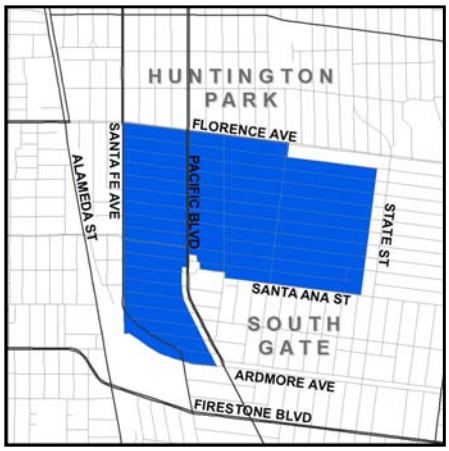
WALNUT PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm** (Federal Environmental Protection Agency web site)

- **www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml** (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 services 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 15, 2017 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 us at www.wpmwc.org

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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 AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	(a)	(a)			
INORGANICS Sampled from 2014 to 2016 (b)					
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.33	0.29 - 0.37	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l)	1.00	ND - 1.6	10.0	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)	ND	ND	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use / septic tanks / sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Results are from 2013 to 2016) (b)					
Gross Alpha	3.9	3.8 - 4.0	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	2.1	2.1	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	ND	ND	5 (d)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	ND	ND		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	3.0	2.8 - 3.1	20	0.5 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE # POSITIVE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE # POSITIVE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
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 AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	3.1	ND - 3.6	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	0	0	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.55	0.1 - 1.0	4.0 (f)	4.0 (g)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 30 sites sampled in 2016	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90%ile	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM # OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	ACTION LEVEL AL	MCLG or or PHG	
Copper (mg/l)	0.32 (h)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	0.0 (h)	0	15 AL	0.2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled in 2014-2016 (b)	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.2	11.9 - 12.4	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/l)	27.3	23.0 - 30.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	586.7	570 - 600	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	1	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	79.7	73.0 - 88.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	363.3	350.0 - 380.0	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.04	ND - 0.11	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Color (color units)	<3	<3	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	<0.1 - 0.4	5 Units	-	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled in 2014-2016 (b)

	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	190.0	190
Calcium (mg/l)	62.0	60.0 - 64.0
Magnesium (mg/l)	13.2	13.0 - 13.5
pH (standard unit)	7.8	7.4 - 8.0
Potassium (mg/l)	3.0	2.8 - 3.1
Sodium (mg/l) (MCL=None)	42.0	40.0 - 43.0
Total Hardness (mg/l) (MCL=None)	206.7	200 - 210

FOOTNOTES

(a) Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in groundwater or surface water sources.
(b) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.
(c) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).
(d) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
(e) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
(f) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
(g) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
(h) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.

ABBREVIATIONS

AL = Regulatory Action Level
< = less than
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
SI = saturation index
mg/l = milligrams per liter or 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 : Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-3)

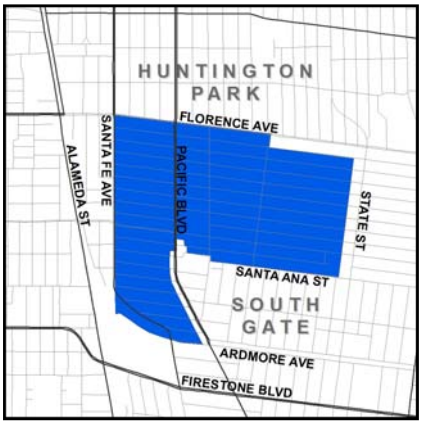
The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulations. Every five years, EPA identifies a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored for by the nation's water utilities over a three year period. This occured iin 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 occurence 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 CHEMICALS PARAMETERS	AVERAGE	RANGE	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL	USE OR ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE
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-occuring 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-occuring 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-occuring 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-occuring 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-occuring elemental metal; used as vandium pentoxide which is a chemcal intermediate and a catalyst.

LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA DE WALNUT PARK MUTUAL
INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR 2016

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una copia del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluímos 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 requisitios**.**



¿De Dónde Proviene el Agua que Tomo?

Su agua del grifo viene de pozos de agua subterránea locales, profundos localizados en nuestra área de servicio. Estos pozos suministran nuestra área de servicio mostrada en el mapa adyacente. La calidad de la agua subterránea entregada 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 de Protección Ambiental Federal (USEPA) limita la cantidad de ciertas sustancias permitidas en el agua del grifo. En California, el Tablero de Control de Recursos de Echar agua Estatal (Bordo Estatal) regula la calidad de agua del grifo haciendo cumplir límites que son al menos tan rigurosos como el USEPA'S. Históricamente, los límites de California son más rigurosos 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 requireren 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 realizen 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 puenden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbiales como los viruses 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 applicación y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales puenden ocurrir naturalmente o que puenden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

Para asegurarse que el agua potable sea saludable, el USEPA y el Tablero de Control de Recursos de Echar agua Estatal (Bordo Estatal) prescriben el reglamento o reglamentación que limita la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el echar agua proporcionado por sistemas de echar agua públicos. Las regulaciones de CDPH también establecen límites para contaminantes en el echar agua embotellado que debe proporcionar 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:

- http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm (página federal de la USEPA)
- www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml (sitio Web 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. Parque de Nuez la Compañía de Agua Mutua 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 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 agua para beber o cocinarse. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su agua, usted puede desear hacer probar su 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 imunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimoterapia cancerosa; personas que tienen órganos transplantados, o personas con SIDA o desordenes imunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente suseptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guias 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 Walnut Park Mutual condujo una valoración de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2001. El abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas es considerado más vulnerable a estaciones de gasolina. Una copia de la valoración aprobada puede ser obtenida llamando a Martín González or Eduardo Viramontes al (323) 585-7321.

¿ Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar ?
El público está invitado a asistir a la reunión anual de accionistas ubicada en 2460 Avenida East Florence, Walnut Park, CA 90255. Reunión se llevará a cabo 15 de mayo 2017 a las 7:00 pm.

¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?
Si usted tiene preguntas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor llame a Martin Gonzales o Eduardo Viramontes al (323) 585-7321.

Algunas Puntas de Conservación de Agua Provechosas

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 cepillando sus dientes y salvan 25 galones por mes.

Visítenos en www.wpmwc.org

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.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Walnut Park 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. On October 26, 2016, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for bacteria. We failed to have the weekly routine bacteriological samples analyzed by the State Board certified laboratory 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*
Bacteria	Four (4) samples every week	Five (5)	October 26, 2016	Five (5) samples are taken and picked up weekly every Wednesday.

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

On Wednesday October 26, 2016, Clinical Laboratory of San Bernardino, Inc. arrived at Walnut Park Mutual Water Company for the scheduled weekly pickup of 5 water samples upon dropping off a tray of new empty bottles. The driver inadvertently failed to take the current week samples back to Clinical Laboratory. This error was not discovered by Walnut Park Mutual Water staff until November 2, 2016.

The following changes have been instituted to ensure the weekly samples are picked up as scheduled.

1. The weekly pickup day for water samples was changed from Wednesday to Tuesday to allow more time to discover and remedy any potential errors.

2. Clinical Laboratory of San Bernardino was informed by management of our policy requiring the driver to sign for pickups and for our staff to countersign as confirmation ensuring the Chain of Custody.

3. Our water samples will be kept for pickup in a clearly visible and consistent place to avoid confusion with empty sample bottles.

For more information, please contact Mr. Martin Gonzalez at (323)-585-7321 or Walnut Park Mutual Water Company, 2460 East Florence Avenue, Walnut Park, California 90255.

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 Walnut Park Mutual Water Company.

State Water System ID#: 1910169. Date distributed: May 1, 2017.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español, llame a (323) 585-7321.

WALNUT PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

2460 EAST FLORENCE AVENUE

WALNUT PARK, CA 90255