



2013 Annual

Consumer Confidence Report

Antelope

PWS ID: 3410031



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

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.

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

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.



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

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 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 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 Antelope system comes from deep wells that pump groundwater from aquifers here in the Sacramento Valley. All of those wells are located within the geographic boundaries of our Antelope service area. The water supplied is chlorinated to ensure that it meets bacteriological quality standards.

During some years, California American Water may also supplement the Antelope system with surface water purchased from the Sacramento Suburban Water District. Sacramento Suburban Water District uses various surface water treatment technologies including coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. In 2013, California American Water did not supplement with surface water due to the drought.

The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use.

Notice of Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources in the Antelope system was completed in February 2003. Although not associated with any detected contaminants, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities (although not associated with any detected chemicals): sewer collection systems, grazing, low density septic systems, agricultural and irrigation wells, automobile – gas stations/repair shops/body shops, underground storage tanks – confirmed leaking tanks, photo processing/printing, and dry cleaners.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water; 4701 Beloit Drive; Sacramento, CA 95838.

An assessment of the surface water source from Sacramento Suburban Water District was conducted in 2001 by the San Juan Water District. The source is considered most vulnerable to potential contamination from the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area facilities, high-density housing and associated activities such as sewer and septic systems and fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide application, as well as illegal activities and dumping.

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. Groundwater sources are typically less susceptible to surficial contaminants than surface water systems.

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, 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 California American Water Customer Service toll free: (888) 237-1333.

Water Information Sources

California American Water
<http://www.amwater.com/caaw/>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<http://www.cdc.gov/>

California Department of Public Health

Water Quality Association



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

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

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

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health

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

American Water Works Association

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

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 some 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 highest 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 regulatory requirements were met. **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Definition 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.

MFL (Million fibers per liter): The number of asbestos fibers (in millions) per liter that are greater than 10 microns in length.

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

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.

NR: Not reported

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.

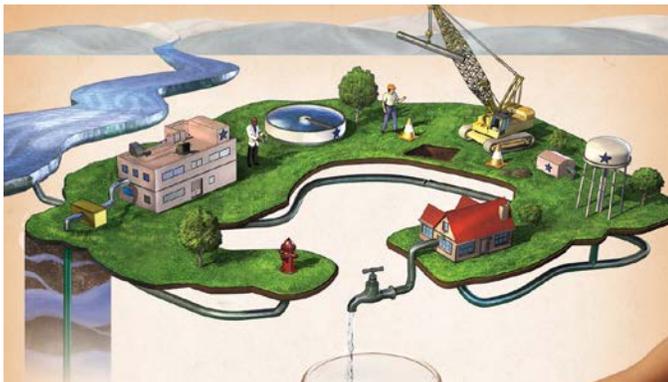
SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): SMCLs are set to protect the aesthetic properties of drinking water (odor, taste and appearance).

TOC: Total Organic Carbon.

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.**™

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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
Arsenic (ppb)	2012-2013	10	0.004	2.4	2 - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass, and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	2012-2013	7	7	ND	ND	No	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2012-2013	2.0	1	0.2	0.2 - 0.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	2012-2013	100	12	ND	ND - 12	No	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects
Nitrate as NO ₃ (ppm)	2013	45	45	6.2	2.2 - 20.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Distribution System Monitoring							
Chlorine (ppm)	2013	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.58	0.42 - 1.55	No	Treatment chemical used to disinfect drinking water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2013	80	NA	ND ¹	ND - 0.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2013	60	NA	2.8 ¹	ND - 6.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Secondary Substances

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	SMCL	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2012 - 2013	500	37.8	15.9 - 79.1	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2012-2013	300	ND	ND - 130	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2012-2013	50	ND	ND - 49	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2012-2013	1,600	340	260 - 460	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2012-2013	500	4.4	1.8 - 9.9	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Odor (TON)	2012 - 2013	3	ND	ND - 1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012-2013	1,000	264	220 - 340	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2012-2013	5	0.1	ND - 1.0	No	Soil runoff



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

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Potential Health Effects
Chlorate (ppb)	2013	230	ND - 2380	
Chromium (ppb)	2013	6.8	1.3 - 49.0	
Chromium VI (ppb)	2013	6.56	1.74 - 14.81	
Strontium (ppb)	2013	212.4	103.9 - 371.9	
Vanadium (ppb)	2013	21.4	13.8 - 32.5	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Lead and Copper (tap water samples from the Antelope 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	0.387	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0.2	32	1	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	109 Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2012- 2013	109	96 - 120
Calcium (ppm)	2012-2013	27	18 - 84
Magnesium (ppm)	2012-2013	18	10 - 53
pH	2012- 2013	8.0	7.7 - 8.1
Radon (pCi/L)	2006	198	ND - 497
Silica (ppm)	2012- 2013	83	76 - 92
Sodium (ppm)	2012-2013	29	17 - 47
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2012-2013	140	84 - 430

¹ Highest Running Annual Average

Information Regarding Contaminants Detected in Your Water

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.

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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

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. The second testing cycle (UCMR2) was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009. The third cycle (UCMR3) began in January 2013 and is in various stages of implementation through 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.

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.

