2015 Water Quality Report

East Los Angeles District

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

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Welcome

At California Water Service (Cal Water), protecting our customers' health and safety is our highest priority. It's part of our commitment to deliver quality, service, and value to our customers.

Quality. We are dedicated to providing a high-quality water supply to our customers. We have rigorous safeguards in place to make sure that our water meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards, and **we are pleased to announce that, in 2015, we met every primary state and federal standard**. In California, we conduct tests on 68,000 water samples per year to ensure we are in compliance with both state and federal standards.

Service. In addition to providing a safe supply of water whenever you need it, we also work diligently to ensure that supplies — and the infrastructure needed to deliver water from the source to your tap — are adequate to meet demand. And, as we work to make conservation a way of life in California, while still being in the midst of a historic drought, we offer a wide variety of conservation programs and rebates to help our customers use water wisely. Our dedicated team of professionals is here to assist you with both routine business and after-hours emergencies.

Value. The costs to provide water service continues to increase, but we are working to ensure that our water stays affordable. We do this in part by investing in infrastructure that is built to last and only replacing equipment when it is nearing the end of its useful life. We also work to find cost-effective solutions for securing, testing, treating, storing, and delivering the water to you. We do all it takes to deliver a clean, reliable water supply right to your home, for less than a penny per gallon in nearly all of our service areas.

This annual water quality report shows any constituents that were detected in your water in 2015, and how your water compares to state and federal water quality standards. This report also provides information about the steps we take to protect your health and safety and answers questions you may have about your water quality.

If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone or email, through our web site, or in person at your local Customer Center. For important announcements and other water-related news, please visit calwater.com or watch for information in your monthly bill.

Sincerely,
Dan Armendariz, District Manager, East Los Angeles District

EAST LOS ANGELES DISTRICT 2000 SOUTH TUBEWAY AVENUE COMMERCE, CA 90040 (323) 722-8601

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Your Water System

Cal Water has provided high-quality water utility services in the East Los Angeles area since 1928. In addition to the customers in our East Los Angeles system, we serve customers through an operating contract with the City of Commerce. To meet our customers' needs, we use a combination of local groundwater and purchased water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which is imported from the Colorado River and the State Water Project in northern California. The East Los Angeles water system currently includes 272 miles of pipeline, 9 active wells, 26 booster pumps, 16 storage tanks, and three MWD connections.

In 2015, Cal Water constructed a new well and replaced 4.6 miles of main line. Improvements were also made to a pump facility with the construction of a new greensand treatment plant. Two water tanks received new interior coatings, one of which included a new cathodic system and seismic retrofitting. Additional improvements were made at several stations with the replacement of three booster pumps which maintain pressure in the water system.

If you have any questions, suggestions, or concerns, please contact our local Customer Center, either by phone or through the contact link at www.calwater.com.

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WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

Water professionals collect samples from throughout the water system for testing at our state-of-the-art water quality laboratory, which is certified through the stringent Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). Scientists, chemists, and microbiologists test the water for more than 140 constituents with equipment so sensitive it can detect levels as low as one part per trillion. In order to maintain the ELAP certification, all of our scientists must pass blind-study proficiency tests each year for every water quality test performed.

Water quality test results are entered into our Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS), a sophisticated software program that enables us to react quickly to changes in water quality and analyze water quality trends in order to plan effectively for future needs.

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

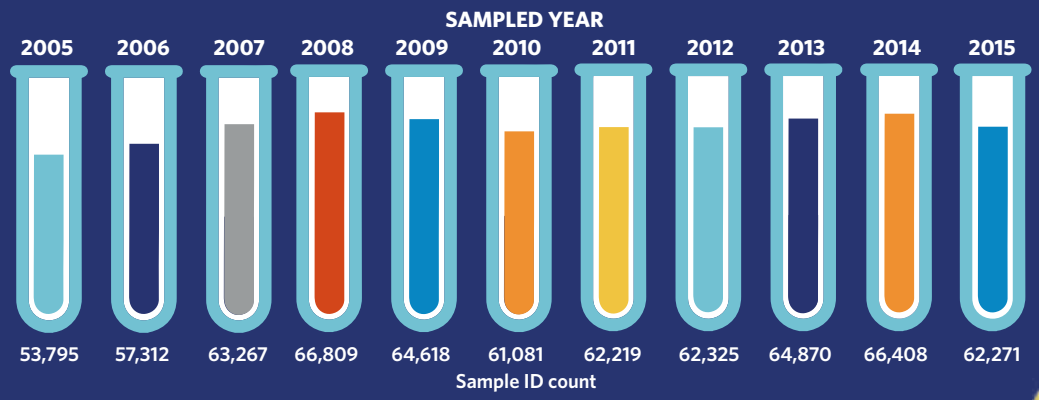
On July 1, 2014, Gov. Jerry Brown transferred the State's Drinking Water Program from the California Department of Public Health to the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW). The transition was created to consolidate all major water quality programs within a single department. According to the Governor's office, this consolidation allows the State to better manage and protect water resources and ensure safe drinking water for Californians.

Visit www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs for more information about water quality requirements or the Drinking Water Program.

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

To ensure that the high-quality water we deliver is not compromised in the distribution system, Cal Water has a robust cross-connection control program in place. Cross-connection control is critical to ensuring that activities on customers' properties do not affect the public water supply. Our cross-connection control specialists ensure that all of the existing backflow prevention assemblies are tested annually, assess all non-residential connections, and enforce and manage the installation of new commercial and residential assemblies. Last year, our specialists oversaw installation of 1,645 new assemblies and testing of 25,175 backflow prevention assemblies company-wide.

Number of samples collected



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DWSAPP

By the end of 2003, Cal Water had submitted to the DDW a Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAPP) report for each water source in the water system. The DWSAPP report identifies possible sources of contamination to aid in prioritizing cleanup and pollution prevention efforts. All reports are available for viewing or copying at our Customer Center.

The water sources in the East Los Angeles system are considered most vulnerable to contamination from gas stations, confirmed leaks, known contaminant plumes, chemical/petroleum storage, metal fabrication, and plastic producers.

We encourage customers to join us in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our most precious natural resource.

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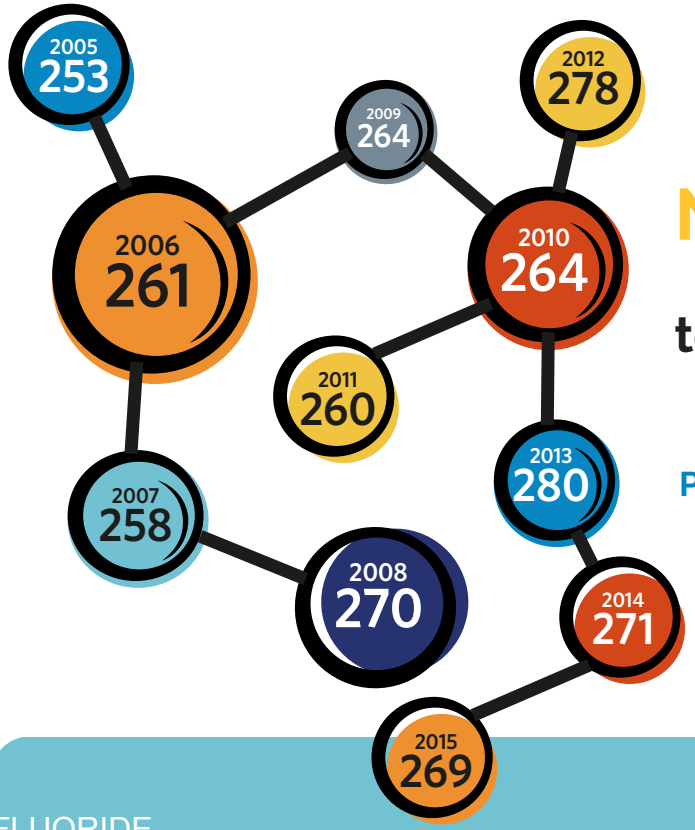

Number of constituents tested annually since 2005

SAMPLED YEAR
PARAMETER COUNT

FLUORIDE

State law requires Cal Water to add fluoride to drinking water if public funding is available to pay for it, and it is a practice endorsed by the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association to prevent tooth decay.

In this area, local water is blended with purchased water that has fluoride in it. Show the table in this report to your dentist to see if he or she recommends giving your children fluoride supplements.

More information about fluoridation, oral health, and related issues can be found on the DDW web site at www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml. For general information on water fluoridation, visit us online at www.calwater.com.

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Water Hardness

We use water testing equipment so sensitive it can detect levels as low as 1 part per trillion.

[That's equivalent to 2 golf ball rotations on a putting green as long as to the distance from Earth to the sun!]

Water's "hardness" is a measure of the amount of minerals (generally calcium, magnesium, and carbonate) it contains. Water is considered **soft** if its hardness is less than 75 parts per million (ppm), **moderately hard** at 75 to 150 ppm, hard at 150 to 300 ppm, and **very hard** at 300 ppm or higher.

Hard water is generally not a health concern, but it can have an impact on how well soap lathers and is significant for some industrial and manufacturing processes. Hard water may also lead to mineral buildup in pipes or water heaters.

Some people with hard water opt to buy a water softener for aesthetic reasons. However, some water softeners add salt to the water, which can cause problems at wastewater treatment plants. In addition, people on low-sodium diets should be aware that some water softeners increase the sodium content of the water.

Possible Contaminants

All 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 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 byproducts 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, and those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly people; and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

About Lead

You may have questions about lead in drinking water as a result of the water quality crisis in Flint, Michigan. Although public officials continue to investigate what went wrong in Flint, several factors contributed to the problem:

- The City has a high number of lead service lines in its water system.
- The City switched from a treated supply of water to an untreated and corrosive supply. The lack of required corrosion treatment caused lead from service lines to get into the water.
- The City was not completely following the Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule.
- The City did not respond quickly to water quality concerns.

None of these conditions exist at Cal Water. We have worked proactively to eliminate lead-bearing materials from our water systems, and we are compliant with health and safety codes mandating the installation of lead-free materials in public water systems. We test our water sources to ensure that the water we deliver to customers' meters meets water quality standards and is not corrosive toward plumbing materials. The water we deliver may meet lead standards, but what about your home plumbing? Because lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing, the Lead and Copper Rule is a critical part of our water quality monitoring program.

The Lead and Copper Rule requires us to test water *inside* a representative number of homes that have plumbing most likely to contain lead and/or lead solder. This test, with other water quality testing, tells us if the water is corrosive enough to cause lead from home plumbing to leach into the water. If the "Action Level" for lead is exceeded, we work with our customers to investigate the issue and, if necessary, implement corrosion control before the lead levels create a health issue.

As the crisis in Flint has made clear, if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. If your home's plumbing contains lead piping or pipe fittings, lead solder, or brass fixtures that may contain lead, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two 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 by a lab. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In your system, results from our lead monitoring program, conducted in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule, were non-detectable for the presence of lead.

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Key Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs protect public health and are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as are economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs relate to the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Exceeded Standard

Out of compliance with a primary MCL, a secondary MCL, or an action level, as determined by the DDW. For some compounds, compliance is determined by averaging the results for one source over a year.

Regulatory Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required action by the water provider.

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 EPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

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

Notification Level (NL)

A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant in drinking water. It is used by DDW to provide guidance to drinking water systems.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring, reporting, 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 California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment without regard to cost or available detection and treatment technologies.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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Table Introduction

Cal Water tests your water for more than 140 regulated contaminants and dozens of unregulated contaminants. This table lists only those contaminants that were detected.

In the table, water quality test results are divided into two major sections: “Primary Drinking Water Standards” and “Secondary Drinking Water Standards and Unregulated Compounds.” Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of certain constituents in drinking water. Secondary standards are set for substances that don’t impact health but could affect the water’s taste, odor, or appearance. Some unregulated substances (hardness and sodium, for example) are included for your information.

TABLE KEY	
µS/cm	measure of specific conductance
n/a	not applicable
ND	not detected
NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit
pCi/L	picoCuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million (milligrams per liter)
ppb	parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
ppt	parts per trillion (nanograms per liter)
SMCL	secondary maximum contaminant level

2015 Water Quality Table

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Radiological	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Groundwater Range	Groundwater Average	Purchased Surface Water Range	Purchased Surface Water Average	Source of Substance
Gross alpha particle activity	2006–2015	pCi/L	15	(0)	**No**	ND–6	0.7	ND–5	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross beta particle activity	2014	pCi/L	50	0	**No**	n/a		ND–6	2	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Radium 226	2010–2015	pCi/L	5	0.05 (0)	**No**	ND–1.89	0.3	ND		Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2006–2015	pCi/L	5	0.019 (0)	**No**	ND–1.1	0.2	ND		Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2006–2015	pCi/L	20	0.43	**No**	ND–3.0	1.6	2–3	2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	**Year Tested**	**Unit**	**MCL (SMCL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Exceeded Standard?**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Source of Substance**
Aluminum	2015	ppm	1 (0.2)	0.6	**No**	ND		ND–0.2	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic[1]	2013–2015	ppb	10	0.004	**No**	ND–8.2	2	ND–3.3	2.6	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2013–2015	ppm	1	2	**No**	ND–0.16	0.1	ND–0.1	0.08	Discharges of oil-drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent chromium	2014–2015	ppb	10	0.02	**No**	ND–4.6	1.7	ND		Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

[1] While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standards balance the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA 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.

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2015 Water Quality Table

(Continued)

Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Average	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Chromium	2014–2015	ppb	50	(100)	**No**	ND–2.2	1.1	ND		Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N[2]	2015	ppm	10	10	**No**	ND–6.1	4.9	ND–0.9	0.3	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	2015	ppb	6	6	**No**	ND–2.8	0.4	ND		Inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries; usually gets into drinking water as result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Inorganic Chemicals	**Year Tested**	**Unit**	**MCL (SMCL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Exceeded Standard?**	**Highest Level**	**Lowest Monthly Percent**	**Highest Level**	**Lowest Monthly Percent**	**Source of Substance**
Turbidity (surface water requiring filtration)[3]	2015	NTU	TT	n/a	**No**	n/a		0.09	100	Soil runoff

[2]The average nitrate level was 4.9 ppm, with a maximum level of 6.1 ppm. We are closely monitoring nitrate levels. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 10 ppm 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 seek advice from your health care provider.

[3]For surface water systems, the treatment technique dictates that the turbidity level of the filtered water be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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2015 Water Quality Table

(Continued)

Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Distribution System-Wide Range	Distribution System-Wide Average	Source of Substance
Fluoride[4]	2014	ppm	2	1	**No**	0.3–0.9	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Organic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Groundwater Range	Groundwater Average	Purchased Surface Water Range	Purchased Surface Water Average	Source of Substance
1,1-Dichloroethylene(DCE)	2015	ppb	6	10 (7)	**No**	ND–1.45	0.5	ND		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2015	ppb	5	0.06	**No**	ND–1	0.13	ND		Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2015	ppb	5	1.7	**No**	ND–1.2	0.2	ND		Discharge from metal-degreasing sites and other factories

DBP Precursor	Year Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Source of Substance
Total organic carbon[5]	2015	ppm	TT	n/a	**No**	ND–0.6	0.4	1.2–2.8	2.3	Various natural and manmade sources

[4]Cal Water does not add fluoride to its groundwater supply; however, low levels of fluoride occur naturally. In November 2007, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) began fluoridating its treated surface water, which Cal Water purchases. Since the system receives a blend of groundwater with naturally occurring fluoride and fluoridated surface water, fluoride levels are checked throughout the distribution system every month to verify the actual levels at various locations. The optimal fluoride level for the East Los Angeles system is 0.8 ppm, with a control range of 0.7–1.0 ppm.

[5]Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects; however, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects such as liver, kidney, or nervous system problems, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer over many years.

ELA

2015 Water Quality Table

(Continued)

Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Source of Substance
Bromate[6]	2014	ppb	10	(0)	**No**	n/a		ND–12	8	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Distribution System-Wide		Source of Substance
						Range	Highest Running Annual Average	
Chloramine	2015	ppm	4	4	**No**	0.2–3.5	1.6	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total haloacetic acids	2015	ppb	60	n/a	**No**	ND–20	18.3	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total trihalomethanes	2015	ppb	80	n/a	**No**	ND–52	36.9	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Other Regulated Substances

Metals	Year Tested	Unit	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Distribution System-Wide		Source of Substance
						90th Percentile	# Sites > AL / Total # Sites Sampled	
Lead	2014	ppb	15	0.2	**No**	ND	0 of 51	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper	2014	ppm	1.3	0.3	**No**	0.2	0 of 51	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

[6]For bromate, there was one result that was over the MCL at 12 ppb. This is not an exceedance, since compliance is computed using the highest running annual average, which was 8 ppb. The MCL for bromate is 10 ppb.

ELA

2015 Water Quality Table

(Continued)

Secondary Drinking Water Standards and Unregulated Compounds

						Groundwater		Purchased Surface Water		
Inorganic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Range	Average	Range	Average	Source of Substance
Boron	2014–2015	ppm	NL=1	n/a	**No**	0.1–0.2	0.2	0.1–0.2	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2013–2015	ppm	n/a	n/a	**No**	65–110	82.61	36–80	64	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2014–2015	ppm	500	n/a	**No**	61–130	89	85–102	95	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	2013–2015	Units	15	n/a	**No**	ND–5	0.5	1	1	Naturally occurring organic matter
Hardness	2013–2015	ppm	n/a	n/a	**No**	210–400	296	130–306	245	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	2012–2014	ppm	n/a	n/a	**No**	11–33	20	10–28	22	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese[7]	2012–2015	ppb	50	n/a	**Yes**	ND–57	16	ND		Leaching from natural deposits
Molybdenum	2014–2015	ppb	n/a	n/a	**No**	ND–7.2	10.9	n/a		Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	2013–2015	Units	3	n/a	**No**	ND–17	1	2	2	Naturally occurring organic matter
pH	2015	Units	n/a	n/a	**No**	6.6–8.8	7.4	8.1–8.4	8	Inherent characteristic of water
Sodium	2013–2015	ppm	n/a	n/a	**No**	57–83	69	90–104	86	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific conductance	2013–2015	µS/cm	1600	n/a	**No**	740–890	820	692–1060	926	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Strontium	2014–2015	ppb	n/a	n/a	**No**	440–980	739	n/a		Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	2013–2015	ppm	500	n/a	**No**	72–110	92	110–257	208	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids	2012–2014	ppm	1000	n/a	**No**	400–670	524	405–665	576	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (groundwater)	2013–2015	NTU	5	n/a	**No**	ND–1.5	0.2	n/a		Soil runoff
Vanadium	2015	ppb	NL=50	n/a	**No**	ND–3.2	0.64	ND		Erosion of natural deposits; manufacturing of alloys and steel

[7]Manganese occasionally exceeds the SMCL of 50 ppb in one groundwater well. The source was from a standby well, and its water did not go into distribution system. SMCLs were established to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects, such as color, taste, odor, and/or the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing when washed. Exceeding this SMCL does not pose a health risk.

ELA

2015 Water Quality Table

(Continued)

Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Groundwater		Purchased Surface Water		Source of Substance
						Range	Average	Range	Average	
Chlorate	2015	ppb	NL=800	n/a	**No**	33–540	155	70–109	94	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
n-Nitrosodimethylamine[8]	2015	ppt	NL=10	3	**No**	57	57	ND–2.2	2	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes

Organic Chemicals	Year Tested	Unit	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Exceeded Standard?	Groundwater		Purchased Surface Water		Source of Substance
						Range	Highest Annual Average	Range	Highest Annual Average	
1,4-Dioxane[9]	2015	ppb	NL=1	n/a	**Yes**	ND–8.8	3.91	n/a		Industrial solvent or solvent stabilizer for chlorinated solvents or volatile organic compounds
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid[10]	2014–2015	ppb	HA 0.07	n/a	**No**	ND–0.06	0.01	n/a		Manmade compound
Chlorodifluoromethane (freon 22)	2014	ppt	n/a	n/a	**No**	ND–0.2	0.1	n/a		Refrigerant

[8]N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) was found at levels greater than the NL established by the DDW. An NL is defined as a health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant in drinking water. DDW uses it to provide guidance to drinking water systems. DDW recommends taking a well out of service if the concentrations in the well exceed 35 times the NL.

[9]Some groundwater wells contain 1,4-dioxane at levels greater than the NL established by the DDW. An NL is defined as a health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant in drinking water. DDW uses it to provide guidance to drinking water systems. DDW recommends taking a well out of service if the concentrations in the well exceed 35 times the NL. Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the NL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on laboratory studies.

[10]Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) was detected below the lifetime health advisory (HA) in 1 of the 9 active wells during 2013–2015 Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) testing. There is no MCL, SMCL, or NL for PFOS; however, the EPA has established a HA of 0.07 parts per billion (ppb). Lifetime HAs are not regulatory limits but reflect reasonable, health-based concentrations above which action should be taken to reduce exposure. Cal Water is working closely with the DDW and EPA to conduct extensive monitoring and identify the best available treatment technology. Studies indicate that long-term exposure to PFOS and PFOA over certain levels could have adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or breastfed infants; cancer; or liver, immunity, thyroid, and other effects. The HA limit is the level below which concentrations are not expected to result in adverse health effects over a lifetime of exposure; it has been set to reflect a margin of protection for even the most sensitive populations.

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Thank you.

Thanks for taking the time to learn more about your water quality! Even more information awaits you at www.calwater.com. Visit our web site to get information about your account, water use history, water rates, and water system.

You will also find water-saving tips and news about water conservation programs and rebates available in your area.

- Drought news
- Lead in water
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