2015 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

California Domestic Water Company

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

SWRCB-DWFO-Los Angeles
JAN 26 2015
CALIFORNIA DOMESTIC WATER COMPANY

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Once again, Californian Domestic Water Company (Water Company) is proud to present our Consumer Confidence Report conducted in 2014 show that your drinking water meets or is better than all state and federal health related standards. In addition, this report provides detailed results of water quality testing, water sources, and basic information about drinking water contaminants.

Our Own Local Water Source: The Main San Gabriel Basin

Water delivered to customers is from the Water Company's Bassett Wellfield, located on the west bank of the San Gabriel River, at the intersection of the 605 and I-10 Freeway's. Water is pumped from five groundwater wells, Wells 2, 3, 5A, 6, and 8.

We Use Advanced Water Treatment Techniques

The Water Company maintains a variety of standard and advanced water treatment facilities that are used on particular wells as needed: air-stripping, ion-exchange, ultra-violet light, pH control and chlorination.

Extensive Testing to Ensure Water Quality

We monitor and test for water quality on a weekly basis for coliform bacteria, NDMA, perchlorate, nitrate, and VOCs throughout the production and distribution system. Other monitoring is conducted bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly, bi-annual and annual. We collect over 2,000 samples annually.

Special Advice for Immuno-compromised Persons

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).

More Information About Drinking Water

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).

Information About Drinking Water Quality

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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Epic Drought: Everyone Must Cut Back Water Use

- Experiencing the DRIEST and HOTTEST conditions since records have been kept.
- Snowpack in early May was at ONLY 1% OF AVERAGE.
- The Colorado River, a major source of water for Southern California, has suffered DROUGHT 11 OF 14 YEARS.
- Colorado River and Southern California's main reservoirs are ONLY HALF FULL.
- Imports from Northern California were cut TO ONLY 15%.

Progress in Improving Water Independence

We are working with our neighbors and taking bold steps to enhance water supplies by supporting development of recycled water, increased stormwater capture, purchase and lease of additional water rights, and aggressive conservation programs. All these steps are helping to sustain our water supplies, even during the worst drought ever.

Focus Conservation Outdoors Where Most Water's Used

- Choose low-water use plants and minimize lawn space.
- Use plenty of mulch to retain water and keep weeds down.
- Reset timers to water for less than 10 minutes per station and only two times per week.
- Irrigate before 8:30 AM and after 6:00 PM to avoid the heat.
- Don't wash paved surfaces.
- Wash vehicles only at commercial car washes that recycle water or with high pressure / low volume systems.
- Repair all leaks within 48 hours.
- Adjust sprinklers to prevent overspray.

Also Conserve Indoors–Even Small Changes Help

Capture shower warm up water In a bucket and use to flush toilets. Take shorter showers and more.

Go to www.saveourwater.com for indoor and outdoor water saving tips and resources.

For more information about water supply or quality, please contact Ernesto "Che" Venegas, our Operations Manager at (562) 947-3811.

Results of 2014 Drinking Water Quality Tests

California Domestic Water Company regularly tests for hundreds of substances. Below is a list of substances detected in your drinking water in 2014.
As the chart shows, very few substances could even be detected. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Bassett Wellfield (Raw Water) Range	Bassett Wellfield (Raw Water) Average	Distribution (Customers Water) Range	Distribution (Customers Water) Average	Most Recent Sampling Date	Major Sources In Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS									
MICROBIOLOGICAL — MCL: Systems that collect >40 sample/month, no more than 5% (2) samples may be positive for coliform bacteria; CDWC collects 40-50 samples/month.									
Total Coliform Bacteria (no violations)	% Samples positive	5%	(0)	No Violations	0	No Violations	0	2014	Naturally present in the environment.
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Carbon Tetrachloride TT	ppt	500	100	ND-2700	600	ND	ND	2014	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
1,1-Dichloroethylene TT	ppb	6	10	ND-6.4	2.1	ND	ND	2014	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene TT	ppb	6	100	ND-4.1	1.4	ND	ND	2014	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation product of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene TT	ppb	10	60	ND-4.4	0.6	ND	ND	2014	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation product of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) TT	ppb	5	0.06	0.85-32	12.2	ND-1.8	0.78	2014	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).
Trichloroethylene (TCE) TT	ppb	5	1.7	ND-44	14.1	0.73-2.4	1.3	2014	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
RADIOACTIVITY									
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND-7.5	2.1	N/A	N/A	2005-2012	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226+228	pCi/L	5	(0)	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	2005-2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2-5	2.6	N/A	N/A	2004-2012	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND-2.7	1.5	ND-2.8	1.1	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2013	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND-0.14	0.11	0.11-0.12	0.11	2014	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND	ND	ND	ND	2014	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2014	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (temperature dependent)	ppm	2	1	0.25-0.37	0.31	0.29-0.35	0.32	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	2014	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as NO3) TT	ppm	45 as NO3	45 as NO3	9.7-32	18	11-19	17	2014	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits.
Perchlorate TT	ppb	6	6	ND-13	4	ND-3.4	1.5	2014	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, dispose of perchlorate and its salts.

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS — Every three years 10 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. Next round of testing will be conducted summer of 2016.

	Units	Action Level	PHG or (MCLG)	90th Percentile	Number of Sites	MCL Violation	Range	Average		
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	ND	10	No	ND-7.2	0.72	2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.20	10	No	0.07- 0.20	0.11	2013	

NITRATE. 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.

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Bassett Wellfield (Raw Water) Range	Bassett Wellfield (Raw Water) Average	Distribution (Customers Water) Range	Distribution (Customers Water) Average	Most Recent Sampling Date	Major Sources In Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards									
Color	Units	15	N/A	<3	<3	<3	<3	2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor Threshold	TON	3	N/A	1	1	1	1	2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	ND-0.2	0.07	ND-0.4	0.1	2014	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	270-370	316	320	320	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	micromhos	1600	N/A	420-600	499	480-490	485	2014	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	14-33	21.7	19-21	20	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	29-59	40.4	44-47	45.5	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
ADDITIONAL									
Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A	200-240	217	210	210	2014	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits.
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	11-27	16.6	14-16	15	2014	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
pH	Std. Units	N/A	N/A	7.6-7.9	7.7	7.5-8.0	7.7	2014	Measure of alkalinity and acidity.
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) TT	ppt	AL 10	N/A	ND-18	3	ND	ND	2014	Production of rocket fuel, rubber products, solvents, and a lubricant additive.
Chromium VI (Hexavalent chromium)	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.4-2.6	2.1	N/S	N/S	2014	N/A

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS — Three locations are tested quarterly for disinfection byproducts.

TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Average	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Site 1				0.00	1.10	1.20	2.90	1.30	
Site 2				1.10	1.40	1.90	0.78	1.30	
Site 3				0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.28	
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60	N/A	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Average	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Site 1				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Site 2				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Site 3				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4 as Cl_2	MRDLG = 4 as Cl_2	N/A	N/A	0.63-1.41	0.96	2014	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Definitions and Abbreviations Used In the Chart

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.

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 benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the CA Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT COMPLETED. An assessment of the drinking water sources for California Domestic Water Company was completed in October 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: drinking treatment plants, known contaminant plumes, confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, high density housing parks, water supply wells, and schools. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: transportation corridors – freeways/state highways and railroads. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at California Domestic Water Company, 15505 Whittier Blvd., Whittier, CA 90603. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Ernesto "Che" Venegas, Operations Manager, at (562) 947-3811.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = Picocuries Per Liter (a measurement of radioactivity)
ppm = Parts Per Million. Equivalent to one minute in two years
ppb = Parts Per Billion. Or micrograms per liter (mgll)
ppt = Parts Per Trillion. Equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years
MFL = Million Fibers Per Liter
ND = None Detected
N/A = Not Applicable
N/S = Not Sampled
TON = Threshold Odor Number