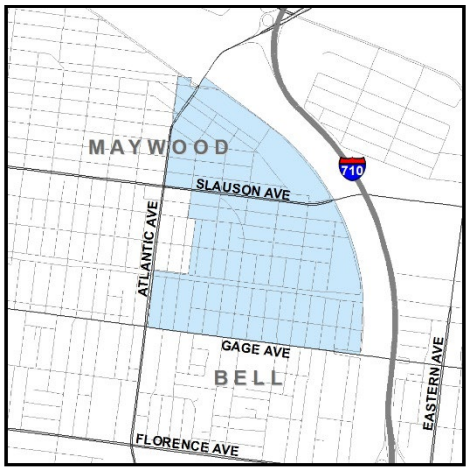
# MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY NUMBER 3
# DBA, TRI-CITY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
# 2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report, prepared in March 2026, is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. 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 U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA'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 non-enforceable. 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. Exceedance 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 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 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, 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations 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 (1-800-426-4791). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- **https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information** (USEPA's web site)

- **https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html** (State Water 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. Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Source Water Assessment

Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3 conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2001.

Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to chemical/petroleum processing/storage, chemical/petroleum pipelines, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, plastics/synthetics producers, parks, known contaminant plumes, confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, automobile body shops, automobile repair shops, electrical/electronic manufacturing, machine shops, photo processing/printing, furniture repair/manufacturing, home manufacturing, hardware/lumber/parts stores, parking lots/malls with more than 50 spaces, freeways/state highways, railroads, roads/streets, monitoring wells/test holes, automobile gas stations, high density housing (> 1 house/0.5 acre), medical/dental offices/clinics, apartments and condominiums, wood preserving/treating, and wood/pulp/paper processing and mills. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting Ms. Veronica Headley at (323) 560-3657.

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

Shareholders are welcome to attend the Board meetings held the last Tuesday of each month at 4:00 pm at 6151 Heliotrope Ave. Maywood, CA 90270. Check website for changes.

## 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 Ms. Veronica Headley at (323) 560-3657.

## 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

- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.

- Visit http://www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

**www.maywoodmutualwatercompanyno3.com**

# MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY NUMBER 3
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# 2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations. The State allows the Water Company to monitor 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) Sampled in 2025 | GROUNDWATER AVERAGE | GROUNDWATER RANGE | PRIMARY MCL | MCLG or PHG | MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | 0.10 | ND - 0.69 | 5 | 0.06 (a) | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) **(c)** | 1.43 | ND - 2.8 | 5 | 1.7 (a) | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| **INORGANICS** Sampled in 2023 - 2025 (b) | | | | | |
| Aluminum (mg/L) | 0.01 | ND - 0.07 | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes. |
| Arsenic (ug/l) | 0.43 | ND - 1.3 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass/electronics production wastes. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Barium (mg/L) | 0.09 | 0.05 - 0.11 | 1 | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (mg/l) | 0.29 | 0.23 - 0.33 | 2.0 | 1 (a) | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l) **(j)** | 0.7 | ND - 2.5 | 10 | 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) | 1.4 | ND - 2.1 | 10 | 10 (a) | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion |
| Perchlorate (ug/l) | ND | ND | 6 | 6 | Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts. |
| **RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l)** (results are from 2023-2025) (b) | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | ND | ND | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 | ND | ND | 5 (d) | 0.05 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | ND | ND | | 0.019 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | ND | ND | 20 | 0.5 | Erosion of natural deposits |

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

| MICROBIALS | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE # POSITIVE | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE OF # 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 | - | - | |

| | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE | PRIMARY MCL | MCLG or PHG | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity (NTU) | 0.2 | <0.1 - 3.1 | TT | - | Soil runoff |

| DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS (e) | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE | PRIMARY MCL | MCLG or PHG | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l) | 24.1 | 0.0 - 20.5 | 80 | - | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids - HAAs (µg/l) | 3.4 | 0 | 60 | - | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l) | 0.9 | 0.4 - 1.4 | 4.0 (f) | 4.0 (g) | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

| AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 20 sites sampled in 2025 | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90th PERCENTILE | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE THE AL | ACTION LEVEL AL | MCLG or PHG | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (mg/l) | 0.10 (h) | 0 | 1.3 AL | 0.3 (a) | Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (µg/l) | ND (h) | 0 | 15 AL | 0.2 (a) | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; industrial manufacturer discharges; erosion of natural deposits |

## SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

| Sampled in 2023-2025 (b) | GROUNDWATER | | SECONDARY | MCLG | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AVERAGE | RANGE | MCL | or PHG | |
| Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity) | 12.5 | 12.5 - 12.6 | Non-corrosive | - | Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water |
| Chloride (mg/l) | 62.7 | 57.0 - 73.0 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence |
| Color (color units) | 3.3 | ND - 10 | 15 | - | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | 710 | 600 - 790 | 1,600 | - | Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence |
| Iron (ug/l) | 50.7 | ND - **370** | 300 | - | Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes |
| Manganese (µg/l) | 22 | 10.0 - 28.0 | 50 | - | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | ND | ND | 3 | - | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Sulfate (mg/l) | 93.3 | 40 - 130 | 500 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l) | 463.3 | 360 - 530 | 1,000 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 0.33 | 0.20 - 0.45 | 5 | - | Soil runoff |
| Zinc (mg/l | 0.02 | ND - 0.03 | 5 | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

## SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

| GENERAL | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | SECONDARY | MCLG | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS | AVERAGE | RANGE | MCL | or PHG | |
| Color (color units) | <3 | <3 - 10.0 | 15 | - | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3 | - | Naturally-occurring organic materials |

## ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

| Sampled in 2023-2025 (b) | GROUNDWATER | |
|---|---|---|
| | AVERAGE | RANGE |
| Alkalinity (mg/l) | 200 | 190 - 210 |
| Calcium (mg/l) | 66 | 43.2 - 79.8 |
| **1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) (i)** | **4.4** | **4.0 - 4.7** |
| Magnesium (mg/l) | 15.4 | 11.2 - 18.8 |
| pH (standard unit) | 8.0 | 7.9 - 8.1 |
| Potassium (mg/l) | 3.5 | 3.1- 3.6 |
| Sodium (mg/l) | 56.7 | 50.0 - 65.0 |
| Total Hardness (mg/l) | 228.3 | 154 - 277 |

## FOOTNOTES

**(a)** California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).

**(b)** Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.

**(c)** While two wells had detections for TCE in 2025, the sampling average for the wells remains below the MCL with no violation and this well system continues to monitor samples on a monthly basis for one of the wells and quarterly for the other wells to ensure compliance. The MCL for Trichloroethylene is 5 ug/l.

**(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.

**(i) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in one well in 2025. Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.**

**(j) Hexavalent Chromium** (CR-6) was detected in several wells in 2025 but did not exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ug/l. Pursuant to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs), the DLR for Hexavalent Chromium is 0.0001 mg/L or 0.1 ug/L. Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3 monitors for Hexavalent Chromium.

## Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Sampled in 2025 - Analyzed by EPA Method 533 Minimum Reporting Level = **(MRL)**

| NL = Notification Level | | AVERAGE | RANGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS) (ng/l) NL==3 ng/L | MRL = 0.003 ug/L | 2.8 | ND - 6.9 |
| PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA) (ng/l) | MRL = 0.003 ug/L | 1.2 | ND - 2.8 |
| PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) (ng/l) NL=6.5 ng/L | MRL = 0.004 ug/L | 14.8 | ND - 32 |
| PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) (ng/l) NL=5.1 ng/L | MRL = 0.004 ug/L | 4.0 | ND - 8.9 |
| PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHPA) (ng/l) | MRL = 0.003 ug/L | 0.5 | ND - 2.1 |

**Notification of PFOA/PFOS**: PFOA and PFOS are manmade fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). These substances have been synthesized for water and lipid resistance and have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes. PFAS are resistant to degradation and do not break down in the environment.

In May 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) issued a lifetime health advisory for PFOS and PFOA for drinking water, advising municipalities that they should notify their customers of the presence of levels over 70 parts per trillion (PPT) or nanograms per liter (NG/) in community water supplies. In August 2019, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), revised the notification levels to 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA. The single health advisory response level (for the combined values of PFOS and PFOA) remained at 70 ppt. On February 6, 2020, DDW issued updated drinking water response levels of 10 ppt for PFOA and 40 ppt for PFOS based on a running four-quarter average. In 2021, DDW issued a notification level for PFBS of 500 ppt and for PFHxS of 3 ppt.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes)." Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] has a notification level of 500 ng/L (ppt). Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.

## ABBREVIATIONS

**NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units
**mg/l** = milligrams per liter or (ppm) parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
**ND** = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
**SI** = saturation index
**pCi/l** = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
**uS/cm =** microSiemens per centimeter
**<** = less than
**NA** = constituent not analyzed
**ng/l** = nanograms per liter or (ppt) parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)
**µg/l** = micrograms per liter or (ppb) 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.

**Notification Level (NL):** The level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required. A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant.

**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 Standards (PDWS)**: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Water Standards (SDWS)**: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-5)

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 is occurring in 2023-2025 with the Fifth UCMR (UCMR-5). **In 2025, the Maywood Mutual Water Company No. 3 monitored a total of 30 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well.** 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.

## FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR5)

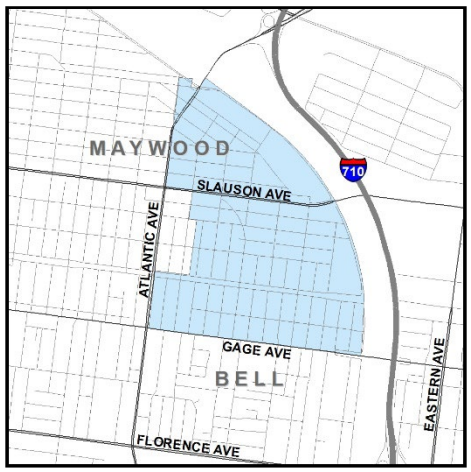
| Monitored in 2025<br>CHEMICALS PARAMETERS | AVERAGE | RANGE | MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL) (ug/L) | ADDITIONAL INFORMATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | 0.0061 | 0.006 | 0.003 | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. |
| perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | 0.00705 | 0.0068 - 0.0073 | 0.004 | |
| perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | 0.02475 | 0.0231 - 0.0264 | 0.004 | |

# LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA DE MAYWOOD MUTUAL NÚMERO 3
# DBA, TRI-CITY MUTUA COMPAÑÍA DEL AGUA
# INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR de 2025

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor Este informe, preparado en marzo de 2026, es una instantánea de la calidad del agua del grifo que proporcionamos 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 agua subterránea entregada a su casa es presentada 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 federal de Proteción al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua potable. 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. Historicamente, los estandares de California han sido más estrictos 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.

A fin de asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, 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. El reglamento o reglamentación de Bordo Estatal también establece 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:

- **https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information**
  (el sitio Web del USEPA)

- **https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html**
  (sitio Web de Bordo 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. Maywood Compañía de Echar agua Mutua el No 3 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 echar 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 echar agua para beber o cocinarse. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su echar agua, usted puede desear hacer probar su echar 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 Maywood Mutual Número 3 condujo una valoración de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2001. El abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas es considerado mas vulnerable a químicos, procesos petroleros, y almacenaje; a líneas de petróleo; al chapado, acabado, y fabricación de metal; a plásticos y procesos sintéticos; a parques; al plomo; al escape de tanques bajo tierra; a talleres de carrocería; a talleres automotrices; a la manufactura electrónica y eléctrica; a talleres de maquinas; al proceso e imprenta de fotografías; a la manufactura y reparación de mubles; a la manufactura de casas; a tiendas de ferretería, partes, y madera; estacionamientos y centros comerciales con mas de 50 espacios para estacionamiento; autopistas y carreteras del estado; a ferrocarriles; a carreteras y calles; pozos y hoyos de supervisión; estaciones gasolineras; a viviendas de alta densidad (>1casa/0.5acre); a oficinas y clínicas medicas y dentales; a apartamentos y condominios; preservación de madera y tratamiento, y madera/pulpa/y procesamiento de papel y molinos. Se puede obtener una copia de la evaluación aprobada comunicándose con la Sra. Veronica Headley al (323) 560-3657.

**¿ Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar ?**
Los accionistas pueden asistir a las reuniones de la Junta que se llevan a cabo el último martes de cada mes a las 4:00 p. m. en 6151 Heliotrope Ave. Maywood, CA 90270. Consulte el sitio web para conocer los cambios.

**¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?**
Si tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua del grifo, comuníquese con la Sra. Veronica Headley al (323) 560-3657.

**¿Cómo Puedo Conservar Agua en Casa?**
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 · Usan showerhead eficiente de agua. Ellos son baratos, fáciles para instalar, y pueden salvarle hasta 750 galones por mes.

Los - Visite http://www.epa.gov/watersense para obtener más información.

**http://www.maywoodmutualwatercompanyno3.com**

MAYWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY NUMBER 3

DBA, TRI-CITY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY -

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6151 HELIOTROPE AVENUE

MAYWOOD, CA 90270


Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo enteinda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español, llame a (323) 560-3657.




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