2013 Annual Water Quality Report

San Marino
PWS ID: 1910139

A Message from California American Water President, Rob MacLean

Dear Customer:

We are proud to be your water service provider and share with you the information about the quality water we deliver to your home. This report, called an Annual Water Quality Report or a Consumer Confidence Report, summarizes the results of tests we conducted on the water we served you during 2013. As in years past, we provided water that met or exceeded all state and federal regulations. At about a penny a gallon - and for most people their least expensive utility bill - it is still quite a value.

Our employees work every day and all year long to make sure the water is there when you and your family need it, whether it is for cooking, cleaning or bathing or whether it is for firefighting, public health or to assist our economy. Keeping the water flowing to you requires continual investment in our infrastructure. In 2013 alone we invested more than 54 million to maintain and improve our water infrastructure in California. While most of the projects are underground or out of sight, they are direct investments that improve your community and the water supply for your family.

Please take time to review this report and learn more about the water you drink every day. You will note there are results for untreated water and treated water that is delivered to your home.

Thank for your interest in water and allowing us to serve you. If you have any questions about your water quality, billing, service or other issues please call us at 888-237-1333.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Sincerely,

Rob G. MacLean
President, California American Water

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

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.

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。

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

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

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

Our Commitment to Quality

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2013. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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

About California American Water

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

About American Water

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 6,600 dedicated professionals who provide drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 14 million people in more than 40 states and parts of Canada. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.com.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report containing data that California American Water and all associated water purveyors collected during the past year. CCRs are intended to let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water. They also provide possible health effect information on all of the contaminants that are detected. The CCR helps consumers make informed choices about the water they drink. CCRs are also intended to educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water, raise understanding of drinking water contaminants in the water supply and need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2013, we collected numerous samples for contaminants at various sampling points in your water system; all of which were below state and federal maximum allowable levels. This report provides an overview of last year's (2013) water quality data. It also includes the details about where your water comes from, how it is treated and what it contains. The water quality data presented in this report is derived from multiple sources and is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized main water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the California Department of Public Health.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.

About Your Water

The San Marino Water System is primarily served by groundwater sources in the Main San Gabriel and Raymond Basins. Because both basins have adjudicated groundwater usage, additional supplies are necessary to meet seasonal/annual demand. These additional water supplies are purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The San Marino Water System receives treated surface water from MWD s Weymouth Treatment Plant. MWD s sources of raw surface water are the Sacramento River Delta and Colorado River. Water is conveyed to Southern California via the California Aqueduct (also known as the State Water Project) and Colorado River Aqueduct. Drinking water treatment technologies used for this imported water included conventional treatment (coagulation, filtration, and disinfection). Groundwater supplies are disinfected with chlorine to ensure the bacteriological quality.

The 2013 San Marino Water System supply consisted of 91% well water and 9% purchased water from MWD. In October 2007, MWD began adding fluoride to its treated water at an optimized level of 0.7 ppm. The naturally occurring fluoride levels in the San Marino groundwater sources are close to optimal levels and with MWD s fluoride addition, the fluoride levels are consistent year-round. If you have any questions on fluoride, please call California American Water's Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.

California American Water distributes water for residential and commercial use throughout San Marino, portions of the cities of Rosemead, Temple City, San Gabriel, El Monte and Pasadena; and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.

For more information, please refer to the websites listed in the Water Information Sources section for California American Water and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Notice of Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water San Marino water system was completed in February 2003. The sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities (associated with contamination detected in the water supply): known contaminant plumes; historic waste dumps/landfills; high-density housing; apartments and condominiums; home manufacturing; parks; parking lots/malls; office buildings/complexes; schools; medical/dental/veterinary offices/clinics; low and high density septic systems; sewer collection systems; waste transfer/recycling station; wastewater treatment plants; fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application; irrigated/non-irrigated crops; golf courses; automobile repair shops and gas stations; fleet/truck/bus terminals; utility station maintenance areas; motor pools; historic gas stations; machine shops; electrical/electronic manufacturing; chemical/petroleum processing/storage; metal plating/finishing/fabricating; plastics/synthetics producers; photo processing/printing; chemical/petroleum pipelines; food processing; construction/demolition staging areas; appliance/electronic repair; hotels and motels; agricultural/irrigation wells; oil, gas, geothermal wells; water supply wells; monitoring/test wells; injection wells/dry wells/sumps; research laboratories; hospitals; contractor or government agency equipment storage yards;

hardware/lumber/parts stores; historic and active mining operations; boat services/repair/refinishing; sand/gravel mining; wood/pulp/paper processing and mills; and underground storage tanks: decommission-inactive tanks, upgraded/registered-active tanks, non-regulated tanks, and not yet upgraded or registered tanks. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water; 8657 Grand Avenue; Rosemead, CA 91770-1221. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Joe Marcinko, Water Quality & Environmental Compliance Manager at (805) 498-1266 x2817 or at joseph.marcinko@amwater.com.

Large water utilities are required by the Department to conduct a Watershed Sanitary Survey every five years to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination. Metropolitan's 2010 update to the surveys were completed and submitted to the California Department of Public Health in March (Colorado River) and May 2013 (State Water Project) and include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. EPA also requires utilities to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. Metropolitan completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Monitoring does not indicate the presence of these organisms in either the source or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. 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. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider 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. You can obtain more information on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot 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. You should pursue *radon* removal for 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 are not 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 Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

Nitrate Statement

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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.californiaamwater.com

California Department of Public Health
www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/DDWEM.aspx

United States Environmental Protection Agency
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

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
http://www.mwdh2o.com

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
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 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 may 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency'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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

The USEPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in the determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the USEPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR 3 assessment monitoring is currently scheduled from January 2013 to December 2015. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the USEPA and mostly not detected. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.

Chloramine Statement

Chloramines are a California and federally approved alternative to free chlorine for water disinfection. Chloramines minimize disinfection by-product formation. Another benefit of chloramines is improved taste of the water as compared with free chlorine. Chloramines are also used by many American Water systems and many other water utilities nationally. Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water uses with the exception that chloramines must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis and fish tanks or aquariums. Treatments to remove chloramines are different than treatments for removing chlorine. Please contact your physician or dialysis specialist for questions pertaining to kidney dialysis water treatment. Contact your pet store or veterinarian for questions regarding water used for fish and other aquatic life. You may also contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333 for more chloramine information.

Lead Statement

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information

is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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 2013, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the Definitions of Terms section.

It is important to note that the water quality data presented in the table represents the overall data obtained from all of the source and distribution samples that were collected. This data represents analyses of source and distribution samples that directly contributed to the total amount of water we delivered to our customers (mostly in 2013). As such, this data does not reflect the water quality at a specific residence due to the large area we serve and differences in the individual sources that influence specific areas within the entire distribution system. Because we have many source wells and the water quality varies from well to well, the data presented in the table is mostly intended to demonstrate compliance with the state and federal regulations rather than being representative of the specific water quality data that you actually receive at your tap. The individual data from specific sources cannot be presented with respect to the individual area they serve due to the fact that we are required by statute to tabulate and present the water quality data for the entire distribution system.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2013, or year prior. **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

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MFL: Million fibers per liter

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of 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 contamination.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NL (Notification Level): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to CDPH and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.

NS: No standard

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

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

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

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

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

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

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

%: means percent

Water Quality Statement

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA 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 or any other water quality standard.

Water Quality Results

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

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	San Marino (91%)		MWD – Weymouth Plant (9%)		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2013	15	(0)	9.2	9.2	ND	ND – 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2011	50	(0)	NA	NA	4	ND – 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013	20	0.43	14	14	2	1 – 2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2013	10	0.004	ND	ND – 2	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	2	1	0.8	0.6 – 1.0	0.8	0.7 – 1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO_3 (ppm)	2013	45	45	25	ND – 40	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	2013	5	0.8	1.4	ND – 1.7	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2013	5	0.06	1.1	ND – 1.5	ND	ND	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaning, and auto shops
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2013 (RAA)	80	NA	11.2	0.9 – 32	40	33 - 46	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2013 (RAA)	60	NA	4.5	ND – 11	11	14.6 – 17	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2013 (RAA)	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	1.18	0.50 – 2.12	2.3	ND – 2.9	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Perchlorate (ppb)	2013	6	6	ND	ND – 5.6	ND	ND	No	Inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries

Bacterial Results (from the San Marino Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Percentage Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2013	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	1.2%	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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	San Marino Data		MWD – Weymouth Plant		Violation	Typical Source
				Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High		
Chloride (ppm)	2013	500	NS	26	6 - 83	110	76 - 130	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (color units)	2013	15	NS	ND	3	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Aluminum (ppb)	2013	1.0	0.6	ND	ND	185	95 - 220	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Odor (units)	2013	3	NS	1	ND - 2	4	3 - 6	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2013	1,600	NS	502	360 - 880	870	850– 890	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	500	NS	42	15 - 115	180	170 - 190	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2013	1,000	NS	323	220 - 650	530	520 - 540	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	5	NS	0.2	0.05 – 4.7	ND	ND	No	Soil runoff

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

Plant	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Level Found	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0.05	No	Soil runoff
		TT = percentage of samples < 0.3 NTU		100%		

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

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Notification Level (NL)	San Marino		MWD – Weymouth Plant	
			Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High
Boron (ppb)	2013	1000	195	102 - 310	150	150
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	2013	10	NA	NA	ND	ND – 3
Vanadium (ppb)	2013	50	8	3 - 26	3.0	3.0
Hexavalent Chromium* (ppb)	2013	Proposed MCL at 10 ppb	7	4 - 10	ND	ND

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

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected at the 90th Percentile	Number of Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2011	1.3	0.3	40	0.243	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2011	15	0.2	40	3	2	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system; Discharges from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

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 for 2013. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Additional Constituents (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	San Marino		MWD – Weymouth Plant	
		Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	2013	154	99 – 154	110	76 – 130
Calcium (ppm)	2013	51	22 – 90	58	58 – 61
Magnesium (ppm)	2013	13	2 – 24	22	21 – 23
Potassium (ppm)	2013	ND	ND	4.2	4.0 – 4.3
pH	2013	7.8	7.6 – 8.0	8.1	8.1
Radon	2012	352	163 - 586	ND	ND
Sodium (ppm)	2013	34	21 – 55	82	79 – 85
Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	2013	182	66 - 320	240	230 - 250
Hardness as CaCO3 (gpg) (Grains Per Gallon)	2013	10.6	3.9 – 18.7	14.0	13.5 – 14.6

*In January 2011, the USEPA asked public water systems to conduct voluntary hexavalent chromium monitoring so that they may gain a better understanding of the nature and occurrence of the element. The data presented here are from the first round of monitoring. Both the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the USEPA are working toward establishing a regulatory standard for hexavalent chromium in drinking water. For more information on what steps American Water is taking in regard to hexavalent chromium, please visit our website at http://www.amwater.com/caaw/Ensuring-Water-Quality/Chromium-6. For more information on the regulatory process, please follow the link to the CDPH's Hexavalent Chromium web page (www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/pages/chromium6.aspx). Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.