

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY
-2003 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT-**

**This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

此份有关你的食水报告, 内有重要资料和讯息, 请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

The source of water provided to all customers except in a portion of the City of Montebello south of the Pomona Freeway and customers in the Whittier/Santa Fe Springs area south of Beverly Boulevard is groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin. The source of water provided to customers in the Whittier/Santa Fe Springs area south of Beverly Boulevard is groundwater from the Main San Gabriel and/or Central Basin. The source of water provided to customers in the City of Montebello south of the Pomona Freeway is surface water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and is shown as Surface Water in this report.

All water samples are collected by state-certified employees of the water company or independent engineering firms. Samples are analyzed by certified independent laboratories and the results are forwarded to the California Department of Health Services. The water supplied by San Gabriel Valley Water Company meets all state and federal safe drinking water standards.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - GROUNDWATER

Microbiological

Water Quality Constituent	Units	PHG or MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected	Sample Year	Likely Source Of Detected Constituent
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	0	(a)	0.5%	2003	Naturally present in the environment

Radiochemicals

Water Quality Constituent	Units	PHG or MCLG	MCL	Range	Average	Sample Year	Likely Source Of Detected Constituent
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	NS	15	1.7 - 6.3	3.4	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon	pCi/L	NS	NS	105 - 387	226	1999	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganics

Arsenic	ppb	NS	50	ND - 3.0	ND	2003	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	1	ND - 0.1	ND	2003	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.2 - 0.6	0.3	2003	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	2.7 - 12.3	7.7	2003	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organics

Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	0	5	ND - 2.0	ND	2003	Discharge from industry, factories, landfills, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene	ppb	0.8	5	ND - 0.9	ND	2003	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Carbon Tetrachloride	ppt	100	500	ND - 700	ND	2003	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)

Chloride	ppm	NS	500	14 - 90	38	2003	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color	units	NS	15	<3	<3	2003	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness (CaCo ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	170 - 330	220	2003	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Odor---Threshold	units	NS	3	1	1	2003	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	12 - 89	37	2003	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	NS	1600	410 - 960	596	2003	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	27 - 150	68	2003	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	230 - 600	360	2003	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (b)	units	NS	5	0.1 - 0.7	0.1	2003	Soil runoff

Additional Constituents (Unregulated)

pH	units	NS	NS	7.4 - 8.0	7.6	2003	Unknown
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	48 - 100	66	2003	Unknown
Hexavalent Chromium (c)	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 6.0	3.1	2003	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	0.9 - 4.3	2.8	2003	Unknown
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	11.0 - 19.0	13.9	2003	Unknown

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - SURFACE WATER

Clarity

Water Quality Constituent	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Likely Source Of Detected Constituent
Turbidity (d)	NTU %	TT = 5.0	N/A	0.09	N/A	Soil runoff
		TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.5	N/A	100% (e)	N/A	

Microbiological

Water Quality Constituent	Units	PHG or MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected	Sample Year	Likely Source Of Detected Constituent
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	0	(a)	0.02%	2003	Naturally present in the environment

Radiochemicals

Water Quality Constituent	Units	PHG or MCLG	MCL	Range	Average	Sample Year	Likely Source Of Detected Constituent
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	NS	15	1.57 - 4.30	2.40	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	0	50	ND - 5.1	ND	2003	Decay of natural/manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	0	20	ND - 3.0	ND	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon	pCi/L	NS	NS	ND - 119	ND	2000	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganics

Fluoride	ppm	1	2	ND - 0.20	0.15	2003	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10 (f)	ND - 1.3	0.5	2003	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)

Chloride	ppm	NS	500	67 - 103	79	2003	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color	units	NS	15	<3	<3	2003	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness (CaCo3)	ppm	NS	NS	111 - 194	164	2003	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Odor---Threshold	units	NS	3	1	1	2003	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	58 - 82	69	2003	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	NS	1600	541 - 799	679	2003	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	41 - 138	111	2003	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	291 - 458	387	2003	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (monthly)	units	NS	5	0.1 - 2.3	0.2	2003	Soil runoff

Additional Constituents (Unregulated)

Alkalinity	ppm	NS	NS	79 - 102	92	2003	Unknown
Boron	ppm	NS	NS	0.11 - 0.16	0.14	2003	Unknown
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	24 - 44	37	2003	Unknown
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	12.5 - 20.5	17.5	2003	Unknown
pH	units	NS	NS	8.07 - 8.20	8.15	2003	Unknown
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	2.6 - 3.9	3.2	2003	Unknown
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	NS	1.7 - 2.7	2.1	2003	Unknown

DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Groundwater

Water Quality Constituent	Units	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	Range	Average	Sample Year	Likely Source Of Detected Constituent
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NS	60	ND - 9.5	7.7	1997-98	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetenitriles	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 1.0	0.1	1997-98	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Halides	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 143.0	91.5	1997-98	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NS	80	5.3 - 21.7	12.8	2003	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	ppm	[4]	[4]	0.3 - 1.6	.7	2003	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorate	ppb	NS	NS	37 - 137	66	1997-98	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Surface Water

Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NS	100	56.2 - 101.3	78.4	2003	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	ppm	[4]	[4]	1.0 - 2.6	2.1	2003	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring was completed. The following table summarizes the results of the groundwater and surface water monitoring.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING (Groundwater, 50 SAMPLES TAKEN)

Water Quality Constituent	Units	Action Level	Sample Year	90th Percentile	Number Of Samples Exceeding The Action Level	Likely Source Of Detected Constituent
Lead	ppb	15	2002	2	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	2002	220	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING (Surface Water, 20 SAMPLES TAKEN)

Water Quality Constituent	Units	Action Level	Sample Year	90th Percentile	Number Of Samples Exceeding The Action Level	Likely Source Of Detected Constituent
Lead	ppb	15	2001	2	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	2001	34	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

The EPA and California Department of Health Services require that San Gabriel Valley Water Company provide the following information:

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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, such as 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, 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, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The California Department of Health Services' regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

San Gabriel Valley Water Company completed groundwater source assessments in 2002. Groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to discharge from industry, factories, landfills, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, gas stations, high density housing, fleet truck and bus terminals, underground storage tanks, and sewer collection systems. All groundwater sources are treated and/or disinfected prior to entry into the distribution system. Copies of the groundwater source assessments are available for review at San Gabriel Valley Water Company's main office.

Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC): In 2003 an exceedance of the CTC MCL occurred for approximately 2 hours. The facility was immediately shut down, repairs to control systems were made and all treatment and alarm operations were verified. The Department of Health Services has stated some people who use water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radon: Radon is a naturally occurring gas formed from the normal decay of uranium. It is colorless, odorless, tasteless, chemically inert and radioactive. Radon can be found virtually everywhere on earth. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that 226 PicoCuries in water can transfer to approximately 0.0226 PicoCuries in indoor air and recommends that homeowners take action to reduce their indoor air radon levels if they are 4 PicoCuries or higher. The average outdoor radon level is 0.4 PicoCuries. To obtain information on radon in your home, call the California Department of Health Services Radon Information line at 1-800-745-7236.

Additional Water Quality Information

In addition to the constituents listed in this report, San Gabriel Valley Water Company conducted monitoring for 62 additional constituents and the results show none of those constituents detected in the water. Included in this additional monitoring were constituents for which the California Department of Health Services and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have not yet set standards. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data though representative, are more than one year old. For additional water quality information, contact: Robert K. Young, Water Quality Superintendent at (626) 448-6183, or write to San Gabriel Valley Water Company, Post Office Box 6010, El Monte, California 91734-2010.

This report is posted on the internet at www.sgywater.com

Definitions and Footnotes:

MCL = (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG = (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL = (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG = (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

PHG = (Public Health Goal): 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.

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

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

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

pCi/L = pico Curies per Liter

NS = No Standard

ND = None Detected

ppm = parts per million

ppb = parts per billion

< = less than

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

(a) = When 40 or more routine samples are collected per month, no more than 5% of the samples may be total coliform positive.

(b) = Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

(c) = These constituents were analyzed from wellhead monitoring pursuant to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation.

(d) = Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Metropolitan Water District monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system.

(e) = 100% of the turbidity samples taken during 2003 were less than the MCL of 0.3 NTU.

(f) = State MCL is 45 mg/L as Nitrate, which equals 10.16 mg/L as N