

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY
-ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT-
-YEAR 2012-**

**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 San Gabriel Valley Water Company's customers, except those located in the Whittier/Santa Fe Springs area, was groundwater produced from the Main San Gabriel Basin. The source of water provided to customers in the Whittier/Santa Fe Springs area south of Beverly Boulevard may be a blend of groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin and the Central Basin.

All water samples are collected by state-certified employees of the water company or independent engineering firms. Samples are analyzed by state-certified independent laboratories and the results are forwarded to the California Department of Public Health. The following report provides detailed information about the quality of the water delivered to customers. The water supplied by San Gabriel Valley Water Company complies with all state and federal safe drinking water standards and regulations.

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) | 0.82% | 2012 | 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 | (0) | 15 | ND - 8.4 | 3.4 | 2012 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Inorganics | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-------|------|-----------|-----|------|---|
| Aluminum | ppb | 600 | 1000 | ND | ND | 2012 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Arsenic | ppb | 0.004 | 10 | ND - 3 | ND | 2012 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | ppb | 2000 | 1000 | ND - 160 | ND | 2012 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | ppm | 1 | 2 | 0.3 - 0.9 | 0.5 | 2012 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate as NO3 | ppm | 45 | 45 | 3 - 35 | 15 | 2012 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| NO2 + NO3 as N | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.7 - 8 | 3 | 2012 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate | ppb | 6 | 6 | ND - 20 | ND | 2012 | Discharge from aerospace or other industrial operations |

| Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards) | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----|------|-----------|-----|------|--|
| Chloride | ppm | NS | 500 | 18 - 200 | 47 | 2012 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Color | units | NS | 15 | <3 | <3 | 2012 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Hardness (CaCO3) | ppm | NS | NS | 150 - 260 | 225 | 2012 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor--Threshold | units | NS | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2012 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Sodium | ppm | NS | NS | 11 - 81 | 31 | 2012 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | µmho/cm | NS | 1600 | 410 - 970 | 587 | 2012 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate | ppm | NS | 500 | ND - 71 | 46 | 2012 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | NS | 1000 | 210 - 540 | 339 | 2012 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (b) | units | NS | 5 | ND(c) | ND | 2012 | Soil runoff |

| Additional Constituents (Unregulated) | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|----|-----------|-----|------|---------|
| Alkalinity (CaCO3) | ppm | NS | NS | 140 - 210 | 184 | 2012 | Unknown |
| Calcium | ppm | NS | NS | 45 - 79 | 65 | 2012 | Unknown |
| Hexavalent Chromium | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 6.1 | 3.4 | 2012 | Unknown |
| Magnesium | ppm | NS | NS | 8 - 22 | 15 | 2012 | Unknown |
| pH | units | NS | NS | 7.5 - 7.9 | 7.7 | 2012 | Unknown |
| Potassium | ppm | NS | NS | 1.2 - 4.0 | 3.0 | 2012 | Unknown |

DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Groundwater

| Water Quality Constituent | Units | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | MCL [MRDL] | Range | Average | Sample Year | Likely Source of Detected Constituent |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | NS | 80 | ND - 5.2 | 1.9 | 2012 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | NS | 60 | ND - 1.7 | ND | 2012 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Disinfection Residual | ppm | [4] | [4] | 0.2 - 2.0 | 1.1 | 2012 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Chlorate | ppb | NS | NS | 91 - 400 | 185 | 2012 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring for the El Monte/Whittier system was completed in 2011 with the next samples to be taken in 2014. Lead and Copper monitoring for the Montebello system(d) was completed in 2010 with the next samples to be taken in 2013.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING (El Monte/Whittier System, 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 | 2011 | 2 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppb | 1300 | 2011 | 420 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING (Montebello System (d), 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 | 2010 | ND | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppb | 1300 | 2010 | 220 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA) AND CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH REQUIRE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY TO 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 USEPA'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, and mining.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. San Gabriel Valley 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/safewater/lead>.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/l may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic: While your drinking water complies with the federal and state standard for arsenic, 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.

Perchlorate: Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The California Department of Public Health regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Water Quality Information

San Gabriel Valley Water Company completed groundwater source assessments in 2002 and new assessments were completed in 2005 and 2008 for new sources added to the system. 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. Copies of the groundwater source assessments are available for review at San Gabriel Valley Water Company's main office. All groundwater sources are treated and disinfected before the water is distributed to the customers.

San Gabriel Valley Water Company's groundwater treatment plant located in Baldwin Park malfunctioned which allowed water containing perchlorate above the drinking water standard to enter the water system. On March 9th the treatment plant was taken out of service and field crews began immediate flushing operations to reduce perchlorate levels below the 6 parts per billion standard. Subsequent testing following the flushing operation showed perchlorate below the drinking water standard or not detected at all. San Gabriel Valley Water Company made public notification within 24 hours in local newspapers, television, and hand delivered to people served in the affected area. With the approval of the California Department of Public Health, modifications were made to the groundwater treatment plant to prevent this problem from occurring again.

In addition to the constituents listed in this report, San Gabriel Valley Water Company conducted monitoring for over 100 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 Public Health and USEPA 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: Oscar Ramos, General Superintendent at omramos@sgvwater.com or at (626) 448-6183, or write to San Gabriel Valley Water Company, Post Office Box 6010, El Monte, California 91734-2010.

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 USEPA.

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

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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.

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

pCi/L = picocuries 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) = 100% of the turbidity samples taken during 2012 were less than the MCL of 5.0 NTU.

(d) = The Montebello system is that portion of the City of Montebello south of the Pomona Freeway.

This report along with other important information can be found on the company's website at www.sgvwater.com