMPAÑÍA DEL AGUA INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR de 2019

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una copia del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluimos detalles sobre el origen del agua que toma, cómo se analiza, que contiene, y cómo se compara con los límites estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad de su agua, y proveerle un abastecimiento confiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitos.

¿De Dónde Proviene el Agua que Tomo?

Su agua del grifo viene de pozos de agua subterránea locales, profundos localizados en nuestra área de servicio. Estos pozos suministran nuestra área de servicio mostrada en el mapa adjacente. La calidad de agua subterránea entregada a su casa es presentada en este informe.



¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

El agua que toma se analiza regularmente para asegurarnos de que no halla niveles altos de sustancias químicas, de radioactividad o de bacteria en el sistema de distribución y en las tomas de servicios. Estos análisis se llevan a cabo semanal, mensual, trimestral, y anualmente o con más frecuencia, dependiendo de la sustancia analizada. Bajo las leyes estatales y federales, se nos permite analizar algunas sustancias menos frecuentemente que los periodos anuales porque los resultados no cambian.

¿Cuales Son Los Estándares del Agua Potable?

La Agencia federal de Protección al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua potable. En California, el Tablero de Control de Recursos de Echar agua Estatal (Bordo Estatal) regula la calidad de agua del grifo haciendo cumplir límites que son al menos tan rigurosos como el USEPA'S. Historicamente, los estandares de California han sido más estrictos que los federales.

Hay dos tipos de límites conocidos como estándares. Los estándares primarios lo protegen de sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud. Las normas establecen los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (MCL, en inglés) que se permite del contaminante primario o secundario en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben asegurarse de que la calidad de esta cumpla con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (o MCLs, en inglés). No todas las sustancias tienen un Nivel Contaminante Máximo. El plomo y el cobre, por ejemplo, son regulados, por cierto nivel de acción. Si cualquier sustancia química sobrepasa el nivel de

acción, se dará la necesidad de un proceso de tratamiento para rebajar los niveles en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben cumplir con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos para asegurar la calidad del agua.

Las Metas para la Salud Pública (MSP [o PHGs, en inglés]) son establecidas por la agencia estatal de California-EPA. Las PHGs proveen más información con respecto a la calidad del agua, y son similares a los reglamentos federales nombrados Metas para Los Niveles de Contaminante *Maximos* (MNCM [o MCLGs, en inglés]). Las PHGs y MCLGs son metas a nivel recomendable. Las PHG y MCLG son ambas definidas como los niveles de contaminantes en el agua potable por debajo de los niveles donde no se esperan riesgos a la salud y no enforzables. Ambos niveles PHG y MCLG son concentraciones de una sustancia en las que no hay riesgos a la salud aún conocidos.

¿Cómo Interpreto Mi Informe de Calidad del Agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas nos requieren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en el agua. La primer columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra la lista de las sustancias detectadas en el agua. La siguiente columna muestra la lista de la concentracion promedio y el rango de concentraciones que se hallan encontrado en el agua que usted toma. En seguida están las listas de el MCL, el PHG y el MCLG, si estos son apropiados. La última columna describe las probables fuentes u origen de las sustancias detectadas en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua de beber, compare los valores por encima del promedio, mínimos y máximos y el Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Revise todos los químicos que se encuentran por encima del Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Si los químicos sobrepasan el Nivel Contaminante Máximo no significa que sea detrimental a la salud de inmediato. Más bien, se requiere que se realicen análisis más frecuentemente en el abastecimiento del agua por un corto período. Si los resultados muestran sobrepasar el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para remover esa sustancia, o el abastecimiento de esta debe decomisionarse.

¿Por Qué Hay Tanta Publicidad Sobre La Calidad Del Agua Potable?

Las fuentes del agua potable (de ambas agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluye ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales, y pozos. Al pasar el agua por la superficie de los suelos o por la tierra, se disuelven minerales que ocurren al natural, y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, al igual que pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.

Entre los contaminantes que pueden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbiales como los virus y la bacteria, los que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida salvaje;
- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial, industrial, o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minas y agricultura.

- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial, y de usos residenciales;
- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, y agricultura aplicación y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

A fin de asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, el USEPA y el Tablero de Control de Recursos de Echar agua Estatal (Bordo Estatal) prescriben el reglamento o reglamentación que limita la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el echar agua proporcionado por sistemas de echar agua públicos. El reglamento o reglamentación de Bordo Estatal también establece límites para contaminantes en el echar agua embotellado que debe proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede contener cantidades pequeñas de ciertos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Para más información acerca de contaminantes y riesgos a la salud favor de llamar a la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). Usted puede obtener más información sobre el agua potable al conectarse al Internet en los siguientes domicilios:

- <http://water.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables> (el sitio Web del USEPA)
- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/NotificationLevels.shtml (sitio Web de Bordo Estatal)

Si presente, los niveles elevados del plomo pueden causar el problema de salud serio, sobre todo para mujeres embarazadas y chiquitos. El plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicios y a casa fontanería. Maywood Compañía de Echar agua Mutua el No 3 es responsable de proporcionar el agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales usados en la fontanería de componentes. Cuando su echar agua ha estado sentándose durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar el potencial para la exposición de plomo limpiando con agua su grifo durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el echar agua para beber o cocinarse. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su echar agua, usted puede desear hacer probar su echar agua. La información en el plomo en el agua potable, probando métodos, y pasos que usted puede tomar para minimizar la exposición está disponible de la Línea directa de Agua Potable Segura o en <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

¿Debería Tomar Otras Precauciones?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el público en general. Las personas que tienen problemas inmunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimioterapia cancerosa; personas que tienen órganos transplantados, o personas con SIDA o desordenes inmunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente

susceptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guías de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbiales están disponibles por teléfono de la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791).

Valoración de su Abastecimiento de Agua

La compañía de agua de Maywood Mutual Número 3 condujo una valoración de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2001. El abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas es considerado mas vulnerable a químicos, procesos petroleros, y almacenaje; a líneas de petróleo; al chapado, acabado, y fabricación de metal; a plásticos y procesos sintéticos; a parques; al plomo; al escape de tanques bajo tierra; a talleres de carrocería; a talleres automotrices; a la manufactura electrónica y eléctrica; a talleres de maquinas; al proceso e imprenta de fotografías; a la manufactura y reparación de muebles; a la manufactura de casas; a tiendas de ferretería, partes, y madera; estacionamientos y centros comerciales con mas de 50 espacios para estacionamiento; autopistas y carreteras del estado; a ferrocarriles; a carreteras y calles; pozos y hoyos de supervisión; estaciones gasolineras; a viviendas de alta densidad (>1casa/0.5acre); a oficinas y clínicas medicas y dentales; a apartamentos y condominios; preservación de madera y tratamiento, y madera/pulpa/y procesamiento de papel y molinos. Una copia de la valoración aprobada puede ser obtenida llamando a Robert Rohlf al (323) 560-3657.

¿Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar ?

Los accionistas son bienvenidos asisten a las Reuniones de la junta directiva sostenidas el martes pasado de cada mes, excepto noviembre y diciembre, a las 16h30 en 6151 Avenida de Heliotropo Maywood, CA 90270.

¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?

Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor llame a Robert Rohlf al (323) 560-3657.

¿Cómo Puedo Conservar Agua en Casa?

Los · Fijan grifos agujereados en su casa – salvan hasta 20 galones cada día de cada agujero parado

Los · Ahorran entre 15 y 50 galones cada vez por sólo lavando cargas máximas del lavado de ropa

Los · Ajustan sus aspersores de modo que tierras de echar agua en su césped/jardín, no la acera/calzada – salven 500 galones por mes

Los · Usan el pajote orgánico alrededor de plantas para reducir la evaporación – salvan cientos de galones un año

Los · Usan showerhead eficiente de agua. Ellos son baratos, fáciles para instalar, y pueden salvarle hasta 750 galones por mes.

Los - Visite <http://www.epa.gov/watersense> para obtener más información.

<http://www.maywoodmutualwatercompanyno3.com>

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Maywood Mutual Water Company No.3 DBA Tri-City Mutual Water

Our water system failed to monitor 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. Nuestro sistema de agua no pudo monitorear según lo requerido para los estándares de agua potable durante el año pasado y, por lo tanto, violó las regulaciones. Aunque esta falla no fue una emergencia, como nuestros clientes, usted tiene derecho a saber qué debe hacer, qué sucedió y qué hicimos para corregir esta situación.

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During 2019 we did not test to comply with Lead and Copper rule and therefore, the 20 samples will be taken in 2020, between June and September, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

Estamos obligados a controlar su agua potable en busca de contaminantes específicos de forma regular. Los resultados del monitoreo regular son un indicador de si nuestra agua potable cumple o no con los estándares de salud. Durante 2019 no realizamos pruebas para cumplir con la regla de plomo y cobre y, por lo tanto, las 20 muestras se tomarán en 2020, entre junio y septiembre. (Meses de verano)

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. • No hay nada que deba hacer en este momento.
- 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.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Lead and Copper 2019	20 Samples every 3 years	None	June 2019-September 2019	June 2020-September 2020

What happened? What is being done?

Samples for the Lead and Copper Rule were not taken in 2019. Twenty samples are to be taken every Three years during period of June 1st to September 30th. During the hot summer months of the year. The 20 samples for the lead and copper rule will be taken between June and September 2020 to comply with the lead and copper rule.

Las muestras para la Regla de plomo y cobre no se tomaron en 2019. Se tomarán veinte muestras cada tres años durante el período del 1 de junio al 30 de septiembre. Durante los calurosos meses de verano del año. Las 20 muestras para la regla de plomo y cobre se tomarán entre junio y septiembre de 2020 para cumplir con la regla de plomo y cobre.

Samples in 1992,1993,1994,1995,1998,2001,2004,2007,2010,2013,2016 all met the requirement for the Lead and Copper Rule. We will collect the required samples in 2020 and report back the finding in our Water Quality Report for 2020.

For more information, please contact Robert Rohlf at Phone 323 560-3657 or by mail at 6151 Heliotrope Ave. Maywood, CA 90270
Para obtener más información, comuníquese con Robert Rohlf al teléfono 323 560-3657 o por correo a 6151 Heliotrope Ave. Maywood, CA 90270

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. This

Secondary Notification Requirements / Requisitos de notificación secundaria

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)]:

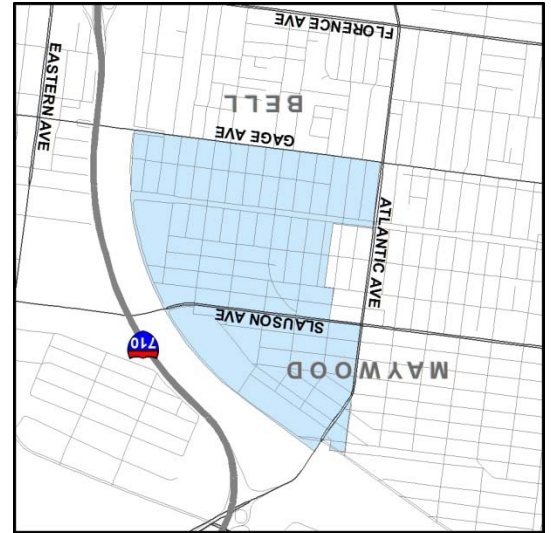
Al recibir la notificación de una persona que opera un sistema público de agua, la siguiente notificación debe entregarse dentro de los 10 días [Código de Salud y Seguridad, Sección 116450 (g)]:

- 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, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice sent to you by: Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3. DBA Tri-City Mutual Water 6151 Heliotrope Ave. Maywood, C 90270

State Water System ID#:19-10086. Date distributed: March 1 2020.

MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY NUMBER 3
DBA, TRI-CITY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
- 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español, llame a (323) 560-3657.

MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY NUMBER 3
DBA, TRI-CITY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
6151 HELIOTROPE AVENUE
MAYWOOD, CA 90270

MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY NUMBER 3
DBA, TRI-CITY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY -
2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



GAVIN NEWSOM
GOVERNOR



JARED BLUMENFELD
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water

January 21, 2020

System No. 1910086

Mr. Robert Rohlf
Director of Operations
Maywood Mutual Water Company #3
6151 Heliotrope Avenue
Maywood, CA 90270

**CITATION NO. 04_16_20C_001
LEAD AND COPPER RULE MONITORING VIOLATION
FOR JUNE THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2019**

Enclosed is Citation No. 04_16_20C_001 (hereinafter "Citation"), issued to the Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3 (hereinafter "**MMWC3**"), DBA Tri-City Mutual Water Company public water system. Please note that there are legally enforceable deadlines associated with this Citation.

The water system will be billed at the State Water Resources Control Board's (hereinafter "State Water Board") hourly rate for the time spent on issuing this Citation. The California Health and Safety Code (hereinafter "CHSC") Section 116577 provides that a public water system must reimburse the State Water Board for actual costs incurred by the State Water Board for specified enforcement actions including preparing, issuing and monitoring compliance with a citation. At this time, the State Water Board has spent approximately 14 hours on enforcement activities associated with this violation.

MMWC3 will receive a bill from the State Water Board in August of the next fiscal year. The bill will include additional fees of enforcement time spent for MMWC3 during the current fiscal year.

Any person who is aggrieved by a citation, order or decision issued under authority delegated to an officer or employee of the State Water Board under Article 8 (commencing with CHSC, Section 116625) or Article 9 (commencing with CHSC, Section 116650), of the Safe Drinking Water Act (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4), may file a petition with the State Water Board for reconsideration of the citation, order or decision.

E. JOAQUIN ESQUIVEL, CHAIR | EILEEN SOBECK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Petitions must be received by the State Water Board within 30 days of the issuance of the citation, order or decision by the officer or employee of the State Water Board. The date of issuance is the date when the Division of Drinking Water mails a copy of the citation, order or decision. If the 30th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition is due the following business day by 5:00 p.m.

The following link provides information regarding petitions filing:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/petitions/index.html

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Milagros Alora of my staff at (818) 551-2026 or me at (818) 551-2048.

Sincerely,



Sutida Bergquist, P.E.
Central District Engineer
Division of Drinking Water

Enclosures

Certified Mail No. **7012 3460 0002 3403 8698**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

Name of Public Water System: Maywood Mutual Water Company #3
DBA, Tri-City Mutual Water Company

Water System No: 1910086

Attention: Mr. Bob Rohlf, Director of Operations

6151 Heliotrope Avenue

Maywood, CA 90270

Issued: January 21, 2020

CITATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22 SECTION 64675 AND 64675.5

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING VIOLATION

JUNE THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2019

The California Health and Safety Code (hereinafter "CHSC"), Section 116650 authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (hereinafter "State Water Board"), to issue a citation to a public water system when the State Water Board determines that the public water system has violated or is violating the California Safe Drinking Water Act (hereinafter "California SDWA"), (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4,

commencing with Section 116270), or any regulation, standard, permit, or order issued or adopted thereunder.

The State Water Board, acting by and through its Division of Drinking Water (hereinafter "Division"), and the Deputy Director for the Division, hereby issues Citation No. 04_16_20C_001 (hereinafter "Citation"), pursuant to Section 116650 of the CHSC to the Maywood Mutual Water Company #3 (hereinafter "MMWC3"), for violation of the California Code of Regulations (hereinafter "CCR"), Title 22, Section 64675 and 64675.5.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

MMWC3 is classified as a community public water system with a population of 9,500 persons served through 2,014 service connections. MMWC3 operates under Domestic Water Supply Permit No. 77-057 issued by the State Water Board on December 30, 1977. MMWC3 has three (3) groundwater wells and one active connection with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). Connection with MWD has not been used since 2006.

CCR, Title 22, Section 64675 and 64675.5 require that public water systems maintain a monitoring program for lead and copper levels at the consumer's taps. The minimum number of tap sample sites required for the public water system is based on the population served and whether the public water system is on initial, standard, or reduced monitoring schedule. MMWC3 is currently at every three years monitoring schedule collecting reduced number of samples, minimum of 20. Compliance monitoring samples must be collected during the months of June, July, August, or September. MMWC3 last collected the lead and copper set of samples and completed in July 2016. The next round of compliance sampling was in 2019.

1 In a phone conversation on January 8, 2020 with our office, MMWC3 indicated that
2 there was sampling oversight where lead and copper tap samples were not collected in
3 2019. This oversight was confirmed by MMWC3 via email dated January 10, 2020
4 (Appendix 1).

6 DETERMINATION

7 MMWC3 was required to collect a minimum of 20 lead and copper samples during the
8 months of June through September in 2019. MMWC3 failed to collect any of the
9 samples during the required timeframe in 2019. Therefore, the State Water Board has
10 determined that MMWC3 is in violation of the CCR, Title 22, Sections 64675 and
11 64675.5 in 2019.

13 DIRECTIVES

14 MMWC3 is hereby directed to take the following actions:

- 15 1. Conduct lead and copper tap sampling by collecting a minimum of 20 samples
16 each for lead and copper in 2020 during the months of June, July, August, or
17 September. Lead and Copper laboratory analysis results and tap sample results
18 reporting form must be submitted to the State Water Board no later than **October**
19 **10, 2020**. A copy of the Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form
20 template is provided in Appendix 2.
- 21 2. **Within one (1) year** after receipt of this citation, notify all persons served by
22 MMWC3 of the violation of CCR, Title 22, Section 64675, in compliance with
23 Sections 64463.7 and 64465. Appendix 3: Notification Template must be used to
24 fulfill this Directive, unless otherwise approved by the State Water Board.
25 **MMWC3 must edit the language of the notification as appropriate.** Contents
26 of the public notice must be approved by the State Water Board prior to
27

1 issuance. The public notification must be completed in accordance with the
2 following:

- 3 • By mail or direct delivery of Public Notification to each customer served by
4 MMWC3 and;
- 5 • By one of the following secondary methods to reach persons not likely to be
6 reached by mail or direct delivery;
 - 7 ➤ By publication in a local newspaper, by delivery to community
8 organizations or by posting in conspicuous public places served by the
9 water system or on the internet. If the water system opts to issue the
10 notice via internet website, the public notice must remain posted for a
11 minimum of seven (7) consecutive days.
 - 12
 - 13 ➤ Section 64463.7 allows MMWC3 to utilize the 2019 Consumer
14 Confidence Report to meet the requirement of notification within a one-
15 year period. In addition to the required information for the Consumer
16 Confidence Report, MMWC3 must include the following language in the
17 Consumer Confidence Report: *"We are required to monitor your drinking
18 water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular
19 monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets
20 health standards. In 2019, we did not complete monitoring for lead and
21 copper within the June 1 to September 30 monitoring period and
22 therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that
23 time".*

24
25 MMWC3 must determine which option will be used to conduct the
26 secondary distribution of the notice and notify the State Water Board of
27 its decision no later than January 31, 2020.

3. Complete Appendix 4: Compliance Certification Form. Submit form together with a copy of the public notification required by Directive 2 to the State Water Board **within 10 days** after notification was issued to customers.
4. Include this violation in the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report in accordance with CCR, Title 22, Section 64481(g)(1) and 64481(g)(3).
5. Provide on-going training to staff responsible for overseeing compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements and to staff responsible for sample collection. By **June 1, 2020**, submit a letter listing the names of trainees, contents of training, including dates and locations of the training provided. If in-house training is used, provide information regarding the experience and qualifications of the instructors. The training content must be related to water quality monitoring including lead and copper tap monitoring, reporting, and notification regulations.
6. By **January 31, 2020** complete and return to the State Water Board the "Notification of Receipt" form attached to this Citation as Appendix 5. Completion of this form confirms that MMWC3 has received this Citation and understands that it contains legally enforceable directive(s) with due dates.

All submittals required by this Citation, unless otherwise specified in the directives above, must be electronically submitted to the State Water Board at the following address:

Sutida Bergquist, P.E

Central District Engineer

DDWRegion4@waterboards.ca.gov

The subject line for all electronic submittals corresponding to this Citation shall include the following information: Water System name and number, citation number and title of the document being submitted.

The State Water Board reserves the right to make modifications to this Citation as it may deem necessary to protect public health and safety. Such modifications may be issued as amendments to this Citation and shall be effective upon issuance.

Nothing in this Citation relieves the MMWC3 of its obligation to meet the requirements of the California SDWA (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, commencing with Section 116270), or any regulation, standard, permit or order issued or adopted thereunder.

PARTIES BOUND

This Citation shall apply to and be binding upon MMWC3, its owners, shareholders, officers, directors, agents, employees, contractors, successors, and assignees.

SEVERABILITY

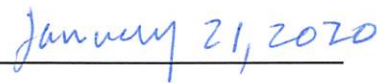
The directives of this Citation are severable, and MMWC3 must comply with each and every provision thereof notwithstanding the effectiveness of any provision.

FURTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTION

The California SDWA authorizes the State Water Board to issue a citation or order with assessment of administrative penalties to a public water system for violation or continued violation of the requirements of the California SDWA or any regulation, permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder including, but not limited to, failure to correct a violation identified in a citation or compliance order. The

California SDWA also authorizes the State Water Board to take action to suspend or revoke a permit that has been issued to a public water system if the public water system has violated applicable law or regulations or has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board, and to petition the superior court to take various enforcement measures against a public water system that has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board. The State Water Board does not waive any further enforcement action by issuance of this Citation.





Sutida Bergquist, P.E.

Date

District Engineer, Central District

Division of Drinking Water



Appendices (5):

1. January 10, 2020 E-mail Correspondence: MMWC3 email confirming failure to collect 2019 LCR samples
2. Lead and Copper Tap Samples Results Reporting Form
3. Notification Template
4. Compliance Certification Form
5. Notification of Receipt Form

Certified Mail No. 7012 3460 0002 3403 8698

APPENDIX 1.

**JANUARY 10, 2020 E-MAIL CORRESPONDENCE:
MMWC3 CONFIRMS FAILURE TO COLLECT 2019 LCR SAMPLES**

Alora, Milagros@Waterboards

From: Robert C. Rohlf <rcr4900@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, January 10, 2020 4:32 PM
To: Alora, Milagros@Waterboards
Subject: Re: 2019 Lead & Copper Monitoring: Maywood Mutual Water Company #3 (WS-1910086)

EXTERNAL:

Milagros,
There are no discrepancies, with the attached. Samples will be taken between June 1st- September 30th per Maritess Albano January 8th 2020.

Hi Mr. Rohlf,

Per our phone conversation earlier, you indicated Lead & Copper samples were not taken last year. Please take the lead & copper samples this year during the summer months (June 1st – September 30th).

Thank you,

Maritess Albano
Sanitary Engineering Technician
SWRCB-Division of Drinking Water

-----Original Message-----

From: Alora, Milagros@Waterboards <Milagros.Alora@waterboards.ca.gov>
To: Robert C. Rohlf <rcr4900@aol.com>; Albano, Maritess@Waterboards <Maritess.Albano@waterboards.ca.gov>
Cc: Bergquist, Sutida@Waterboards <Sutida.Bergquist@waterboards.ca.gov>
Sent: Wed, Jan 8, 2020 4:18 pm
Subject: 2019 Lead & Copper Monitoring: Maywood Mutual Water Company #3 (WS-1910086)

Hi Bob,

DDW did not receive results of Maywood Mutual Water Company #3 (MMWC#3) lead and copper distribution sampling due in 2019 in accordance to the lead and copper rule (LCR). MMWC#3 is currently under reduced triennial monitoring for the LCR requirement. The last set of sampling was completed in 2016. The following provides the historical compliance monitoring:

Individual System Lead and Copper Rule Tracking Report

1910086 MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER CO. #3 Pop: 2036 Eng: MA Lead Action Level: 0
Copper Action Level: 1

Sample Date Begin/(End)	Monitoring Period	Sample Set ID	Number Required	Number Sampled	Lead 90th % (mg/L)	Copper 90th % (mg/L)	Action Taken	Action Type	Next Due Date	Next Due Freq	C
(12/29/1992)	YR1992		40	40	<0.005	0.300					
(7/11/1993)	YR1993		40	40	<0.005	0.122					
(7/7/1994)	YR1994		20	20	<0.005	0.350					
(11/30/1995)	3Y1993-1995	T1	20	20	<0.005	0.319					
(7/29/1996)	3Y1996-1998	T2	20	20	<0.005	0.230					
(7/30/2001)	3Y1999-2001	T3	20	20	<0.005	0.280					Redl sam;
(6/11/2004)	3Y2002-2004	T4	20	20	<0.005	0.240					
(7/14/2007)	3Y2005-2007	T5	20	20	<0.005	0.120			9/30/2010		Redl 20 s. sam;
7/20/2010 (7/22/2010)	3Y2008-2010	T6	20	20	<0.005	0.200			9/30/2013		
5/14/2013 (5/22/2013)	3Y2011-2013	T7	20	20	<0.005	0.220			9/30/2016		
7/5/2016 (7/20/2016)	3Y2014-2016	T8	20	20	<0.005	0.089			9/30/2019		

This event is a monitoring violation and constitute a Tier 3 Public Notification. For guidance of the Tier 3 public notification requirement, please refer to Section 64463.7 Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

The following link takes you to the Drinking Water

Regulations: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Lawbook.html. You may download the file as pdf or word document from the Drinking Water -Related Regulations.

Please review any discrepancies and respond to this email of any inaccuracies by COB on January 10, 2010 (Friday). If samples were not collected in 2019, please collect samples within the required timeframe.

Thanks.
Milagros

From: Robert C. Rohlf <rcr4900@aol.com>

Sent: Wednesday, January 08, 2020 3:00 PM

To: Albano, Maritess@Waterboards <Maritess.Albano@waterboards.ca.gov>

Cc: Alora, Milagros@Waterboards <Milagros.Alora@waterboards.ca.gov>; Bergquist, Sutida@Waterboards <Sutida.Bergquist@waterboards.ca.gov>

Subject: Re: 1910086 Lead & Copper

EXTERNAL:

It is on the calendar will do.

Also should we do again in 2022 of 2023?

Thank you very much

Bob

-----Original Message-----

From: Albano, Maritess@Waterboards <Maritess.Albano@waterboards.ca.gov>

To: 'rcr4900@aol.com' <rcr4900@aol.com>

Cc: Alora, Milagros@Waterboards <Milagros.Alora@waterboards.ca.gov>; Bergquist, Sutida@Waterboards <Sutida.Bergquist@waterboards.ca.gov>

Sent: Wed, Jan 8, 2020 2:48 pm

Subject: 1910086 Lead & Copper

Hi Mr. Rohlf,

Per our phone conversation earlier, you indicated Lead & Copper samples were not taken last year. Please take the lead & copper samples this year during the summer months (June 1st – September 30th).

Thank you,

Maritess Albano

Sanitary Engineering Technician

SWRCB-Division of Drinking Water

500 N. Central Avenue, Suite 500

Glendale, CA 91203

Direct: (818) 551-2028

General: (818) 551-2004

Email: Maritess.Albano@waterboards.ca.gov



Individual System Lead and Copper Rule Tracking Report

1910086 MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER CO. #3 Pop: 2036 Eng: MA Lead Action Level: 0
Copper Action Level: 1

Sample Date Begin/(End)	Monitoring Period	Sample Set ID	Number Required	Number Sampled	Lead 90th % (mg/L)	Copper 90th % (mg/L)	Action Taken	Action Type	Next Due Date	Next Due Freq	C
(12/29/1992)	YR1992		40	40	<0.005	0.300					
(7/11/1993)	YR1993		40	40	<0.005	0.122					
(7/7/1994)	YR1994		20	20	<0.005	0.350					
(11/30/1995)	3Y1993-1995	T1	20	20	<0.005	0.319					
(7/29/1998)	3Y1996-1998	T2	20	20	<0.005	0.230					
(7/30/2001)	3Y1999-2001	T3	20	20	<0.005	0.280					Redl samp
(6/11/2004)	3Y2002-2004	T4	20	20	<0.005	0.240					
(7/14/2007)	3Y2005-2007	T5	20	20	<0.005	0.120			9/30/2010		Redl 20 s. samp
7/20/2010 (7/22/2010)	3Y2008-2010	T6	20	20	<0.005	0.200			9/30/2013		
5/14/2013 (5/22/2013)	3Y2011-2013	T7	20	20	<0.005	0.220			9/30/2016		
7/5/2016 (7/20/2016)	3Y2014-2016	T8	20	20	<0.005	0.089			9/30/2019		

APPENDIX 2.

LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLE RESULTS REPORTING FORM TEMPLATE



State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water

Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form

This form must be submitted by the public water system to the regulating entity (DDW District Office or County Agency) for each round of lead and copper sampling

Report Date: (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Water System Name:	
Water System Number:	
Water System Type:	<input type="radio"/> Community <input type="radio"/> Non-Transient, Non Community
Monitoring Frequency:	<input type="radio"/> 6-month <input type="radio"/> Annual <input type="radio"/> Triennial
# of Samples Required:	
# of Samples Reported:	
	90th Percentile Level (mg/L)
Lead: <i>Action Level = 0.015 mg/L</i>	
Copper: <i>Action Level = 1.3 mg/L</i>	

	Sample Date	Sample Site Location/Address	Tier 1, 2, 3, or R	Result	
				Lead (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Division of Drinking Water
Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form

Sampling Site Change

Each round of sampling should be conducted at the same sampling sites. If an original sampling site is not available, you should collect a tap sample from another site meeting the same Tier criteria as the original site.

You must complete/submit the *Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Site Change* form.

Notification of Results

As required by *40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 141.85(d)*, within 30 days of learning of the tap monitoring results, I notified the participants, by mailing or by another method approved by the State, of the lead sample results from their individual taps, provided an explanation of the health effects of lead, listed steps the consumer could take to reduce exposure to lead, provided contact information for the water utility, the maximum contaminant level goal for lead, action level for lead, and any definitions.

Notification was done on _____ by ☐ Direct Mail
(date) ☐ Posting in public area (NTNC systems only)
☐ Other (please specify below) _____

For general information on lead and copper tap sampling, you can refer to the *SWRCB Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Guidance Document*. If you have any questions or comments, please contact your regulating entity (Division of Drinking Water District or County Agency).

SIGNATURE:	DATE:
NAME (Print):	TITLE:

Division of Drinking Water
Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form

	Sample Date	Sample Site Location/Address	Tier 1, 2, 3, or R	Result	
				Lead (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
51					
52					
53					
54					
55					
56					
57					
58					
59					
60					

Division of Drinking Water
Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form

				Result	
	Sample Date	Sample Site Location/Address	Tier 1, 2, 3, or R	Lead (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)
61					
62					
63					
64					
65					
66					
67					
68					
69					
70					
71					
72					
73					
74					
75					
76					
77					
78					
79					
80					
81					
82					
83					
84					
85					
86					
87					
88					
89					
90					
91					
92					
93					
94					
95					
96					
97					
98					
99					
100					

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Site Change Form



This form is to be completed and submitted with the **Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form** if any sampling site(s) are changed, with exception of the first period of tap sampling

Water System Type: ☐ Community ☐ Non-Transient, Non-Community

	Original Sampling Site	New Sampling Site
Address/Location:		
Tier Level:	<input type="radio"/> Tier 1 <input type="radio"/> Tier 2 <input type="radio"/> Tier 3 <input type="radio"/> Representative	<input type="radio"/> Tier 1 <input type="radio"/> Tier 2 <input type="radio"/> Tier 3 <input type="radio"/> Representative
Reason for sampling site change:		

	Original Sampling Site	New Sampling Site
Address/Location:		
Tier Level:	<input type="radio"/> Tier 1 <input type="radio"/> Tier 2 <input type="radio"/> Tier 3 <input type="radio"/> Representative	<input type="radio"/> Tier 1 <input type="radio"/> Tier 2 <input type="radio"/> Tier 3 <input type="radio"/> Representative
Reason for sampling site change:		

	Original Sampling Site	New Sampling Site
Address/Location:		
Tier Level:	<input type="radio"/> Tier 1 <input type="radio"/> Tier 2 <input type="radio"/> Tier 3 <input type="radio"/> Representative	<input type="radio"/> Tier 1 <input type="radio"/> Tier 2 <input type="radio"/> Tier 3 <input type="radio"/> Representative
Reason for sampling site change:		

SIGNATURE:	DATE:
NAME (Print):	TITLE:

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water

Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Guidance Document



This guidance document was developed to help public water systems comply with the California Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). The LCR requires community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems to monitor lead and copper levels at the consumers' taps. If action levels are exceeded, installation of corrosion control treatment is required. If the action level for lead is exceeded, public notification is required.

Lead Action Level = 0.015 mg/L

Copper Action Level = 1.3 mg/L

Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

To help explain compliance with the LCR, information on the following topics are included in this document:

- Section 1. Number of Tap Sample Sites Required
- Section 2. When to Sample
- Section 3. Tier Levels
- Section 4. How to Sample
- Section 5. How to Calculate the 90th Percentile Lead and Copper Levels
- Section 6. What to Do if You Exceed the Lead or Copper Action Level
- Section 7. How to Report Your Sample Results
- Section 8. Monitoring Waivers

SECTION 1. Number of Tap Sample Sites Required

The number of tap sample sites required is based on the number of people served (system size) by your water system and also whether you are performing Standard or Reduced Monitoring.

Table 1. Number of Sampling Sites

System Size	Minimum Number of Sites	
	Standard Tap Sampling	Reduced Tap Sampling
> 100,000	100	50
10,001 to 100,000	60	30
3,301 to 10,000	40	20
501 to 3,300	20	10
101 to 500	10	5
< 101	5	5

SECTION 2. When to Sample

Samples must be collected during the months of June, July, August, or September, unless the Division approves an alternate set of four months.

Standard Monitoring:

Each water system must complete at least two consecutive 6-month Standard Monitoring periods with no exceedance of the lead or copper action level before the frequency of sampling can be reduced. During each 6-month Standard Monitoring period, you must collect at least one tap sample from the number of sites shown in Table 1, under Standard Tap Sampling.

Therefore, during your first year of sampling, collect a set of samples in the first six months and a set of samples in the second six months. Samples must be analyzed for both lead and copper.

If at any time your 90th percentile lead or copper level exceeds the action level, you must contact your respective District Office or County Agency for further guidance.

Reduced Monitoring:

If you have completed two consecutive 6-month Standard Monitoring periods and the 90th percentile levels do not exceed 0.005 mg/L for lead and 0.65 mg/L for copper, you may reduce the number of tap sample sites as shown in Table 1, under Reduced Monitoring, and reduce the frequency at which you sample to once every three years.

If you have completed two consecutive 6-month Standard Monitoring periods and the 90th percentile levels are greater than 0.005 mg/L for lead and 0.65 mg/L for copper, but do not exceed the lead or copper action levels, you may reduce the number of tap sample sites as shown in Table 1, under Reduced Tap Sampling. You may also reduce the frequency at which you collect the samples to annual monitoring for two years. Samples must be analyzed for both lead and copper.

After completing the last year of annual monitoring, if there has been no exceedance of the lead or copper action level, collect one set of samples once every three years during the month of June, July, August or September. Again, samples must be analyzed for both lead and copper.

SECTION 3. Tier Levels

Lead and copper tap samples must be collected from sampling locations that meet the following criteria:

Tier Level	Community Water Systems	Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems
Tier 1	Single-family structures that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982; or Contain lead pipes; or Are served by a lead service line <i>If multiple-family residences comprise at least 20 percent of the structures served by a water system, the system may include these types of structures as "tier 1" sites in its sampling pool.</i>	Buildings that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982; or Contain lead pipes; or Are served by a lead service line
Tier 2 <i>(use this tier level only if there is an insufficient number of "tier 1" sampling sites)</i>	Buildings (including multiple-family residences) that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982; or Contain lead pipes; or Are served by a lead service line 	Buildings that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983
Tier 3 <i>(use this tier level only if there is an insufficient number of "tier 1" and "tier 2" sampling sites)</i>	Single-family structures that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983 	N/A
Representative	A system with an insufficient number of tier sites shall complete its sampling pool with "representative" sites (i.e. plumbing materials commonly found at other sites) throughout the distribution system.	

- Notes:
1. If lead service lines are present in the distribution system, at least half of the samples must come from the sites served by lead service lines
 2. Do not sample from homes or buildings that have point-of-use or point-of-entry treatment devices (e.g., water softener, carbon filter system, etc.)
 3. Each round of sampling should be conducted at the same sampling sites. If an original sampling site is not available, you should collect a tap sample from another site meeting the same Tier criteria as the original site, and complete/submit the **Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Site Change** form.

SECTION 4. How to Sample

Depending on the type of water system you operate, the following options are available for sample collection:

- You can collect the samples yourself using the procedures outlined below; or
- Residents of the water system can collect the samples for you. Letters are usually sent to find volunteers to participate in the sampling program. The attached sample collection instruction sheet must be sent to each participant. Residents collect the samples and complete the bottom portion of the instruction sheet. You collect the filled sample bottles and the completed instruction sheets from the residents. Sample bottles are then transported to the laboratory for analysis.

Sample Procedures:

- 1) Samples from residential housing are to be taken from a kitchen or bathroom cold-water faucet. Do not sample from faucets that have point-of-use treatment (e.g., water softener, carbon filter system, etc.). Samples from a non-residential building are to be collected from an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for consumption.
- 2) Each sample must be collected after the water has stood undisturbed in the pipes for at least 6 hours. It is best to collect the sample first thing in the morning.
- 3) Each sample must be one liter in volume and must contain the first water drawn from the faucet.
- 4) Remove the cap from the one-liter sample bottle, place the container directly below the faucet and gently open the cold-water tap. Fill the sample bottle to the line marked "1- liter or 1,000-ml" and turn off the water.
- 5) Tightly cap the sample bottle and complete the required information on the sample bottle label.
- 6) All samples must be analyzed by a laboratory certified by the State to perform drinking water lead and copper analyses.

SECTION 5. How to Calculate the 90th Percentile Lead and Copper Levels

Number of Tap Samples Collected	Determination of 90 th Percentile Lead and Copper Levels
5	Place results in ascending order and assign each sample a number, 1 for the lowest concentration. Average the 4 th and 5 th highest sample results to get the 90th percentile level.
More than 5	Place results in ascending order and assign each sample a number, 1 for the lowest concentration. Multiply the total number of samples by 0.9. Round down to the nearest whole number if the decimal is 0.4 or lower and round up if the decimal is 0.5 or higher. The sample result that corresponds with the nearest whole number is the 90 th percentile.

SECTION 6. What to Do if You Exceed the Lead or Copper Action Level

If your 90th percentile lead or copper level exceeds the action level, you must contact your respective regulating agency (District office or County Agency) for further guidance.

SECTION 7. How to Report Your Sample Results

Upon completion of each sampling period, the following items must be submitted to your respective District Office or County Agency:

- A fully completed *Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form*
- A fully completed *Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Site Change Form*, if needed
- Laboratory copies of all sample results

SECTION 8. Monitoring Waivers

You may apply to the Division for a waiver to reduce the tap sampling frequency for lead and copper to **once every nine years**. If you meet the following materials and monitoring criteria for both lead and copper, a full waiver will be granted. If you meet the materials and monitoring criteria for only one of the chemicals, a partial waiver that covers only that chemical will be granted.

Materials Criteria:

- You must provide certification and documentation that the distribution system and service lines and all drinking water supply plumbing, including plumbing conveying drinking water within all residences and buildings connected to the system, satisfy the following:
- For lead, the system must be free of plastic pipes that contain lead plasticizers or plastic service lines that contain lead plasticizers, lead service lines, lead pipes, lead-soldered pipe joints, and leaded brass or bronze alloy fittings and fixtures, unless you can demonstrate that such fittings and fixtures will not leach lead into the drinking water.
- For copper, the system must be free of copper pipes and copper service lines.

Monitoring Criteria:

- You must have conducted standard tap sampling for at least one six-month period and demonstrate that the 90th percentile levels for all periods of tap sampling conducted since the water system became free of all lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials do not exceed 0.005 mg/L for lead and 0.65 mg/L for copper. You must continue monitoring at the required frequency (Standard Monitoring or Reduced Monitoring) until a waiver is granted.

APPENDIX 3.

NOTIFICATION TEMPLATE

Instructions for Tier 3 Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

Template Attached

Since most monitoring violations are included in Tier 3, you must provide public notice to persons served within one year after you learn of the violation [California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 15, Section 64463.7(b)]. Multiple monitoring violations can be serious. **Each water system required to give public notice must submit the notice to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for approval prior to distribution or posting, unless otherwise directed by the DDW [64463(b)].**

Notification Methods

You must use the methods summarized in the table below to deliver the notice to consumers. If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.

<i>If You Are a...</i>	<i>You Must Notify Consumers by...</i>	<i>...and By One or More of the Following Methods to Reach Persons Not Likely to be Reached by the Previous Method...</i>
Community Water System [64463.7(c)(1)]	Mail or direct delivery ^(a)	Publication in a local newspaper
		Posting ^(b) in conspicuous public places served by the water system or on the Internet
		Delivery to community organizations
Non-Community Water System [64463.7(c)(2)]	Posting in conspicuous locations throughout the area served by the water system ^(b)	Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
		Email message to employees or students
		Posting ^(b) on the Internet or intranet
		Direct delivery to each customer

(a) Notice must be distributed to each customer receiving a bill including those that provide their drinking water to others (e.g., schools or school systems, apartment building owners, or large private employers), and other service connections to which water is delivered by the water system.

(b) Notice must be posted in place for as long as the violation or occurrence continues, but in no case less than seven days.

The notice attached is appropriate for the methods described above, insertion in an annual notice, or included in the Consumer Confidence Report¹. However, you may wish to modify it before using it for posting. If you do, you must still include all the required elements and leave the standard language for monitoring and testing

¹ CCR may be used as long as public notification timing, content, and delivery requirements are met [64463.7(d)].

procedure violations and notification language in italics unchanged. This language is mandatory [64465].

You may need to modify the template for a notice for individual monitoring violations. The template presents violations in a table; however, you may write out an explanation for each violation if you wish. For any monitoring violation for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or other groups, you may list the group name in the table, but you must provide the name of every chemical in the group on the notice (e.g., in a footnote). An example is shown in the table below.

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Required Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Number of Samples Taken</i>	<i>When All Samples Should Have Been Taken</i>	<i>When Samples Were or Will Be Taken</i>
VOCs ^(a)	1 sample every 3 years	None	2002 – 2005	February 2006

(a) Benzene; Carbon Tetrachloride; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene; 1,1-Dichloroethane; 1,2-Dichloroethane; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene; trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene; Dichloromethane; 1,2-Dichloropropane; 1,3-Dichloropropene; Ethylbenzene; Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether; Monochlorobenzene; Styrene; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; Tetrachloroethylene; Toluene; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; 1,1,2-Trichloroethane; Trichloroethylene; Trichlorofluoromethane; 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane; Vinyl Chloride; and Xylenes.

You may need to modify the notice if you had any monitoring violations for which monitoring later showed a maximum contaminant level or other violation. In such cases, you should refer to the public notice you issued at that time.

Multilingual Requirement

The notice must (1) be provided in English, Spanish, and the language spoken by any non-English-speaking group exceeding 10 percent of the persons served by the water system and (2) include a telephone number or address where such individuals may contact the water system for assistance.

If any non-English-speaking group exceeds 1,000 persons served by the water system, but does not exceed 10 percent served, the notice must (1) include information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the notice and (2) contain the telephone number or address where such individuals may contact the water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice from the water system or assistance in the appropriate language.

Population Served

Make sure it is clear who is served by your water system -- you may need to list the areas you serve.

Corrective Actions

In your notice, describe corrective actions you took or are taking. Listed below are some steps commonly taken by water systems with monitoring violations. Choose the appropriate language, or develop your own:

- “We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.”
- “We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample for [contaminant] exceeded the limit. [Describe corrective action; use information from public notice prepared for violating the limit.]”
- “We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.”

After Issuing the Notice

Send a copy of each type of notice and a certification that you have met all the public notice requirements to the DDW within ten days after you issue the notice [64469(d)]. You should also issue a follow-up notice in addition to meeting any repeat notice requirements the DDW sets.

It is recommended that you notify health professionals in the area of the violation. People may call their doctors with questions about how the violation may affect their health, and the doctors should have the information they need to respond appropriately.

It is a good idea to issue a “problem corrected” notice when the violation is resolved.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Maywood Mutual Water Company #3 DBA, Tri-City Mutual Water Company

Our water system failed to monitor 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 our drinking water meets health standards. During [compliance period dates], we ['did not monitor or test' or 'did not complete all monitoring or testing'] for [contaminant(s)] 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.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
	[number] sample every [number][time interval]			

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

What happened? What is being done?

[Describe corrective action].

For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address].

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, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Maywood Mutual Water Company #3 DBA, Tri-City Mutual.

State Water System ID#: 1910086. Date distributed: _____.

APPENDIX 4. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

Citation Number: 04_16_20C_001

Name of Water System: Maywood Mutual Water Company #3

DBA, Tri-City Mutual Water Company

System Number: 1910086

Certification

I certify that the users of the water supplied by this water system were notified of the lead and copper monitoring violation of California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 64675(b)(2) for the compliance period of 2017 to 2019 and the required actions listed below were completed.

Required Action	Date Completed
<i>(Citation Directive 2) By January 31, 2020, notify SWB the methods selected for public notification, including the secondary distribution of the notice.</i>	1/31/2020
<i>(Citation Directive 2) Complete the public notification no later than January 21, 2021 Method(s) Used:</i>	
<i>(Citation Directive 5) By June 1, 2020, submit to the SWB a letter listing the names of the staff attending water quality monitoring and reporting requirement trainings and dates and locations of the trainings provided</i>	2/20/2020
<i>(Citation Directive 6) By January 31, 2020, complete and submit to the SWB the Notification of Receipt form</i>	1/31/2020

Signature of Water System Representative

4/9 2020

Date

Attach a copy of the public notice distributed to the water system's customers

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED TO THE STATE WATER BOARD, DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER WITHIN 10 DAYS AFTER ISSUANCE OF NOTIFICATION

Disclosure: Be advised that the California Health and Safety Code, Sections 116725 and 116730 state that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act may be liable for, respectively, a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues, or be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 for each day of violation, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

APPENDIX 5. – Notification of Receipt

Citation Number: 04_16_20C_001

Name of Water System: Maywood Mutual Water Company #3

DBA, Tri-City Mutual Water Company

System Number: 1910086

Certification

I certify that I am an authorized representative of the Maywood Mutual Water Company #3 DBA, Tri-City Mutual Water Company and that Citation No. 04_16_20C_001 was received on 1/26/2020.

Further I certify that the Citation has been reviewed by the appropriate management staff of the Maywood Mutual Water Company #3 DBA, Tri-City Mutual Water Company and it is clearly understood that Citation No. 04_16_20C_001 contains legally enforceable directives with specific due dates.

Signature of Water System Representative

1/31/2020

Date

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED TO THE STATE WATER BOARD, DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER, NO LATER THAN <u>JANUARY 31, 2020</u>

Disclosure: Be advised that the California Health and Safety Code, Sections 116725 and 116730 state that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act may be liable for, respectively, a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues, or be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 for each day of violation, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.