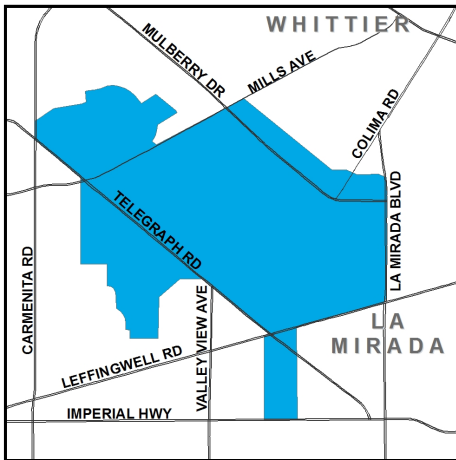


ORCHARD DALE WATER DISTRICT 2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 that supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.

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 Federal EPA'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.

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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;
- 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 Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State 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)
- https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html (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 services lines and home plumbing. Orchard Dale Water District 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

Orchard Dale Water District purchases its groundwater from La Habra Heights County Water District. The La Habra Heights County Water District conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to surface water recreational areas, chemical/petroleum pipelines, and other animal operations. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting Orchard Dale Water District 13819 East Telegraph Road, Whittier, CA 90604 or by calling the office at (562) 941-0114.

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

The public is welcome to attend Board meetings the fourth Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the District's office located at 13819 East Telegraph Road, Whittier, CA 90604.

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 Randall Silvett at (562) 941-0114.

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
- Never let the water run while brushing your teeth or shaving. – save 35 gallons a week per person
- Visit <http://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

Visit us at: WWW.ODWD.ORG

ORCHARD DALE WATER DISTRICT 2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH					
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER		PRIMARY MCL (a)	MCLG or PHG (a)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE (a)	RANGE (a)			
INORGANICS Sampled from 2018 to 2020 (b)					
Arsenic (µg/l)	2.8	2.4 - 4.1	10	0.004 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.2	0.2 - 0.3	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	3.8	2.7 - 4.8	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use / septic tanks / sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Sampled from 2015 to 2020) (b)					
Gross Alpha	0.8	ND - 3.1	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	0.0	ND - 0.05	5 (h)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.0	ND - 0.16		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2.1	1.3 - 3.4	20	0.5 (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	0.0	> 1 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Bacteria	0.0	0.0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0.0	0.0	-	-	

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (d) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS					
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	9.2	3.3 - 10.5	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	2.8	1.5 - 5.2	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.7	0.27 - 1.00	4.0 (e)	4.0 (f)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 30 sites sampled in 2017					
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL			
Copper (mg/l) (k)	0.32 (g)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l) (j) (k)	ND (g)	0	15 AL	0.2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges.

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES					
	GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.1	11.7 - 12.3	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/l)	100.6	77 - 110	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Odor (threshold odor number)	0.8	ND - 1.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	980	920 - 1100	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	148	84 - 190	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	583.8	540 - 620	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.4	ND - 1.6	5	-	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)	<3.0	<3.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1.0	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.1	<0.1 - 0.5	5	-	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST		
Sampled in 2018-2020 (b)	GROUNDWATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	180.0	150 - 210
Boron (µg/l)	250	240 - 260
Calcium (mg/l)	95.5	79 - 110
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) (i)	0.8	ND - 1.3
Magnesium (mg/l)	19.0	16 - 22
pH (standard unit)	7.4	7.2 - 7.5
Potassium (mg/l)	5.1	4.9 - 5.3
Sodium (mg/l) (MCL=None)	72.5	66 - 79
Total Hardness (mg/l) (MCL=None)	320.0	260 - 380

PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS) (ng/l)	7.90	6.2 - 10
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA) (ng/l)	1.93	ND - 3.2
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS) (ng/l)	6.97	5.1 - 8.2
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA) (ng/l)	6.28	3.1 - 13
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA) (ng/l)	2.91	2.7 - 3.1
PERFLUOROOCANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) (ng/l)	31.83	23 - 41
PERFLUOROOCANOIC ACID (PFOA) (ng/l)	13.32	9.9 - 16

Notification of PFOA/PFOS: PFOA and PFOS are manmade fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). These substances have been synthesized for water and lipid resistance and have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

In May 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) issued a lifetime health advisory for PFOS and PFOA for drinking water, advising municipalities that they should notify their customers of the presence of levels over 70 parts per trillion (PPT) or nanograms per liter (NG/L) in community water supplies. The recommended interim notification levels (NLS) OEHA provided to SWRCB in July 2018 was 13 ug/l for PFOS and 14 ug/l for PFOA. In August 2019, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), revised the notification levels to 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA. The single health advisory response level (for the combined values of PFOS and PFOA) remained at 70 ppt.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes)."

ABBREVIATIONS

< = less than

mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)

NA = constituent not analyzed

ND = constituent not detected at the testing limit

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)

SI = saturation index

µg/l = micrograms per liter or 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 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. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Notification Level: The level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required. A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant.

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.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in the groundwater sources.

(b) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.

(c) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are Federal Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.

(e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

(f) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

(g) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.

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

(i) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in two wells in 2020. 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.

(j) **Lead Sampling in Schools:** Recent events in the United States have shown that lead in drinking water remains an on-going public health concern, particularly for children. Lead rarely occurs naturally in California's drinking water sources, but may become present when water passes through older plumbing fixtures or solder containing lead that connects plumbing. In 2019, three schools in the service area requested lead sampling at their school with one sample detected due to an older fixture.

(k) **Lead & Copper Monitoring Violation.** Our water system failed to monitor for Lead and Copper as required for drinking water standards during 2020 and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. 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 June 1st – September 30th, 2020, we did not monitor for lead and copper tap samples, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Thirty samples are to be taken every Three years during period of June 1st to September 30th; however, samples for the Lead and Copper Rule were missed in 2020. The 30 samples for the lead and copper rule will be taken between June and September 2021 to comply with the rule.

Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level may experience gastrointestinal distress and over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in physical or mental development. Adults over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Please refer to the **Tier 3 Public Notice included in this CCR** for further

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

Variations & Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-4)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulations. Every five years, EPA identifies a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored for by the nation's water utilities over a three year period. This occurred in 2018-2020 with the fourth UCMR (UCMR-4). Orchard Dale Water District has monitored for a total of 30 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. Once EPA has obtained this occurrence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water by regulating these contaminants. The findings from this monitoring are reported in this year's Consumer Confidence Report.

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 ORCHARD DALE WATER DISTRICT

Our water system failed to monitor for lead and copper as required for drinking water standards in the year 2020 and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. The District was required to collect a minimum of 30 lead and copper samples during the months of June through September 2020. 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 2020, we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper within June 1 to September 30, 2020 monitoring period and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your 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 year 2020, 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.

<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>
Lead and Copper 2020	30 Samples every 3 years	None	June 1 2020-September 30 2020	June 1 2021-September 30 2021

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

What happened? What is being done?

Samples for the Lead and Copper Rule were not taken in 2020. Thirty samples are to be taken every Three years during period of June 1st to September 30th, during the

hot summer months of the year. we will Institute permanent control mechanisms(s) to ensure that all lead and copper samples are collected. The 30 samples for the lead and copper rule will be taken between June 1 and September 30 2021 to comply with the lead and copper rule.

For more information, please contact Randall Silvett at 562-941-0114 or by mail at 13819 East Telegraph Road, Whittier, CA 90604.

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

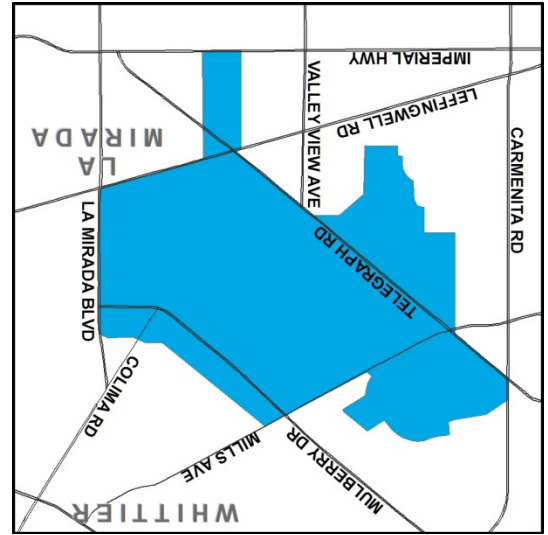
Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- 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 the ORCHARD DALE WATER DISTRICT.

State Water System ID#: 1910101. Date distributed: June 18, 2021.

ORCHARD DALE WATER DISTRICT 2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it. To obtain a copy in Spanish, call (562) 941-0114. 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 (562) 941-0114.

Yvette Stevenson-Rodriguez
President



Edward Castaneda
General Manager

Dennis Azevedo
Vice President

Robert Noonan
Director

Joseph Velasco III
Director

Denise Dolor
Director

ORCHARD DALE WATER DISTRICT
13819 EAST TELEGRAPH ROAD
WHITTIER, CA 90604