



2012 Annual

Water Quality Report

Monterey

PWS ID: 2710004



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

A Message from California American Water President Rob MacLean

To Our Valued Customer:

California American Water is proud to be your local water service provider and I am pleased to share good news with you about the quality of the water we deliver to your home. Each year, we provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report – and like so many years prior – we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality regulations. This means the water we provide to your home, for about a penny a gallon, is high quality and an exceptional value.

This is no small task. Getting water from the source, to treatment, and to your home is more complicated than many people imagine. It includes the miles of pipeline hidden below the ground, the facilities that draw water from the source, and the treatment and testing of the water.

Our treatment plant operators, water quality experts, engineers, and maintenance crews work around the clock to make sure that water is always there when you need it. Delivering high-quality, reliable water service to your tap also requires significant investment in our water infrastructure to upgrade aging facilities. In 2012 alone, we invested more than \$46 million in water system improvements statewide. These investments are made directly into infrastructure in your community to upgrade local facilities.

We do this because we believe we're delivering more than just water service. We deliver a key resource for public health, fire protection, the economy, and overall quality of life. Our job is to ensure that quality water keeps flowing not only today, but well into the future. It's part of our commitment to you and the communities we serve.

We hope you agree, it's worth every penny and worth learning more about. Please, take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water using the data from water quality

testing conducted for your local water system from January through December 2012.

Thanks for allowing us to serve you.

Sincerely,

Rob G. MacLean
President

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

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

આ અહેવાલ માં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે અગત્ય ની જાણકારી આપવા માં આવી છે. એનો અનુવાદ કરો વ્યક્તિ જેને સમજાવી પડતી હોય તેની સાથે વાત કરો

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

本报告与您的饮用水有关。如果您不了解其内容, 应请别人为您翻译解说。

이 보고서에는 귀하께서 사용하고 계시는 식수에 관한 정보가 들어있습니다. 만약에 이해를 못하시면 누군가에게 번역을 의뢰하십시오.

Данный рапорт содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или проконсультируйтесь с тем, кто его понимает.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.



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WE CARE ABOUT WATER. IT'S WHAT WE DO.®

Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Information über Ihr Trinkwasser. Bitte übersetzen Sie ihn oder sprechen Sie mit jemandem, der ihn versteht.

Questo rapporto contiene informazioni importanti che riguardano la vostra acqua potabile. Traducetelo, o parlate con una persona qualificata in grado di spiegarvelo.

Cé rapport contient des information importantes concernant votre eau potable. Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu' un qui peut le comprendre.

Our Commitment to Quality

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. California American Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level.

Founded in 1886, American Water is the largest publicly traded U.S. water and wastewater utility company. With headquarters in Voorhees, N.J., the company employs approximately 6,700 dedicated professionals who provide drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 14 million people in more than 30 states and parts of Canada. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.com.

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 600,000 people.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

To comply with State and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, California American Water issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. In 2012, we conducted thousands of tests at numerous sampling points in your water system, all of which were below federal and state maximum allowable levels. It includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains. The data presented in this report is a combination of data from our local water quality laboratory, our nationally recognized water quality lab, and commercial laboratories, all of which are certified in drinking water testing by the State of California Department of Public Health.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.

About Your Water

Monterey is served by groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita, Paso Robles, and Carmel Alluvium aquifers as well as surface water from the Sand City Desalination Plant.

Drinking water treatment technologies used are reverse osmosis, iron and manganese removal, hydrogen sulfide removal, corrosion control, and disinfection to ensure the bacteriological quality.

The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use in the communities of Carmel-By-the-Sea, Carmel Highlands, Carmel Valley, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach, Sand City, and Seaside.

Notice of Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water's Monterey water system was completed in February 2003. This assessment is an evaluation of drinking water sources to determine the "possible contaminating activities" (PCAs) to which a source is most vulnerable. PCAs are current or historic human activities that are actual or potential origins of contamination for a drinking water source. PCAs include activities that use, store, produce or dispose of chemicals that have the potential to contaminate drinking water supplies.

The Monterey system's water sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities: airport maintenance and fueling areas, automobile gas stations, dry cleaners, high density housing, military installations, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, parks, storm drain discharge permits, low and high density septic systems, and water supply wells.

Tetrachloroethylene and methyl *tert*-butyl ether, associated with industrial activities, have historically been detected in two groundwater sources. These sources are now tested on an increased frequency to monitor these contaminants.

A copy of the above documents may be viewed at: California American Water; 511 Forest Lodge Road, Suite 100, Pacific Grove, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Travis Peterson, Water Quality & Environmental Compliance Manager, 831-646-3269.

The Monterey water system completed a "Watershed Sanitary Survey" covering the period of 2001-2006. This survey examines the potential impacts of the Carmel River watershed.

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead 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. California American Water 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/safewater/lead>.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals, and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not billed customers of California American Water and therefore do not receive this report directly.

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water Customer Service toll free: (888) 237-1333.

Water Information Sources

California American Water
www.amwater.com/caaw/

California Department of Public Health
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/>

United States Environmental Protection Agency
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html>

What Are the Sources of Contaminants?

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides that 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 that 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Educational Information – Special Health Information

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).

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Our Water Research Efforts

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in the surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. People with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage such individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Researchers with American Water have developed a new, more accurate test for *Cryptosporidium* in water. Our testing has shown this organism consistently absent in our drinking water.

For additional information regarding cryptosporidiosis and how it may affect those with weakened immune systems, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333 or speak to your health care provider.

How to Read This Table

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2012, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the "Table Definitions" section.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across; **Year Sampled** is usually in 2012 or a prior year. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met. **Major Sources** in

Drinking Water tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter

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.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NS: No standard

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

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.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water or milligrams per liter.



parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level (RAL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

RAA: Running Annual Average

TON: Threshold Odor Number

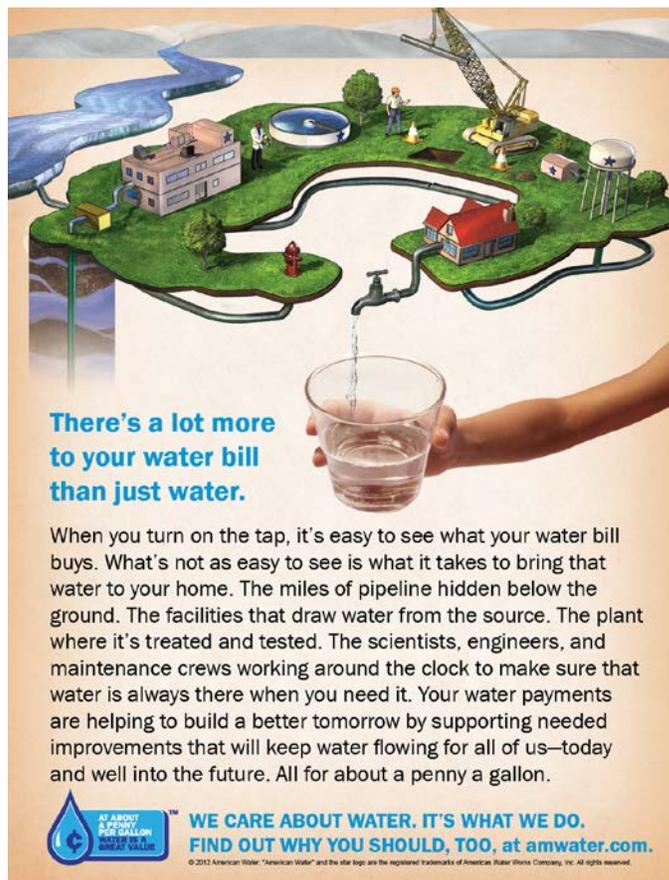
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

µmhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A measure of electrical conductance.

%: percent



There's a lot more to your water bill than just water.

When you turn on the tap, it's easy to see what your water bill buys. What's not as easy to see is what it takes to bring that water to your home. The miles of pipeline hidden below the ground. The facilities that draw water from the source. The plant where it's treated and tested. The scientists, engineers, and maintenance crews working around the clock to make sure that water is always there when you need it. Your water payments are helping to build a better tomorrow by supporting needed improvements that will keep water flowing for all of us—today and well into the future. All for about a penny a gallon.

AT ABOUT A PENNY PER GALLON WATER IS A GREAT VALUE™

WE CARE ABOUT WATER. IT'S WHAT WE DO. FIND OUT WHY YOU SHOULD, TOO, at amwater.com.

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Water Quality Results

Regulated Substances

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	15	(0)	0.30	0.1 - 0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2012	5	(0)	1.7	ND - 3.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2012	20	0.43	0.3	0.1 - 0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatle Organic Contaminants							
Dichloromethane (ppb)	2012	5	4	0.03	ND - 0.6	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; Insecticide
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb) ¹	2012	10	0.004	1.2	ND - 8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm)	2012	2	1	0.27	0.2 - 0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO ₃ (ppm)	2012	45	45	10.1	ND - 26.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2012	50	30	3.0	ND - 7	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; Runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-products Precursors

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Results	Range Low-High	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2012	80	NA	29.3	3.9 - 61.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2012	60	NA	14.4	1.3 - 28.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	1.16	0.03 - 3.7	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Bacterial Results (from the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Percentage Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2012	MCL: (systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month) more than 5% of monthly samples are positive; (systems that collect < 40 samples/month), no more than 1 positive monthly sample	(0)	0.6	No	Naturally present in the environment

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Results	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2012	500	NS	84	32 - 136	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (Units)	2012	15	NS	0.16	ND - 5	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	2012	500	NS	28	ND-110	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese (ppb)	2012	50	NS	4.2	ND-20	No	Runoff /Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	2012	3	NS	1.5	ND - 4	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2012	1,600	NS	736	274 - 1220	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	500	NS	69	60 - 80	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012	1000	NS	417	136 - 618	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2012	5.0	NS	0.13	ND - 0.27	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes, Treatment Process



Turbidity – A Measure of the Clarity of the Water (at the Treatment Facility)

Plant	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Level Found	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2012	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0.07	No	Soil runoff
		TT = percentage of samples < 0.1 NTU		99.3 %		

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (from the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected at the 90 th Percentile	Number of Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	0.17	80	0.574	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2012	15	2	80	3	0	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system; Discharges from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data through 2012. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2012	151	48 - 242
Calcium (ppm)	2012	48	17 - 86
Magnesium (ppm)	2012	15	ND - 25
pH (pH Units)	2012	7.3	6.2 - 8.4
Radon (pCi/L)	2010	322	163 - 638
Sodium (ppm)	2012	70	48 - 91
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2012	183	42 - 310
Boron (ppm)	2012	0.23	ND - 1.1

¹ While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

