East Los Angeles District
The City of Commerce Water System

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2011 Water Quality Report

At California Water Service Company (Cal Water), we are committed to providing a reliable, high-quality water supply to you and your family at the lowest price possible.

In this report, you'll see how your water compares to state and federal standards. **We are pleased to confirm that your water met or surpassed all primary and secondary water quality standards in this reporting period.**

Although tap water costs a fraction of the price of bottled water, water rates throughout the country are increasing, due in part to increasingly strict water quality and environmental standards, infrastructure replacement needs, and higher costs for everything from electricity to labor. So using water as efficiently as possible is critical not only to ensure that we have enough water to meet your needs and reduce per capita water use by 20% by 2020 as required by state law, but also to help you control your water bill.

If you have any questions, suggestions, or concerns, please contact your local Customer Center, either by phone or through our web site. Also, please watch for bill inserts (which are also available online for customers using paperless billing), where you will find announcements about any water-related public meetings and important information about your water. Additional information and time-sensitive announcements can be found at www.calwater.com.

Dan Armendariz

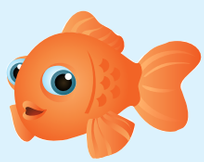
District Manager
East Los Angeles District

About Your Water System

Cal Water has provided high-quality water utility services to the area served by the City of Commerce water system since 1985. To meet our customers' needs, we use a combination of local groundwater and purchased water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which is imported from the Colorado River and the State Water Project in northern California. The City of Commerce water system currently includes three active wells, 12 booster pumps, five storage tanks, and one MWD connection.

Use Water Wisely. It's Essential.

You're busy. So why should you add water conservation to your mile-long to-do list? Simply put, water's got things to do, too – it keeps us clean and healthy, protects us from fire, and is used to grow our food and make the products we use every day. And there's no way to increase the earth's finite water supply. That's why we're here to help you use water wisely – because it's essential.



By the Numbers…

Our water quality team conducts more than 300,000 tests per year in our state-certified water quality laboratory. Scientists, chemists, and microbiologists test the water for more than 140 contaminants with equipment so sensitive it can detect levels as low as one part per billion – that's like one pinch of salt in a 400-ton bag of potato chips, one sheet in a roll of toilet paper stretched three times around the equator, or three seconds in a century.

Under the Microscope…

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which are byproducts 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 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 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The water delivered by Cal Water to your meter meets all water quality standards, but your home plumbing can affect water quality. 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 by a private lab. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

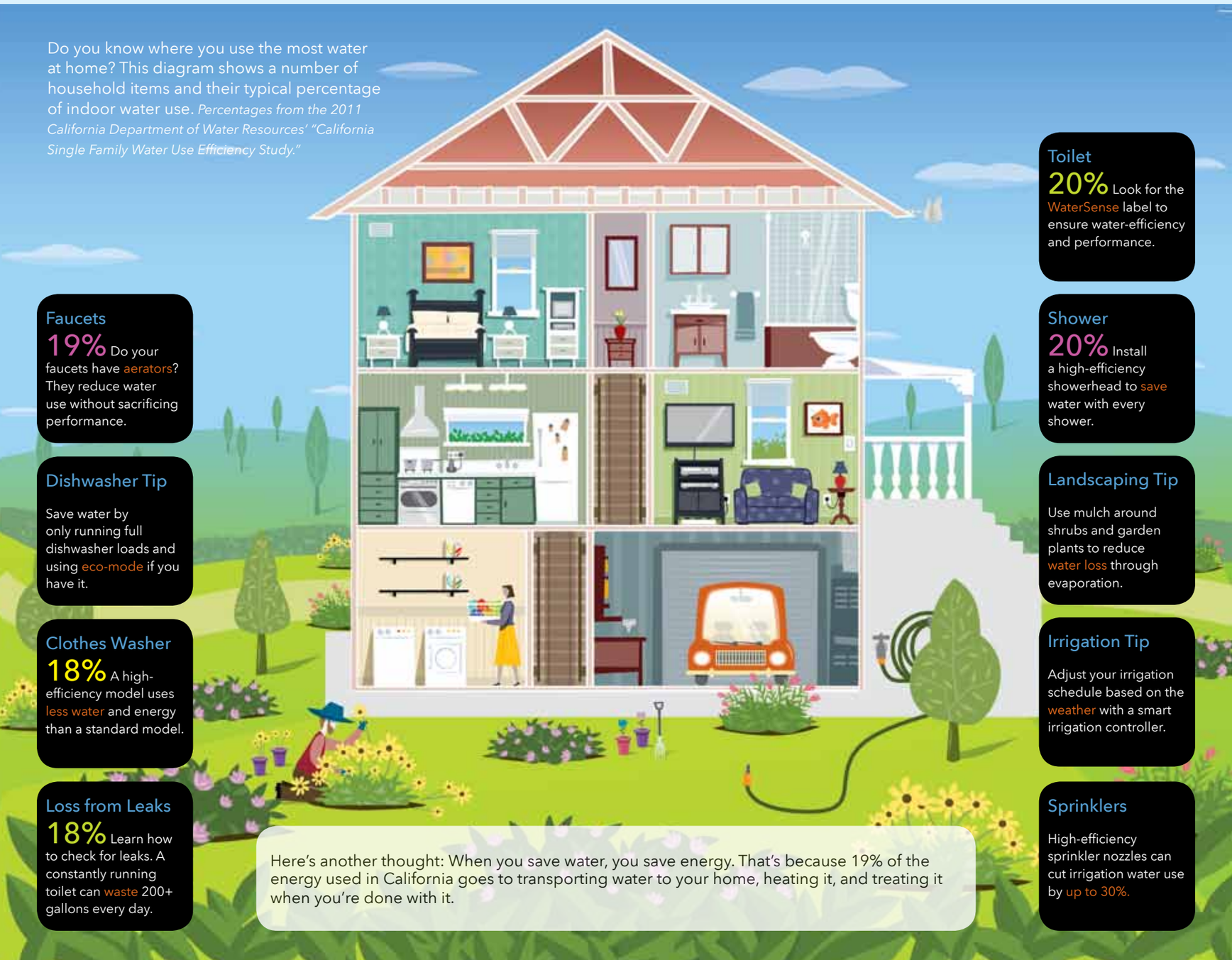
Inside the Bill…

You've reduced your water use, but your water bill keeps going up – so what gives? The fact is, water rates throughout the country are rising because the costs of providing water utility services are rising.

When new water quality standards are set that require additional testing and treatment, water costs go up. When aging water infrastructure needs to be replaced, water costs go up. When costs for electricity, fuel, and labor rise, water costs go up. And the issue of conservation isn't as simple as it may seem, because many of the costs associated with providing water remain the same, whether you use a drop of water or not.

The good news is that when you conserve water, you will control your bill, because in most areas we have increasing block rates that reward conservation. And in the long term, if we can avoid constructing a new well or buying more wholesale water, that will help keep water costs down. Considering all it takes to get a reliable, clean water supply to your tap, it is still a good value.

Do you know where you use the most water at home? This diagram shows a number of household items and their typical percentage of indoor water use. *Percentages from the 2011 California Department of Water Resources' "California Single Family Water Use Efficiency Study."*



Faucets
19% Do your faucets have aerators? They reduce water use without sacrificing performance.

Dishwasher Tip
Save water by only running full dishwasher loads and using eco-mode if you have it.

Clothes Washer
18% A high-efficiency model uses less water and energy than a standard model.

Loss from Leaks
18% Learn how to check for leaks. A constantly running toilet can waste 200+ gallons every day.

Toilet
20% Look for the WaterSense label to ensure water-efficiency and performance.

Shower
20% Install a high-efficiency showerhead to save water with every shower.

Landscaping Tip
Use mulch around shrubs and garden plants to reduce water loss through evaporation.

Irrigation Tip
Adjust your irrigation schedule based on the weather with a smart irrigation controller.

Sprinklers
High-efficiency sprinkler nozzles can cut irrigation water use by up to 30%.

Here's another thought: When you save water, you save energy. That's because 19% of the energy used in California goes to transporting water to your home, heating it, and treating it when you're done with it.

How to Read This Table

Cal Water tests your water for more than 140 regulated contaminants and dozens of unregulated contaminants. A list of regulated contaminants can be found in the Water Quality section of calwater.com. **This table lists only those contaminants that were detected.**

In the table, water quality test results are divided into two main sections: "Primary Drinking Water Standards" and "Secondary Drinking Water Standards and Unregulated Compounds." Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of certain constituents in drinking water. Secondary standards are set for substances that could affect the water's taste, odor, or appearance. Selected unregulated substances (hardness and sodium, for example) are listed for your information.

µS/cm = measure of specific conductance

n/a = not applicable

ND = not detected

NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit

pCi/L = picoCuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion (micrograms per liter)

ppm = parts per million (milligrams per liter)

ppt = parts per trillion (nanograms per liter)

SMCL = secondary maximum contaminant level

Key Definitions

Exceeded Standard: Over a primary MCL, a secondary MCL, or an action level, as determined by the California Department of Public Health. For some compounds, compliance is determined by averaging the results for one source for a year.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs protect public health and are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as are economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs relate to 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
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): A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant in drinking water. It is used by the California Department of Public Health to provide guidance to drinking water systems.
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.
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's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment without regard to cost or available detection and treatment technologies.
Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required action by the water provider.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Your Water Quality Report

Primary Drinking Water Standards						Groundwater		Purchased Surface Water		
Radiological	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Average	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Gross alpha particle activity	2004–2011	pCi/L	15	(0)	No	ND–3.2	0.2	ND–3	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross beta particle activity	2011	pCi/L	50	0	No	n/a		ND–6	1.3	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228	2004–2011	pCi/L	5	0.019 (0)	No	ND–1.3	0.1	ND		Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2002–2011	pCi/L	20	0.43	No	1.5–1.8	1.6	ND–2	1.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (SMCL)	PHG	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Average	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Aluminum	2009–2011	ppm	1 (0.2)	0.6	No	ND		ND–0.2	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	2009	ppb	10	0.004	No	ND–3.6	2.1	ND–2.3	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2009	ppm	1	2	No	ND–0.1	0.04	ND		Discharges of oil-drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2009	ppm	2	1	No	0.34–0.38	0.36	n/a		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (treatment by MWD)[1]	2011	ppm	2	1	No	n/a		0.2–1.0	0.8	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate (as nitrate)	2011	ppm	45	45	No	ND–17	7.3	ND–2.3	0.1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly Percent	Highest Level	Lowest Monthly Percent	Source of Substance
Turbidity (surface water requiring filtration)[2]	2011	NTU	TT=0.3	n/a	No	n/a		0.08	100	Soil runoff
Organic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Average	Range	Average	Source of Substance
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2011	ppb	6	10 (7)	No	ND–0.8	0.2	ND		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2009–2011	ppb	5	0.06	No	ND–3.6	0.4	ND		Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2011	ppb	5	1.7	No	ND–4.9	2.1	ND		Discharge from metal-degreasing sites and other factories
DBP Precursor	Year Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Source of Substance
Total organic carbon[3]	2011	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	n/a		1.6–3.0	2.2	Various natural and man-made sources
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	(MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Source of Substance
Bromate	2011	ppb	10	(0)	No	n/a		ND–8.8	5.9	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
						Distribution System-Wide				
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range		Highest Running Annual Average		Source of Substance
Chlorine	2011	ppm	4	4	No	0.15–1.38		0.8		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chloramine	2011	ppm	4	4	No	0.49–1.55		0.9		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total haloacetic acids	2011	ppb	60	n/a	No	ND–2.2		1.8		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total trihalomethanes	2011	ppb	80	n/a	No	0.5–11.4		7.1		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	(MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Highest Monthly				Source of Substance
Total coliform (systems with >40 samples/ month) (Total Coliform Rule)	2011	positive samples	5%	(0)	No	4.35				Naturally present in the environment
Other Regulated Substances						**Distribution System-Wide**				
Metals	Year Tested	Unit	AL	PHG	Exceeded Standard?	90th Percentile		# Sites > AL / Total # Sites Sampled		Source of Substance
Copper	2011	ppm	1.3	0.3	No	0.39		0/10		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Secondary Drinking Water Standards and Unregulated Compounds						Groundwater		Purchased Surface Water		
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range or Result	Average	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Boron	2009–2011	ppm	NL=1	n/a	No	ND		130–190	150	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	66–79	71	26–55	42	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2009–2011	ppm	500	n/a	No	67–72	69	59–76	69	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	2009–2011	Units	15	n/a	No	ND		1–2	1.3	Naturally occurring organic matter
Hardness	2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	210–260	230	57–270	157	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	11–15	13	12–21	17	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese[4]	2009–2011	ppb	50	n/a	No	ND–203	3.4	ND		Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	2009–2011	Units	3	n/a	No	ND–1.0	0.5	ND		Naturally occurring organic matter
pH	2011	Units	n/a	n/a	No	6.7–8.3	7.4	7–8.8	8.1	Inherent characteristic of water
Sodium	2009	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	56–61	58	52–77	65	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific conductance	2009–2011	µS/cm	1600	n/a	No	680–760	710	320–960	607	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2009–2011	ppm	500	n/a	No	100		54–170	122	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids	2009–2011	ppm	1000	n/a	No	370–500	440	280–490	397	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (groundwater)	2009–2011	NTU	5	n/a	No	ND–0.7	0.3	0.02–0.25	0.04	Soil runoff
Vanadium	2009–2011	ppb	NL=50	n/a	No	ND		ND–3.4	1.1	Erosion of natural deposits; manufacturing of alloys and steel
						Purchased Surface Water				
Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range		Highest Annual Average		Source of Substance
Chlorate	2011	ppb	NL=800	n/a	No	ND–58		39		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	2011	ppt	NL=10	3	No	ND–8		3		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes

1 Cal Water does not add fluoride to its groundwater supply; however, low levels of fluoride occur naturally. In November 2007, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) began fluoridating its treated surface water, which Cal Water purchases. The range of fluoride concentrations indicated under "Purchased Surface Water" is the result of samples collected from the effluent of MWD treatment plants after fluoride was added. Since the system receives a blend of groundwater with naturally occurring fluoride and fluoridated surface water, fluoride levels are checked throughout the distribution system every month to verify the actual levels at various locations. The optimal fluoride level for the City of Commerce system is 0.8 ppm, with a control range of 0.7–1.3 ppm.

2 For surface water systems, the treatment technique dictates that the turbidity level of the filtered water be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

3 Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects; however, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects such as liver, kidney, or nervous system problems, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer. Concerns regarding disinfection byproducts are based upon exposure over many years.

4 There are treatment plants to remove manganese at the wells, and the issue was addressed and resolved. Compliance is based on a running annual average. SMCLs were established to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic effects, such as color, taste, odor, and/or the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing when washed. Exceeding these SMCLs does not pose a health risk.

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STANDARD
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LOS ANGELES, CA
PERMIT NO. 32365

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2011 Water Quality Report

About Your Water…

We're sitting down for an up close and personal interview with your water to find out what you want to know…

Interviewer: You look so clean and clear right now, but why do you sometimes contain sand or sediment?

Water: Sand or dirt can occur in groundwater, or get into water lines during repairs. The easiest thing to do is flush your faucets until the sediment disappears. That's why Cal Water occasionally flushes water from fire hydrants – to remove sediment and assure good water quality.

Interviewer: What do you say to people who say you're too hard?

Water: Well, that hurts. If I'm hard, it just means I have more minerals than my softer counterparts. Water is considered soft if its hardness is less than 75 parts per million (ppm), moderately hard at 75 to 150 ppm, hard at 150 to 300 ppm, and very hard at 300 ppm or higher. Hard water does not pose any health concerns, but some people prefer to use water softeners.

Interviewer: So what's the deal with fluoride?

Water: State law requires Cal Water to add fluoride to drinking water if public funding is available to pay for it, and it is a practice endorsed by the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association to prevent tooth decay. In this area, local water is blended with imported water that has fluoride in it. Show the table in this report to your dentist to see if he or she recommends giving your children fluoride supplements.

Interviewer: Why does water sometimes smell like chlorine?

Water: In many places water is treated to prevent the spread of germs that can cause serious illness. This can cause the water to smell like chlorine, but usually, it's fine if you refrigerate it before you drink it.

Interviewer: Water, I know you have a lot of important things to do, and I can't thank you enough for being here.

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAPP)

By the end of 2002, Cal Water had submitted to the California Department of Public Health a DWSAPP report for each water source in the water system. The DWSAPP report identifies possible sources of contamination to aid in prioritizing cleanup and pollution prevention efforts. All reports are available for viewing or copying at our Customer Center.

The water sources in the Commerce system are considered most vulnerable to machine shops, permitted discharges, wastewater, dry cleaners, drinking water treatment plants, existing and historic gas stations, hardware/lumber/parts stores, chemical/petroleum industries, metal plating/fabrication, above-ground and underground storage tanks, automobile body and repair shops, research laboratories, electrical/electronic manufacturing, transportation terminals, transportation corridors, photo processing, furniture manufacturing, known contaminant plumes, dry cleaners, and plastics/synthetics producers.

We encourage customers to join us in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our most precious natural resource.