



2013 Annual

Consumer Confidence Report



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

Parkway

PWS ID: 3410017

<p>Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.</p>	<p>Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.</p>
<p>Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito</p>	<p>Данный рапорт содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или проконсультируйтесь с тем, кто его понимает.</p>
<p>આ અહેવાલ મેં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે અગત્ય ની માહિતી આપવા માં આવી છે. એનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજાવી પડતી હોય તેની સાર્થક વાત કરો</p>	<p>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。</p>
<p>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。</p>	<p>이 보고서에는 귀하께서 사용하고 계시는 식수에 관한 정보가 들어있습니다. 만약에 이해를 못하시면 누군가에게 번역을 의뢰하십시오.</p>

A Message from California American Water President Rob MacLean

To Our Valued Customer:

We are proud to be your water service provider and we are proud to share with you this information about the quality of the water we deliver to your home. This report, called an Annual Water Quality Report or a Consumer Confidence Report, summarizes the results of tests that 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 all day long and all year long to make sure 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 supply flowing to you requires continual investment in our infrastructure, and in 2013 alone we invested more than 54 million to maintain and improve our water infrastructure in California. While most of these projects are underground or out of sight, they are direct investments that improve your community and improve 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 both "source" or untreated water and treated water that is delivered to your home. As a reminder, this is a summary of test result for the year ending December 31, 2013.

Sincerely,

Rob G. MacLean
President, California American Water



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

Our Commitment to Quality

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report. This document 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, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

About California American Water

California American Water, a wholly owned subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 600,000 people. California American Water, with the support of American Water, has the technical support of a global network and the local knowledge to provide the highest quality water with personal service.

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?

To comply with state and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 2013 we conducted tests for over 250 contaminants at numerous sampling points in your water system, all of which were below state and federal health-based maximum allowable levels. This report provides an overview of last year's (2013) water quality. 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 nationally recognized main water quality lab and 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 call our Customer Service Center toll free at (888) 237-1333.

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.

About Your Water

Water in the Parkway system comes from deep wells that pump groundwater from aquifers in the Sacramento Valley. The Parkway system is also supplied with water purchased from the City of Sacramento. California American Water uses various drinking water treatment technologies to treat the groundwater including: granular activated carbon (GAC) and aeration at some sources to remove low-levels of organic chemical contaminants; iron and manganese removal as well as chlorinating the water to ensure that the water supply meets bacteriological quality standards and fluoridation (to promote dental health).

The water from the City of Sacramento originates from the American and Sacramento Rivers. These surface water supplies are treated by conventional treatment technologies: coagulation, sedimentation and filtration (using sand and anthracite filters), lime addition for corrosion control, fluoridation to promote dental health, and chlorination for disinfection.

The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

Notice of Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources in the Parkway system was completed in February 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities (associated with detected chemicals): dry cleaners and sewer collection systems. Although not associated with any detected chemicals, the sources are also vulnerable to automobile gas stations, high-density septic systems, underground storage tanks – confirmed leaking tanks, historic gas stations, metal plating / finishing / fabricating, automobile repair shops, home manufacturing, machine shops, and photo processing / printing. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water; 4701 Beloit Drive; Sacramento, CA 95838.



Assessments of potential contaminating activities for the City's Sacramento River and American River water sources were completed in December 2000 and April 2001, respectively. These reports indicated that both rivers are most vulnerable to contaminants from recreational activities and that the Sacramento River is also most vulnerable to agricultural contaminants. A copy of the complete assessment is available for review in the City Clerk's office at City Hall or call (916) 808-5011 to request a summary of the assessments.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

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

Source Water Protection Tips for Consumers

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water sources in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water sources
- Pick up after your pets
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil and antifreeze to a recycling center (<http://www.emd.saccounty.net/HowDoI/DisposeofHouseholdHazardousWaste.html>)
- Do not dispose of unused medications down the drain
- Use environmentally friendly soaps and detergents when washing your vehicles

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. You can obtain more information about contaminants and potential health effects 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA and the 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 idle 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 Contact Us

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

Water Information Sources

California American Water

<http://www.amwater.com/caaw/>

California Department of Public Health

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/pages/dwp.aspx>

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<http://www.cdc.gov/>

American Water Works Association

<http://www.awwa.org/>

Water Quality Association

<http://www.wqa.org/>

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html>

How to Read This Table

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the adjacent tables. While most of the 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 "Definition of Terms" section.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually 2013 or the most recent data from a prior year. **MCL** shows the level of the substance (contaminant) allowed. **PHG** (or **MCLG**) is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Average Amount Detected** represents the (calculated) average level of that substance from the drinking water sources that California American Water used in 2013. **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A "No" under **Violation** indicates that regulatory requirements were met. **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Definitions of Terms

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. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

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 are set by the USEPA.

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 a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of using disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported



Notification Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires notification to the California Department of Public Health and the consumer. Not an enforceable 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 and MRDLs 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): SMCLs are set to protect the aesthetic properties of drinking water (odor, taste and appearance).

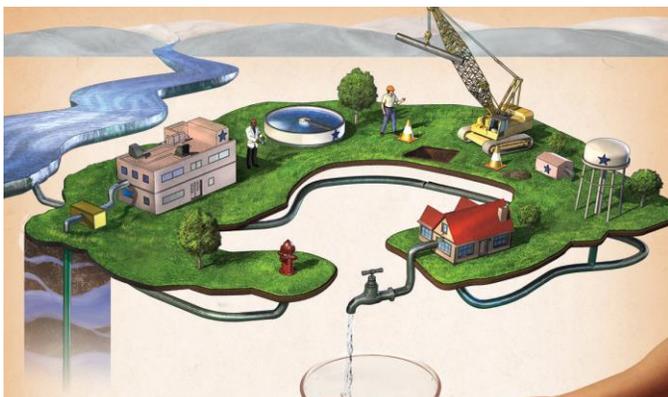
TOC: Total Organic Carbon.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids: 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.

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



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)	Parkway		City of Sacramento		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High		
Arsenic (ppb)	2012-2013	10	0.004	4	ND – 8	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2012-2013	1	2	0.1	ND – 0.20	ND	ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2012-2013	50	(100)	ND	ND – 15	ND	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2012-2013	2.0	1	0.24	ND – 1.0	0.8	0.8 – 0.8	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as NO ₃ (ppm)	2013	45	45	7.4	ND – 27.9	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic Tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012	15	(0)	ND	ND – 3.91	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2006 - 2007	5 ¹	0.019	ND	ND – 2.0	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Control of Disinfection By-product precursors (TOC) (ppm)	2013	Treatment requirement if average TOC >2	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.0 – 2.1	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Distribution System Monitoring									
Chlorine (ppm)	2013	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.58	0.42 – 1.53	NA	NA	No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water
Fluoride (ppm) ²	2013	0.7 – 1.3 ³	NA	0.9	0.8 – 1.1	NA	NA	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2013	60	NA	14.5 ⁴	ND – 33.8	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2013	80	NA	21.0 ⁴	ND – 58.8	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Substances

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	SMCL	Parkway		City of Sacramento		Violation	Typical Source
			Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High		
Chloride (ppm)	2012-2013	500	23	7 - 85	ND	ND – 7.5	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2012-2013	15	ND	ND	1	1 – 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2012-2013	300	ND	ND - 120	ND	ND - ND	No	Erosion or leaching of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2012-2013	50	42	ND - 196	ND	ND - ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	2012-2013	3	ND	ND – 1	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2012-2013	1,600	375	200 – 890	117	81 - 153	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
	2012-	500	5	ND – 26	5.2	4.1 – 6.3	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;



Substance	Year	SMCL	Parkway		City of Sacramento		Violation	Typical Source
Sulfate (ppm)	2013							Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012-2013	1,000	261	160 – 550	83	54 - 111	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2012-2013	5	ND	ND – 0.21	ND	ND – 0.33	No	Soil runoff

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

Plant	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2013	TT = 1.0 NTU	NA	0.33	No	Soil runoff
		TT = percentage of samples < 0.3 NTU		99.7%		

Lead and Copper (tap water samples from the Parkway system only)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected at 90 th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	0.3	32	0.118	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0.2	32	3.0	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharges from industrial manufacturers

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. The averages shown here are calculated from the levels detected at each source used to supply water in 2013. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Additional Constituents

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Parkway		City of Sacramento	
		Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2012	143	95 – 370	NR	NR
Calcium (ppm)	2012-2013	28	11 - 88	11	8.8 – 13
Magnesium (ppm)	2012-2013	15	7 - 54	3.1	1.5 – 4.6
pH	2012	8.1	7.9 – 8.2	NR	NR
Radon (pCi/L)	2006	331	178 – 482	NR	NR
Silica (ppm)	2012	64	61 - 70	NR	NR
Sodium (ppm)	2012-2013	21	14 – 33	4.1	2.0 – 6.2
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2012-2013	152	65 - 440	45	32 - 57

¹ Radium 228 does not have its own MCL. The MCL for total radium (radium 226 & radium 228) is shown. Monitoring for radium 226 was not required.

² California American Water adjusts the natural levels of fluoride in our water supplies to the California Department of Public Health's recommended optimum level.

³ Fluoride Control Range, not an MCL.

⁴ Highest Running Annual Average

Information Regarding Contaminants Detected In Your Water

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the current EPA 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.

Cryptosporidium Monitoring

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 indicates the presence of these organisms in source water and/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.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants 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.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the United States. 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 when showering, washing dishes, or doing other household activities with water. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water in most cases will be a minor 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 inside. 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 (800) 745-7236, the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council's Radon Hotline (800) SOS-RADON.

Water Quality Statement

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met USEPA and state drinking water standards. California American Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and once again we are proud to report that our system did not violate any state or federal water quality standards.

