For more than 60 years, Suburban Water Systems (Suburban) has provided dependable, high-quality water that meets or exceeds federal and state health safety standards to thousands of families in the San Gabriel Valley and nearby areas. We are proud to report that 2013 was no exception.

Who We Serve
Suburban provides drinking water to portions of La Mirada, Buena Park and La Habra. Suburban serves approximately 40,000 people. In 2013, 100 percent of Suburban’s water supply was from local groundwater.

Suburban’s Drinking Water Complies With All Health, Safety Regulations
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Last year, as in the past, Suburban’s drinking water was in full compliance with all applicable county, state and federal drinking water regulations. Our system of pumps, reservoirs and distribution pipelines are all routinely inspected, monitored and maintained by professional state-certified water system operators to protect the quality of the water from source to tap.

Purpose Of This Report
This annual water quality report demonstrates Suburban’s compliance with CDPH and USEPA regulations. It also provides important information to the public about where drinking water comes from, how drinking water is regulated, and what types of contaminants may be in the drinking water. You will find charts on the following page, which summarize the results of our ongoing water-quality testing program. Determine how the water quality in your area compares to government standards by finding the average values in the charts and comparing these values to the maximum contaminant level (MCL). Chemicals reported in the table were detected in the water by an independent accredited laboratory during 2013 or from the most recent tests. Most, but not all, of these chemicals occur naturally in the water. Some of these chemicals, however, are the result of industrial and agricultural contamination that occurred many decades ago. To help you understand what these test results mean, we have also included information about significant constituents, measurements, water quality definitions and advisories.

Water Quality Goals
The water Suburban delivers to your home meets standards required by USEPA, CDPH and California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Often, Suburban goes beyond what is required to monitor for constituents that have known health risks. The company uses only independent, state-certified water quality laboratories for testing. The charts in this report include two types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.
- **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.

Water Quality Standards
The quality of drinking water in the United States is regulated by the USEPA. Two state agencies, the CDPH and the PUC, supplement and enforce federal USEPA standards. Standards established by these agencies are used to set limits for substances that may affect health or aesthetic qualities of water. The water quality charts in this report cover the following standards:

- **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 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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)**: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Contaminants That May Be In The 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**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban 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, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Lead**, if present in elevated levels, can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Suburban 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 two 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 (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Are There Risks? 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 (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

We value your input, concerns and suggestions. Please contact Michael Nutt, Communications Manager, at (626) 543-2531 or email him at mnutt@swwc.com to inquire about possible future public participation opportunities. Also, please feel free to contact Ken Reich, Quality Assurance Manager, at (626) 543-2575, if you have any questions about water quality. **In addition, a number of local water boards hold monthly meetings that are open to the public, including:**

- **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California**
  Second Tuesday of the month, (213) 217-6000
- **Central Basin Municipal Water District**
  Fourth Monday of the month, (323) 201-5500
- **Water Replenishment District of Southern California**
  Third Thursday of the month, (562) 921-5521.

Source Water And Water Quality Assessments

Suburban provides drinking water for its La Mirada Service Area (City of La Mirada and portions of La Habra and Buena Park) from its wells in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin and the Central Groundwater Basin. Suburban also purchases supplemental drinking water from California Domestic Water Company (Cal Domestic). Cal Domestic water comes from wells in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.
Suburban and Cal Domestic have completed source water assessments in accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The purpose of the source water assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of sources which could pose a threat to the water quality. Suburban and Cal Domestic source water assessments were completed in 2002 and concluded that groundwater sources are most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: leaking underground storage tanks, known contaminant plumes from industrial waste discharges, and gas stations. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities and facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer areas, metal and machine shops, and agricultural drainage. You may request a summary of the assessments by contacting Ken Reich, Quality Assurance Manager, at (626) 543-2575 or you may request a complete copy from the CDPH at (818) 551-2049.

**Chloramines** Some areas in La Mirada receive water year-round from Suburban that contains a treatment chemical called chloramines. Chlorine and ammonia are combined at one of Suburban’s treatment facilities to produce these chloramines. Chloramines are added to the water for public health protection because they prevent regrowth of bacteria in the distribution system pipes and also reduce the formation of certain disinfection byproducts that are regulated in drinking water. All of Suburban's water has some form of chlorine disinfectant residual at all times.

Be advised that kidney dialysis units and aquarium owners must remove chloramines from water prior to use. Hospitals or dialysis centers should be aware of the chloramines from water and should install proper chloramine removal equipment, such as carbon adsorption units. Aquarium owners can use readily available products to remove or neutralize chlorine. Chloraminated water is safe for people and animals to drink, and for all other general uses. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding chloramine in your water, please contact Ken Reich, Quality Assurance Manager at (626) 543-2575.

**Cal Domestic Water Company Water Quality Violation** On January 5, 2013, Suburban was notified by Cal Domestic that it had removed its Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Treatment Facility from service because an equipment malfunction had allowed levels of two VOCs, Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and Trichloroethylene (TCE), to exceed the MCL allowed in drinking water. Cal Domestic estimates that Suburban potentially purchased water exceeding the PCE and TCE MCL for a minimum of eight and a maximum of 15 days. Following corrective actions taken by Cal Domestic, all water sample results returned to normal and CDPH was satisfied that the problem had been resolved. Some people who use water containing PCE and TCE in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Cal Domestic Water Company Monitoring Violation** On December 27, 2013, the City of La Habra, one of Cal Domestic Water Company’s retail water customers, detected total coliform bacteria in its distribution system. Pursuant to California and USEPA drinking water regulations, La Habra notified Cal Domestic and then collected repeat samples, which returned absent results, thus indicating no problems were occurring in its distribution system. Subsequent well samples, collected by Cal Domestic and analyzed for the pathogenic bacteria E. coli pursuant to the USEPA Groundwater Rule, were absent for E. coli. However, Cal Domestic failed to complete required sampling in a timely manner resulting in a non-health related monitoring violation issued by the CDPH. Even though this failure to monitor correctly had no impact on Suburban’s customers and was not an emergency, as our customer, you...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG (MRLD)</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>ND - 8</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloroethylene</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5 - 15</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(0)</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>ND - 4.3</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>ND - 4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15 - 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11 - 12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>470 - 490</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>630 - 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm as Nitrate)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11 - 21</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>ND - 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Secondary Standards

**Chemical** | **MCL** | **PHG (MRLD)** | **Average** | **Range** | **MCL Violation** | **Typical Source of Contaminant**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Chloride (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 20 | 19 - 20 | 75 | 33 - 100 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Color (color units) | 15* | n/a | ND | ND | <2 | ND - 2.3 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Barium (ppm) | 1 | 2 | 0.13 | 0.12 - 0.13 | <0.1 | ND - 0.11 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Manganese (ppb) | 50* | n/a | ND | ND | <20 | ND - 53 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
MBAS - surfactants (ppb) | 500* | n/a | 17 | ND - 110 | ND | ND | No | Municipal and Industrial Waste |
Odor (TON) | 3* | n/a | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | No | Naturally-Occurring Organic Materials |
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm) | 1,600* | n/a | 12 | 11 - 12 | 14 | 12 - 18 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Sulfate (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 43 | 41 - 45 | 109 | 79 - 130 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1,000* | n/a | 295 | 280 - 310 | 517 | 370 - 600 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Turbidity (ntu) | 5* | n/a | 0.03 | ND - 0.3 | <0.1 | ND - 0.3 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |

### Unregulated Contaminants

**Chemical** | **MCL** | **PHG (MRLD)** | **Average** | **Range** | **MCL Violation** | **Typical Source of Contaminant**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Alkalinity, total (ppm CaCO3) | Not Regulated | n/a | 165 | 160 - 170 | 194 | 150 - 270 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Calcium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 64 | 60 - 67 | 59 | 39 - 93 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Hardness, total (ppm CaCO3) | Not Regulated | n/a | 205 | 190 - 220 | 205 | 160 - 310 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Hardness, total (grains/gal) | Not Regulated | n/a | 12 | 11 - 13 | 12 | 9 - 18 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Magnesium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 12 | 11 - 12 | 14 | 12 - 18 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
pH (pH units) | Not Regulated | n/a | 7.5 | 7.3 - 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.6 - 8.2 | n/a | Acidity, Hydrogen Ions |
Potassium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 2.7 - 4.6 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Sodium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 16 | 15 - 16 | 89 | 58 - 140 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |

### Inorganic Chemicals

**Chemical** | **MCL** | **PHG (MRLD)** | **Average** | **Range** | **MCL Violation** | **Typical Source of Contaminant**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Barium (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.27 | 0.3 | 0.27 | 0.3 | 0.27 |
Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.27 | 0.3 | 0.27 | 0.3 | 0.27 |
Iron (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 200 | 190 - 210 | 200 | 190 - 210 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Manganese (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | <2 | <2 | <2 | <2 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Manganese (ppm) | 10 | 0.004 | <2 | <2 | <2 | <2 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Selenium (ppb) | 7.5 | 7.3 - 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.6 - 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.6 - 8.2 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Sulfate (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 100 | 90 - 110 | 100 | 90 - 110 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1,000* | n/a | 150 | 140 - 160 | 150 | 140 - 160 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |

**Note:** The most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected from residences in 2013. None of the 30 samples for lead and copper exceeded the respective Action Level (AL). A regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.