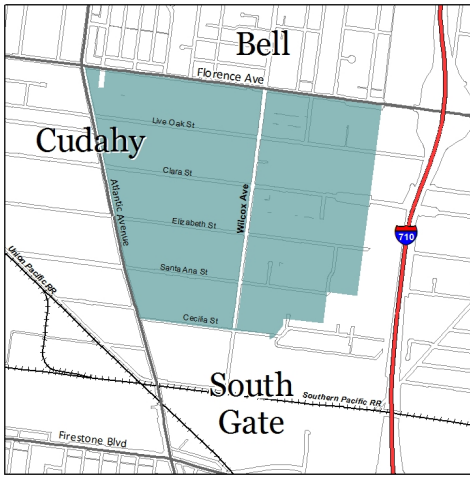
TRACT 180 MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report, prepared April 2024, 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 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.

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 Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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:

- **https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information** (USEPA's web site)
- **http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/NotificationLevels.shtml** (State Water 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. Tract 180 Mutual Water Company 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

The Tract 180 Mutual Water Company conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to automobile gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, automobile repair shops, motor pools, and historic gas stations. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by written request to the office.

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

The public is welcome to attend monthly Board Meetings on the fourth Monday of each month at 1:00 p.m. at 4544 Florence Avenue, Cudahy, CA 90201.

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. George Perez at (323) 771-6682.

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
- Turn off the water when you brush your teeth – save up to 3 gallons per day
- 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.

Tract 180 Water Company Website:

www.tract180water.com

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Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations
The State allows monitoring 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 2023	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	1.9	1.4 - 2.2	5	0.06 (a)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	1.5	1.2 - 1.9	5	1.7 (a)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANICS Sampled from 2021 to 2023					
Arsenic (µg/l)	1.75	1.4 - 2.1	10	0.004 (b)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.14	0.13 - 0.14	1	2 (a)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (ug/l)	0.16	ND - 0.31	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.30	0.28 - 0.30	2	1 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.2	1.2 - 1.3	10	10 (a)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
Selenium (ug/l)	2.25	1.9 - 2.6	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Results are from 2019 - 2022) (b)					
Gross Alpha	1.0	ND - 3.1	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	ND	ND	5 (i)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	ND	ND		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0.84	ND - 1.7	20	0.43 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE # POSITIVE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE OF # POSITIVE	PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0.0	ND	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	(0)	Naturally present in the environment. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Fecal Coliform and *E.Coli* Bacteria	0	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste.
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-	

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	<0.1 - 2.2	TT	-	Soil runoff

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (c) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	6.0	2.0 - 6.6	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	0.4	ND - 1.5	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	1.0	0.5 - 1.7	4.0 (d)	4.0 (e)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 30 sites sampled in 2022	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90th PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM NUMBER SITES ABOVE AL	ACTION LEVEL AL	PHG or (MCLG)	
Copper (mg/l)	ND (f)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (a)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (µg/l)	ND (f)	0	15 AL	0.2 (a)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges, erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled in 2021-2023	GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY	PHG or	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	(MCLG)	
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.3	12.2 - 12.4	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/l)	53	52 - 54	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	ND	ND	*15 (h)*	-	*Naturally-occurring organic materials*
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	685	660 - 710	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Manganese (µg/l) (g)	0.62	ND - 3.1	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	99.5	99 - 100	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	390	380 - 400	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.05	ND - 0.2	5	-	***Soil runoff***

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY	PHG or	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	(MCLG)	
Color (color units)	<3.0	<3.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	<1 - 1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled from 2021 to 2023	GROUNDWATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE
Total Alkalinity (mg/l)	175	170 - 180
Calcium (mg/l)	65.9	65.7 - 66.0
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) **(j)** *-(Sampled in 2023)*	**2.8**	**2.2 - 3.1**
Magnesium (mg/l)	14.1	14.0 - 14.2
pH (standard unit)	7.8	7.5 - 8.0
Potassium (mg/l)	3.4	3.4
Sodium (mg/l)	50	49 - 51
Total Hardness (mg/l)	221.5	220 - 223

FOOTNOTES

(a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs)
(b) MCL compliance based on 4 consecutive quarters of sampling.
(c) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
(d) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
(e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
(f) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
(g) Secondary MCLs are set to protect to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water
(h) The color MCL is set to protect against unpleasant effects; an exceedance does not pose a health risk.
(i) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
(j) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in two wells in 2023. 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.

(k) FAILURE TO MONITOR AS REQUIRED FOR DRINKING WATER STANDARDS DURING THE PAST YEAR AND WAS IN VIOLATION OF THE REGULATIONS - During the 2020-2022 Compliance Period, we did not complete all monitoring and testing for Synethetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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 (USEPA).
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.
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.
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 which a water system must follow.
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
Secondary Water Standard (SDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Variances and Exemptions: State Water Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a TT under certain conditions.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.])

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

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR TRACT 180 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 the 2020-2022 Compliance Period, we did not complete all monitoring and testing for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) 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
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	2 quarterly samples in a one-year period	1 quarterly sample	During the 2020-2022 Compliance Period	2023-2025 Compliance Period

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

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.

For more information, please contact George Perez or Luis Rodriguez at (323)771-6682 or 4544 E. Florence Avenue, Cudahy, CA 90201

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 Tract 180 Mutual

Water Company State Water System ID#: 1910159

Date distributed:

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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 February 2024, we did not monitor our raw groundwater sources in accordance with our State Board-approved Bacteriological Sampling Siting Plan for coliform bacteria, 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
Coliform Bacteria	Monthly at each well	0	February 2024	March 2024

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

What happened? What is being done?

" “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. Although the routine monthly samples at the groundwater sources were not collected in February, all samples collected during that time in the distribution system were absent for coliform bacteria.

For more information, please contact George Perez or Luis Rodriguez at (323)771-6682 or 4544 E. Florence Avenue, Cudahy, CA 90201.

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TRACT 180 MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

4544 FLORENCE AVENUE

CUDAHY, CALIFORNIA 90201