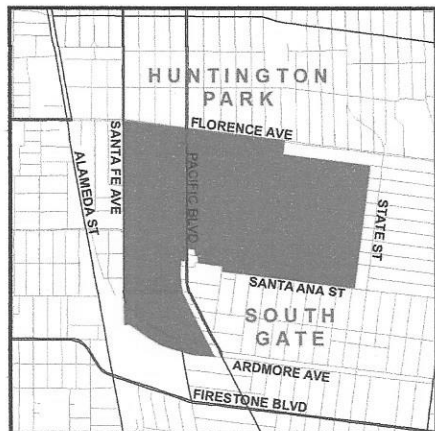


WALNUT PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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



Where Does My Tap Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from local, deep groundwater wells located in our service area. These wells supply our service area shown on the adjacent

map. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (State 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 nonenforceable. 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, 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. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 Federal EPA'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 service lines and home plumbing. Walnut Park 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 Federal EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

Walnut Park Mutual Water Company completed its source water assessment in 2001. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting the main office at (323) 585-7321 or sending a written request to 2460 East Florence Avenue, Walnut Park, CA 90255.

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

The public is welcome to attend the Annual Shareholders meeting located at 2460 East Florence Avenue, Walnut Park, CA 90255. Meeting will be held May 20, 2019 at 7:00 pm.

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. Martin Gonzalez or Eduardo Viramontes at (323) 585-7321.

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 while brushing your teeth and save 25 gallons a month.
- Visit <http://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

Visit us at www.wpmwc.org

WALNUT PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2018 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						MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (ug/l)	GROUNDWATER		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG			
	AVERAGE	RANGE					
	(a)	(e)					
INORGANICS							
Fluoride (mg/l)	Sampled from 2016 to 2018 (b)	0.36	0.33 - 0.40	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth	
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l)	(Sampled in 2014)	1.03	ND - 1.6	(f)	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.	
Nitrate (mg/l as N)		0.25	ND - 0.82	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use / septic tanks / sewage, natural erosion	
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Results are from 2013 to 2018) (b)							
Gross Alpha		3.7	3.4 - 4.0	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226		ND	ND	5 (d)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 228		ND	ND	20	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium		3.0	2.8-3.1		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 # POSITIVE					
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	>1 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment		
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Bacteria	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste		
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-			
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (e)							
AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG			
	AVERAGE	RANGE					
Trihalomethanes-THMs (ug/l)	5.6	1.4 - 11.9	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Haloacetic Acids (ug/l)	0.3	ND - 1.1	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.54	0.2 - 1.2	4.0 (f)	4.0 (g)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
AT THE TAP							
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		ACTION LEVEL	MCLG or PHG			
	90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL					
30 sites sampled in 2016	0.32 (h)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits		
Copper (mg/l)	0.0 (h)	0	1.5 AL	0.2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges		
Lead (ug/l)							
SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES							
Sampled in 2016-2018 (b)	GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG			
	AVERAGE	RANGE					
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.2	12.1 - 12.3	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water		
Chloride (mg/l)	24.7	23.0 - 26.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence		
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	563.3	550 - 580	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence		
Iron (ug/l)	73.3	ND - 220	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes		
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	1	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials		
Sulfate (mg/l)	79.7	76.0 - 83.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes		
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	343.3	330 - 350	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Turbidity (NTU)	0.69	ND - 1.8	5	-	Soil runoff		

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL	AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	SECONDARY	MCLG
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS				
Color (color units)	0.2	<3 - 10	15	-
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	<0.1 - 1.3	5 Units	-
				Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled in 2016-2018 (b)	AVERAGE	RANGE	GROUNDWATER
Alkalinity (mg/l)	180.0	160 - 190	
Calcium (mg/l)	57.0	53.0 - 61.0	
Magnesium (mg/l)	12.0	10.0 - 13.0	
pH (standard unit)	7.8	7.6 - 8.0	
Potassium (mg/l)	2.9	2.5 - 3.1	
Sodium (mg/l)	39.7	38 - 42	
Total Hardness (mg/l)	190.0	170 - 210	
	(MCL=None)		

FOOTNOTES

- Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in groundwater or surface water sources.
- Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.
- California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).
- Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
- Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
- There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

ABBREVIATIONS

AL = Regulatory Action Level
 < = less than
 NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
 SI = saturation index
 mg/l = milligrams per liter or (ppm) parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
 NA = constituent not analyzed
 pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
 us/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
 ND = constituent not detected at the testing limit
 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)

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary 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.

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-3)

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 2013-2015 with the third UCMR (UCMR-3). Walnut Park Mutual Water Company has monitored for a total of 21 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. 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.

THIRD UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR3)

Monitored in 2013-2014	AVERAGE	RANGE	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL	USE OR ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE
CHEMICALS PARAMETERS				
Chlorate (ug/l)	136.67	110 - 150	20 ug/l	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l)	0.58	0.52 - 0.64	0.03 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments; leather tanning and wood preservation.
Total Chromium (ug/l)	0.5	0.4 - 0.6	0.2 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments; leather tanning and wood preservation.
Molybdenum (ug/l)	9.45	9.1 - 9.8	1 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium (ug/l)	445.0	440 - 450	0.3 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emission.
Vanadium (ug/l)	2.7	2.5 - 2.8	0.2 ug/l	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.