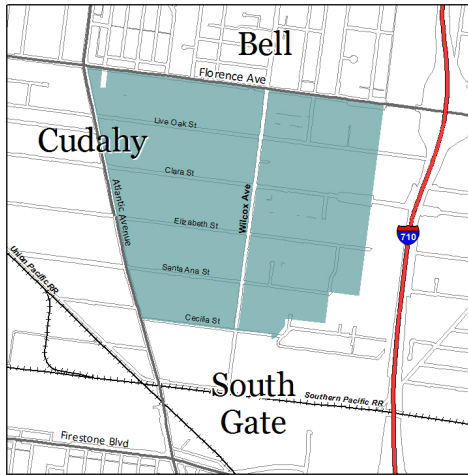


TRACT 180 MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report, prepared May 2025, 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. 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. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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/certification/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 service 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

TRACT 180 WATER COMPANY

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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)	GROUNDWATER		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	1.9	1.4 - 2.6	5	0.06 (a)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	1.7	1.4 - 1.9	5	1.7 (a)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANICS					
Sampled from 2022 to 2024					
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
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l) (k)	0.40	0.31 - 0.48	10.0	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.29	0.28 - 0.30	2	1 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.3	1.2 - 1.4	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	0.8	ND - 3.14	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		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	
	AVERAGE # POSITIVE	RANGE OF # POSITIVE			
Total Coliform Bacteria (m)	0.0	0 - 0.01	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		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	<0.1 - 0.37	TT	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (c) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	5.9	3.8 - 7.4	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	0.4	ND - 1.0	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.8	0.5 - 2.0	4.0 (d)	4.0 (e)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 30 sites sampled in 2022	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		ACTION LEVEL AL	PHG or (MCLG)	
	90th PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	NUMBER SITES ABOVE AL			
Copper (mg/l)	0.52 (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 2022-2024	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 (ug/l) (g)	0.92	ND - 5.2	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)	0.10	ND - 0.25	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)	3.1	<3.0 - 5.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST		
Sampled from 2022 to 2024	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 2024)	2.8	2.1 - 3.5
Magnesium (mg/l)	14.1	14.0 - 14.2
pH (standard unit)	7.5	3.8 - 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 2024. 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) Hexavalent Chromium (CR-6) was detected in several wells in 2024. Pursuant to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs), the DLR for Hexavalent Chromium is 0.0001 mg/L or 0.1 ug/L. Tract 180 Mutual Water Company monitors for Hexavalent Chromium and has not exceeded the annual running average of 10 ug/l.
(l) PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.

PFAS: PER-and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (I)		
	GROUNDWATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE
Sampled in 2024 - Analyzed by EPA Method 533	Minimum Reporting Level = (MRL)	
PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) (ng/l) NL=6.5 ng/l MRL=0.004 ug/l	26.1	ND - 30
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) (ng/l) NL=5.1 ng/l MRL=0.004 ug/l	8.2	7.0 - 9.4
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS) (ng/l) NL=3 ng/l MRL=0.003 ug/l	5.4	4.3 - 6.4
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA) (ng/l) MRL=0.003 ug/l	2.3	2.7 - 3.3
PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA) (ng/l) MRL=0.005 ug/l	3.0	2.7 - 3.3
PERFLUOROPENTANOIC ACID (PFPEA) (ng/l) MRL=0.003 ug/l	1.2	2.6 - 3.3
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHPA) (ng/l) MRL=0.003	1.2	ND - 2.1

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. The U.S. EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels, for these chemicals. 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/) in community water supplies. 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. Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] has a notification level of 500 ng/L (ppt). PFHxS - Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid is part of the group of Perfluorochemicals (PFCs). On February 6, 2020, DDW issued updated drinking water response levels of 10 ppt for PFOA and 40 ppt for PFOS based on a running four-quarter average. 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). PFHxS - Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid is part of the group of Perfluorochemicals (PFCs). PFHxS, PFOS and PFOA share similar chemical strucutre and uses (i.e, surface treatment agents for textiles, paper, and furniture etc. for its excellent waterproofing and oil-resistance performance). PFHxS have been detected in endangered species and the human blood of the general population and the response level for PFHxS is 20 ng/L. For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites: https://www.epa.gov/pfas .

(m) FAILURE TO MONITOR AS REQUIRED FOR DRINKING WATER STANDARDS DURING THE PAST YEAR AND WAS IN VIOLATION OF THE REGULATIONS - During February 2024, we did not monitor our raw groundwater sources in accordance with our State Board-approved Bacteriological Sampling Plan for coliform bacteria 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)	< = less than	uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)	NA = constituent not analyzed	pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
ug/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)	ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit	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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-5)

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 is occurring in 2023-2025 with the Fifth UCMR (UCMR-5). **In 2024, Tract 180 Mutual Water Company began monitoring 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.

FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR5)

Monitored in 2024	AVERAGE	RANGE	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL) (ug/L)	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CHEMICALS PARAMETERS				
perfluorohexanoic (PFHXA)				
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)				
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)				
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)				

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 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.

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

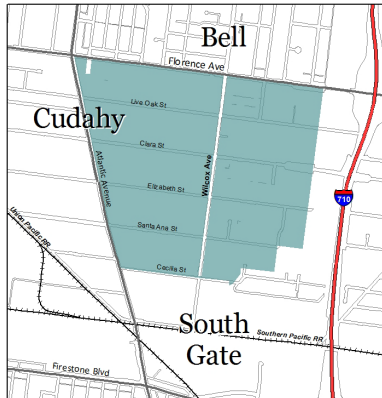
State Water System ID#: 1910159

Date distributed: [5/1/24]

LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA DE TRACT 180

INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR de 2024

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe, preparado en abril de 2025, es una instantánea de la calidad del agua del grifo que proporcionamos 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 de la llave proviene de las aguas subterráneas de uno o más pozos profundos. Estos pozos abastecen nuestra área de servicio que muestra el mapa adjunto. La calidad del agua que llega a su hogar se presenta 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, la Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado (State Water Board) regula la calidad del agua de beber siguiendo normas que sean al menos tan estrictas como las normas USEPA'S. Historicamente, los estándares 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.

Con el fin de garantizar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la USEPA y la Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado (Consejo de Estado) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos de Estados Unidos y la ley de California también establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada que brindan 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:

- <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>
(el sitio Web del USEPA)
- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certification/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. La Compañía de Agua de Tract 180 Mutual 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 Tract 180 condujo una valoración de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2003. El abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas es considerado mas vulnerable a estaciones de gasolina; a químicos, procesos petroleros, y almacenaje; a talleres automotrices; a estacionamientos; y a estaciones históricas de gasolina. Una copia de la valoración aprobada puede ser obtenida por participio pasado petición a la oficina.

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

El público puede asistir a las reuniones mensuales de la Junta el cuarto lunes de cada mes a la 1:00 p. m. en 4544 Florence Avenue, Cudahy, CA 90201.

¿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 George Perez a (323) 771-6682.

Algunas extremidades provechosas de la conservación del agua

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 · Apagan el echar agua cuando usted cepilla sus dientes – salvan hasta 3 galones por día

Los - Utilice un cabezal de ducha eficiente en agua. Son económicos, fáciles de instalar y pueden ahorrarle hasta 750 galones por mes.

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

Sitio web de la compañía de agua Tract 180:

www.tract180water.com

INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE SOBRE EL AGUA POTABLE

(Las siguientes dos oraciones están en español transmitiendo información sobre la importancia de este aviso. Traducido al inglés, se leería de la siguiente manera: [Este aviso contiene información importante sobre su agua potable, por favor lea el aviso en español si está incluido.

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

NO SE CUMPLEN LOS REQUISITOS DE MONITOREO PARA EL TRACTO 180 MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

Nuestro sistema de agua no monitoreó como se requiere para los estándares de agua potable durante el año pasado y, por lo tanto, violó las regulaciones. A pesar de que esta falla no fue una emergencia, como nuestros clientes, tienen derecho a saber qué deben hacer, qué sucedió y qué hicimos para corregir esta situación.

Estamos obligados a monitorear su agua potable en busca de contaminantes específicos de forma regular. Los resultados de los monitoreos regulares son un indicador de si nuestra agua potable cumple o no con los estándares de salud. Durante febrero de 2024, no monitoreamos nuestras fuentes de agua subterránea cruda de acuerdo con nuestro Plan de Emplazamiento de Muestreo Bacteriológico aprobado por la Junta Estatal para detectar bacterias coliformes y, por lo tanto, no podemos estar seguros de la calidad de nuestra agua potable durante ese tiempo.

¿Qué debo hacer?

- No hay nada que deba hacer en este momento.
- Marzo 2024

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

- Si tiene problemas de salud relacionados con el consumo de esta agua, es posible que desee consultar a su médico.

¿¿Qué pasó? ¿Qué se está haciendo?

"Desde entonces, hemos tomado las muestras requeridas, como se describe en la última columna de la tabla anterior. Las muestras mostraron que estamos cumpliendo con los estándares de agua potable. Aunque las muestras mensuales de rutina en las fuentes de agua subterránea no se recolectaron en febrero, todas las muestras recolectadas durante ese tiempo en el sistema de distribución estaban ausentes para bacterias coliformes.

Para obtener más información, comuníquese con George Perez o Luis Rodriguez al (323) 771-6682 o 4544 E. Florence Avenue, Cudahy, CA 90201.

Comparta esta información con todas las demás personas que beben esta agua, especialmente con aquellas que pueden no haber recibido este aviso directamente (por ejemplo, personas en apartamentos, hogares de ancianos, escuelas y negocios). Puede hacerlo publicando este aviso público en un lugar público o distribuyendo copias en mano o por correo.

Requisitos de notificación secundaria

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

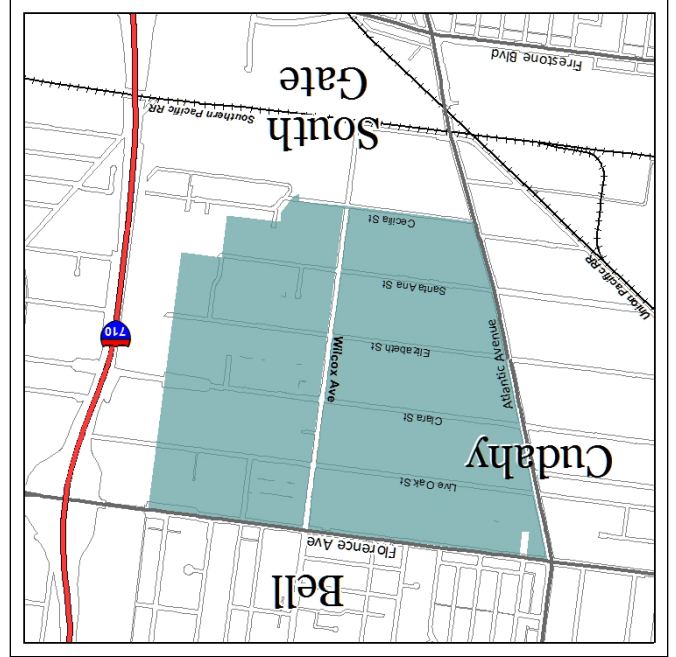
- **ESCUELAS:** Debe notificar a los empleados de la escuela, a los estudiantes y a los padres (si los estudiantes son menores de edad).
- **PROPIETARIOS O ADMINISTRADORES DE PROPIEDADES RESIDENCIALES DE ALQUILER** (incluyendo Hogares de ancianos y centros de atención): Debe notificar a los inquilinos.
- **PROPIETARIOS, ADMINISTRADORES U OPERADORES DE PROPIEDADES COMERCIALES:** Deben Notifique a los empleados de los negocios ubicados en la propiedad.

Este aviso le está siendo enviado por Tract 180 Mutual Water Company

State Water System ID#: 1910159

Fecha de distribución: [[5/1/24](#)]

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) 771-6682.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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TRACT 180 MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
4544 FLORENCE AVENUE
CUDAHY, CALIFORNIA 90201