

2019 Water Quality Report

DATA FOR 2018



City of
LA PALMA
Community Services
Department



Your 2019 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. **This year's report covers calendar year 2018 drinking water quality testing and reporting.** Your City of La Palma Community Services Department (City) vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the quality standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards.

In some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. For example, the Orange County Water District (OCWD), which manages the ground water basin, tests for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be

established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by OCWD for groundwater and the City for the water distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated contaminants.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.



The Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concern

Sources of Supply

The City's water supply is groundwater managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD). Groundwater comes from a natural underground aquifer that is replenished with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall, and imported water. The groundwater basin is 350 square miles and lies beneath north and central Orange County from Irvine to the Los Angeles County border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean. More than 20 cities and retail water districts draw from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses.

Orange County's Water Future

For years Orange County has enjoyed an abundant and seemingly endless supply of high-quality water. However, as water demand continues to increase statewide, we must be even more conscientious about our water supply and maximize the efficient use of this precious natural resource.

OCWD and MWDOD work cooperatively to evaluate new and innovative water management and supply development programs, including water reuse and recycling, wetlands expansion, recharge facility construction, ocean and brackish water desalination, surface storage, and water use efficiency programs. These efforts are helping to enhance long-term countywide water reliability and water quality.



A healthy water future for Orange County rests on finding and developing new water supplies, as well as protecting and improving the quality of the water that we have today. Your local and regional water agencies are committed to making the necessary investments today in new water management projects to ensure an abundant and high-quality water supply for our future.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 at (800) 426-4791.

About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City 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 on the internet at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact the Community Services Department at (714) 690-3310.

The City Council meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers located at 7822 Walker Street, La Palma, California 90623. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the USEPA hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Federal and State Water Quality Regulations

— Water Quality Issues that Could Affect Your Health —

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. Disinfection was a major factor in reducing waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of drinking water treatment today.

Chlorine disinfection has almost completely eliminated from our lives the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. Chlorine is added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well). Enough chlorine is added so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipes. This “residual” chlorine

helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

However chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which may pose health risks. A major challenge is how to balance the risks from microbial pathogens and DBPs. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied DBPs found in drinking water treated with chlorine. In 1979, the USEPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion as an annual running average. Effective in January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the total THM maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. Your drinking water complies with the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Stage 2 of the regulation was finalized by USEPA in 2006, which further controls allowable levels of DBPs in drinking water without compromising disinfection itself. A required distribution system evaluation was completed in 2008 and a Stage 2 monitoring plan has been approved by DDW. Full Stage 2 compliance began in 2012.



What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **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.
- **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.
- **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

How are Contaminants Measured?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.



2018 City of La Palma Drinking Water Quality – Local Groundwater

| Chemical | MCL | PHG, or (MCLG) | Average Local Groundwater | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Typical Source of Chemical |
|---|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|
| Radiologicals – Tested in 2014 | | | | | | |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | <1 | ND – 1.25 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2017 and 2018 | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | 5.7 | 4 – 8.2 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2 | 1 | 0.44 | 0.43 – 0.44 | No | Water Additive for Dental Health |
| Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2017 and 2018 | | | | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 16.2 | 14.1 – 18.2 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Manganese (ppb) | 50* | n/a | 45.7 | 37.7 – 52.2 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 3* | n/a | 1.5 | 1 – 2 | No | Naturally-occurring Organic Materials |
| Specific Conductance (µmho/cm) | 1,600* | n/a | 478 | 444 – 511 | No | Substances that Form Ions in Water |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 49.2 | 42.6 – 55.8 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1,000* | n/a | 303 | 278 – 328 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5* | n/a | 0.15 | 0.1 – 0.2 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2017 | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 169 | 159 – 178 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Boron (ppm) | NL = 1 | n/a | <0.1 | ND – 0.1 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Calcium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 41.4 | 39.2 – 43.6 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Hardness, total (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 141 | 131 – 150 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Hardness, total (grains/gallon) | Not Regulated | n/a | 8.3 | 7.7 – 8.8 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Magnesium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 9 | 8 - 10 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| pH (pH units) | Not Regulated | n/a | 7.8 | 7.7 – 7.9 | n/a | Hydrogen Ion Concentration |
| Potassium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 2.1 | 1.9 – 2.3 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 48.5 | 43.7 – 53.3 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; ND = not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; NL = Notification Level; n/a = not applicable *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

Arsenic Advisory

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic of 10 micrograms per liter, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Additional information on arsenic is available from the EPA website, www.epa.gov/safewater/arsenic.



Immunocompromised People



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk to infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

How to Read Your Water Meter

Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cement cover. Remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver in the hole in the lid and then carefully lift the cover. The meter reads straight across, like the odometer on your car. Read only the black numbers (075.50).



If you are trying to determine if you have a leak, turn off all the water in your home, both indoor and outdoor faucets, and then check the leak indicator faucet icon. If the icon is illuminated, that indicates a leak between the meter and your plumbing system.

To activate the Neptune E-Coder water meter - After the cover is opened, shine a flashlight on the photoelectric eye to activate the screen.

A Water Meter Reading - The number shown indicates all water that has passed through the meter in its lifetime. To know how much water is used in a given period, subtract the last reading from the current total (you'll need to take two readings or look at your last billing statement). The difference is the amount of water used.

Rate of Flow - A second reading, the "Rate," will be displayed alternately with the Meter Reading. "Rate" is the amount of water (in gallons per minute) passing through the meter at that moment. It can be used for leak detection. If all water is shut off and a rate is observed, this means water is flowing through the meter.

2018 City of La Palma Distribution System Water Quality

| Aesthetic Quality | MCL (MRDL/MRDLG) | Average Amount | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | 9 | 4.9 – 9.7 | No | Byproducts of chlorine disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | 1 | ND – 1.5 | No | Byproducts of chlorine disinfection |
| Chlorine Residual (ppm) | (4 / 4) | 0.53 | 0.24 – 1.1 | No | Disinfectant added for treatment |
| Aesthetic Quality | | | | | |
| Color (color units) | 15* | 6 | ND – 11 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 3* | 1.1 | 1 – 2 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5* | 0.65 | ND – 1.6 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; five locations are tested weekly for color, odor and turbidity. **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

| Action Level (AL) | Public Health Goal | 90 th Percentile Value | Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites | AL Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0.2 | 1 / 44 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.19 | 1 / 44 | Corrosion of household plumbing |

Forty-four residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap during 2018. Lead was detected in six home; one exceeded the regulatory Action Level. Copper was detected in 24 homes; one exceeded the AL. A regulatory AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

In 2018, two schools submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

City of La Palma Water Quality

Monitoring Requirements Violation

Our water system violated a drinking water monitoring requirement in February of this year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the 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 month of February 2019 we did not complete all monitoring for disinfection byproducts (TTHM/HAA5) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your water during that time. The next scheduled tests were conducted with no water quality issues detected.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done?

The City is required to collect eight quarterly samples for TTHM/HAA5 monitoring at various locations around the City. In January 2019 the City changed the water quality laboratory it uses for water sampling. During the first week of February 2019, the new lab inadvertently omitted taking samples from six locations: 5162 Andrew Drive, 8031 Sundance Lane, 8002 Redford Lane, 5062 La Palma Avenue, 7111 Walker Street, and Valley View Street and Edison Right of Way.

Staff responsible for collecting water quality samples have since reviewed and been trained on the City's water quality monitoring requirements and scheduling.

For more information, please contact Jake Chavira at (714) 690-3310, or you may write him at 7821 Walker Street, La Palma, California 90623.

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 notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general, especially the drought and conservation. Some good sites to begin your own research are:

City of La Palma:

www.CityofLaPalma.org

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

www.epa.gov/safewater

California Department of Water Resources:

www.water.ca.gov

Drought and Water Conservation Tips:

www.BeWaterWise.com

www.SaveOurWater.com

Rebate Information, Water Saving Resources:

www.OCWaterSmart.com

Source Water Assessments

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in December 2002. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: drinking water treatment plants, high density housing, motor pools, repair shops, storm drain discharge points, utility stations – maintenance areas, and water supply wells.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, California 92707.

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City at (714) 690-3310.

You Can Depend On Us to Deliver Quality Water



Turn the tap and the water flows, as if by magic. Or so it seems. The reality is considerably different, however. Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers is a scientific and engineering feat that requires considerable effort and talent to ensure the water is always there, always safe to drink.

Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment and distribution operators must be licensed and are required to complete on-the-job training and technical education before becoming a state certified operator.

Our licensed water professionals have an understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, and engineering. Some of the tasks

they complete on a regular basis include:

- ◆ Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- ◆ Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- ◆ Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- ◆ Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- ◆ Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So, the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind every drop.

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Customer Service Representative. Telefono: (714) 690-3310.

이 보고서에는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.



City of La Palma

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