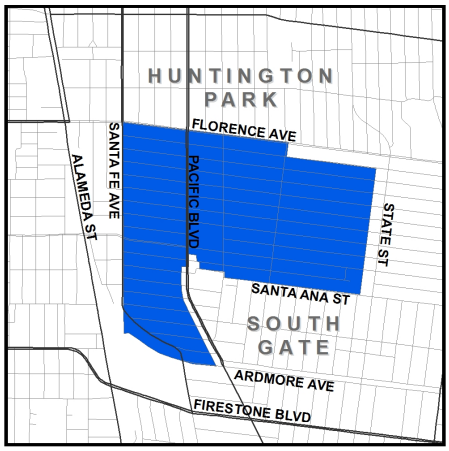
WALNUT PARK MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report, prepared in May 2025, 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 the Central Basin. These local, deep groundwater 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 Water Board) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the Federal EPAs. 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 storm water run-off, 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 Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 U.S. 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:

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

- **http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html**
  (State Water Board web site)

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Walnut Park Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Walnut Park Mutual Water Company, 2460 E. Florence Avenue, Walnut Park, California 90255, (323) 585-7321. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

You can now access our lead service line inventory on our web page Water Service Line Inventory (LSLI)

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. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to chemical/petroleum pipelines, above ground storage tanks, Well-water supply, monitoring wells/test holes, automobile gas stations, automobile repair shops, parking lots/malls with more than 50 spaces, railroads, medical/dental offices/clinics, apartments and condominiums, and NPDES/WDR permitted discharge. 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 which will be held June 16, 2025, at 11:30 a.m.. Monthly Board meetings are held every 3rd Monday at 1:00 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 Dr. Michael Gomez 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 http://www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Visit us at www.wpmwc.com/ccr

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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

VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	(a)	(a)			
INORGANICS Sampled from 2022 to 2024 (b)					
Arsenic (µg/l)	1.18	0.93 - 1.5	10	0.004 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.084	0.082 - 0.088	1	2 (a)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.37	0.35 - 0.39	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l) **(j)**	1.15	0.44 - 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)	0.43	ND - 0.76	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use / septic tanks / sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Results are from 2022 to 2024) (b)					
Gross Alpha	2.7	1.4 - 4.0	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0.08	ND - 0.17	5 (b)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	ND	ND		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	3.5	3.1 - 3.8	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. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-hamful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowedand this was a warning of potential problems.
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)	4.2	2.6 - 4.7	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	ND	ND	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.94	0.26 - 1.37	4.0 (f)	4.0 (g)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 30 sites sampled in 2023	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90%ile	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM # OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	ACTION LEVEL AL	MCLG or or PHG	
Copper (mg/l)	0.20 (h)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l) **(i)**	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 2022 - 2024 (b)	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.3	12.2 - 12.4	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/l)	26.7	24 - 28	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	563.3	550 - 570	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Iron (ug/l)	ND	ND	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/l)	11.2	4.9 - 26	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	ND	ND	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	88	84 - 91	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	350	340 - 360	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	0.10 - 0.15	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 - 0.7	5 Units	-	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled in 2022-2024 (b)

		GROUNDWATER	
		AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)		186.7	180 - 200
Calcium (mg/l)		59.7	57.8 - 62.0
Magnesium (mg/l)		12.9	12.4 - 13.2
pH (standard unit)		7.8	7.7 - 8.0
Potassium (mg/l)		3.2	3.1 - 3.2
Sodium (mg/l)	(MCL=None)	39.3	38 - 41
Total Hardness (mg/l)	(MCL=None)	202.3	195 - 209

FOOTNOTES

(a) Over 50 regulated and unregulated **volatile organic chemicals (VOCs)** were analyzed. 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) 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.

(i) Lead Sampling in Schools: Recent events in the United States have shown that lead in drinking water remains an on-going public health concern, particularly for children. Lead rarely occurs naturally in California's drinking water sources, but may become present when water passes through older plumbing fixtures or solder containing lead that connects plumbing. In 2019, a total of 3 schools in the service area submitted request to be sampled for lead. Up to 3 to 4 samples were collected at each school and no results were detected at or above the action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb). No request for lead sampling was made in 2024.

(j) Hexavalent Chromium (CR-6) was detected in several wells in 2024. 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. Walnut Park Mutual Water Company monitors for Hexavalent Chromium and has not exceeded the annual running average of 10 ug/l.

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. The U.S. EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels, for these chemicals.

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. Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] has a notification level of 500 ng/L (ppt). PFHxS - Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid is part of the group of Perfluorochemicals (PFCs). 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. 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). PFHxS - Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid is part of the group of Perfluorochemicals (PFCs). PFHxS, PFOS and PFOA share similar chemical strucutre and uses (i.e, surface treatment agents for textiles, paper, and furniture etc. for its excellent waterproofing and oil-resistance performance). PFHxS have been detected in endangered species and the human blood of the general population and the response level for PFHxS is 20 ng/L. For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites: https://www.epa.gov/pfas.

NOTICE: Walnut Park Mutual Water Company sampled for the PFAS chemicals group in 2024 and no detections were found.

ABBREVIATIONS

AL = Regulatory Action Level
< = less than
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
SI = saturation index
mg/l = milligrams per liter or (ppm) 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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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.

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 2024, Walnut Park Mutual Water Company began monitoring for 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.

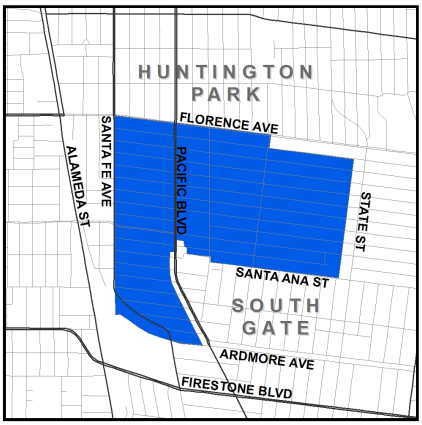
FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR5)

Monitored in 2024

CHEMICALS PARAMETERS	AVERAGE	RANGE	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL) (ug/L)	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.0029	ND - 0.0087	0.005	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.

LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA DE WALNUT PARK MUTUAL
INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR 2024

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 mayo de 2025, es una instantánea de la calidad del agua del grifo que brindamos 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 Aqua que Tomo?

El agua del grifo proviene de la cuenca central. Estos pozos de agua subterránea profundos locales abastecen nuestra área de servicio que se muestra 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 requieren 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 application 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 la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos de Estados Unidos y la ley de California también establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada que brindan 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)

- **http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html**
  (sitio Web de Bordo Estatal)

El plomo puede causar efectos graves en la salud de personas de todas las edades, especialmente en personas embarazadas, bebés (tanto alimentados con fórmula como amamantados) y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y partes utilizados en las líneas de servicio y en la plomería del hogar. Walnut Park Mutual Water Company es responsable de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad y de eliminar tuberías de plomo, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en la plomería de su hogar. Debido a que los niveles de plomo pueden variar con el tiempo, la exposición al plomo es posible incluso cuando los resultados de muestreo en su grifo no detectan plomo en un momento dado. Puede ayudar a protegerse a sí mismo y a su familia identificando y eliminando materiales con plomo en la plomería de su hogar y tomando medidas para reducir el riesgo para su familia. Usar un filtro, certificado por un certificador acreditado por el Instituto Nacional Americano de Estándares para reducir el plomo, es eficaz para reducir las exposiciones al plomo. Siga las instrucciones proporcionadas con el filtro para asegurarse de que se utilice correctamente. Use solo agua fría para beber, cocinar y preparar fórmula para bebés. Hervir el agua no elimina el plomo del agua. Antes de usar agua del grifo para beber, cocinar o preparar fórmula para bebés, enjuague sus tuberías durante varios minutos. Puede hacer esto dejando correr el grifo, tomando una ducha, haciendo la colada o lavando los platos. Si tiene una línea de servicio de plomo o galvanizado que necesita ser reemplazada, es posible que deba enjuagar sus tuberías durante un tiempo más prolongado. Si le preocupa el plomo en su agua y desea que se pruebe su agua, comuníquese con Walnut Park Mutual Water Company, 2460 E. Florence Avenue, Walnut Park, California 90255, (323) 585-7321. La información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de prueba y los pasos que puede seguir para minimizar la exposición está disponible en https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
Ahora puedes acceder a nuestro inventario de línea de servicio de plomo en nuestra página web www.wpmwc.com/lsli

¿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

Walnut Park Mutual Water Company completó su evaluación de la fuente de agua en 2001. Los suministros de agua subterránea se consideran más vulnerables a las tuberías de productos químicos/petróleo, los tanques de almacenamiento sobre el suelo, el suministro de agua de pozo, los pozos de control/agujeros de prueba, las gasolineras de automóviles, los talleres de reparación de automóviles, los estacionamientos lotes/centros comerciales con más de 50 espacios, ferrocarriles, consultorios/clínicas médicas/dentales, apartamentos y condominios, y descarga permitida por NPDES/WDR. Se puede obtener una copia de la evaluación aprobada comunicándose con la oficina principal al (323) 585-7321 o enviando una solicitud por escrito a 2460 East Florence Avenue, Walnut Park, CA 90255.

¿Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar ?

El público puede asistir a la reunión anual de accionistas ubicada en 2460 East Florence Avenue, Walnut Park, CA 90255, que se llevará a cabo el 16 de junio de 2025 a las 11:30 a.m.. Las reuniones mensuales de la Junta se llevan a cabo cada tercer lunes a la 1:00 p. m.

¿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 Michael Gomez al (323) 585-7321.

Algunas Puntas de Conservación de Agua Provechosas

- Fijan grifos agujereados en su casa – salvan hasta 20 galones cada día de cada agujero parado.
- Ahorran entre 15 y 50 galones cada vez por sólo lavando cargas máximas del lavado de ropa.
- Ajustan sus aspersores de modo que tierras de echar agua en su césped/jardín, no la acera/calzada – salven 500 galones por mes.
- Usan el pajote orgánico alrededor de plantas para reducir la evaporación – salvan cientos de galones un año.
- Apagan el echar agua cepillando sus dientes y salvan 25 galones por mes.
- Visite http://www.epa.gov/watersense para obtener más información.

Visítenos en www.wpmwc.com/ccr