2015 Annual Water Quality Report

Baldwin Hills
PWS ID: 1910052

CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER

A Message from California American Water President Rob MacLean

Dear Customer:

The attached water quality report is our "report card" that gives you the results of the quality of the water we provided to your business or home in 2015. Since 2015 was the 4th year of the worst drought to hit California in 100 years, I want to thank you for your water conservation efforts throughout last year. The drought is a good reminder of how precious water is, and how much we can do to reduce our use when needed.

This report includes information about the quality of the water we provide to our customers. As you read through our Annual Water Quality Report, you will see that we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards. Better yet, the price you pay for this high quality water service remains about one penny per gallon.

Due to recent events in Flint, Michigan, I want to draw your attention to the sections of this report related to lead that demonstrate our compliance with the lead standard and provide helpful information for customers wishing to learn more about this topic. You can find more information on our **lead fact sheet,** or at www.epa.gov/lead

Water is still an exceptional value when you consider the facilities and technology needed to draw water from the source and treat it, along with miles and miles of pipeline hidden below the ground to bring water to your tap. What's more, our plant operators, water quality experts, engineers and maintenance crews work around the clock to make sure that quality water is always there when you need it. Delivering reliable, high-quality water service also requires significant investment to maintain and upgrade aging facilities. In 2015 alone, we invested more than more than $64 million in local infrastructure across California.

Because water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development and overall quality of life, California American Water's employees are committed to ensuring that quality water keeps flowing not only today but well into the future.

Sincerely,

Robert G. MacLean
President

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al (888) 237-1333.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm (888) 237-1333.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊請致電(888) 237-1333 與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया (888) 237-1333 पर हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону (888) 237-1333.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa (888) 237-1333.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số (888) 237-1333.

Our Commitment to Quality

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This CCR covers compliance testing completed through December 2015. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

About California American Water

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to more than 615,000 people.

About American Water

American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse publicly traded U.S. water and wastewater utility company. Marking its 130th anniversary this year, the company employs 6,700 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 15 million people in 47 states and Ontario, Canada. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.com.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

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

In 2015, we collected numerous samples for contaminants at various sampling points in your water system, all of which were below state and federal maximum allowable levels. This report provides an overview of last year's (2015) water quality data. It also includes the details about where your water comes from, how it is treated and what it contains. The water quality data presented in this report is derived from multiple sources and is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized main water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories, all certified in drinking water testing by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

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

About Your Water

The Baldwin Hills Water System is primarily served by groundwater sources in the West Central Basin. It is also supplemented with water purchased from the West Basin Municipal Water District. The West Basin Municipal Water District (WBMWD) is an authorized wholesaler of potable treated water received from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC).

The 2015 Baldwin Hills Water System supply consisted of 84% well water and 16% purchased water from WBMWD. The purchased water received from WBMWD is comprised of surface water treated at MWDSC's Weymouth Water Treatment Plant. MWDSC has two raw surface water sources they use to treat and distribute: the Sacramento River and the Colorado River.

Water is conveyed to Southern California via the California Aqueduct (also known as the State Water Project) and the Colorado River Aqueduct. Drinking water treatment technologies used for this imported surface water included conventional treatment (coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection).

California American Water distributes water for residential and commercial use throughout the communities of Ladera

Heights, Windsor Hills, View Park, and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. In October 2007, MWD began adding fluoride to their treated water at an optimized target level of 0.8 mg/L. Our local groundwater supplies naturally contain fluoride at ~0.4 mg/L. Groundwater supplies are disinfected with chlorine to ensure the bacteriological quality of the water in the distribution system.

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

Notice of Source Water Assessment

An assessment of California American Water's Baldwin Hills system was completed in February 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities (associated with contaminants detected in the water supply): automobile repair shops and body shops, metal planting/finishing/fabricating, landfills/dumps, and sewer collections systems. The sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities (although not associated with any detected chemicals): automobile gas stations, automobile body shops, automobile repair shops, sewer collection systems, water supply wells, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, and dry cleaners.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 8657 Grand Avenue, Rosemead, CA 91770. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Joe Marcinko, Water Quality/Environmental Compliance Manager, by phone at (805) 498-1266 x2817 or via email at joseph.marcinko@amwater.com.

Large water utilities that use raw surface water are required by the State Board to conduct a Watershed Sanitary Survey every five years to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination. MWDSC's 2010 update to the surveys was

completed and submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water in March (Colorado River) and May 2012 (State Water Project) and includes suggestions for how to better protect these source waters.

USEPA also requires utilities to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. MWDSC's supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water run-off, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessments can be obtained by contacting MWDSC at (213) 217-6850.

Educational Information – Special Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Fluoride

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources: 1) by nature when groundwater comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or 2) by a water purveyor through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system. The Baldwin Hills system has naturally occurring fluoride in the groundwater at ~0.4 mg/L and also receives fluoridated water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California at an optimized target level of ~0.8 mg/L.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Monitoring does not indicate the presence of these organisms in either the source or finished water. Current

test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. You can obtain more information on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

The USEPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the USEPA. UCMR2 testing was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring is currently scheduled from January 2015 to December 2015. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the USEPA and mostly not detected. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water's Customer Service toll free: (888) 237-1333.

Water Information Sources

California American Water
www.californiaamwater.com

State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water (DDW)
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
www.mwdh2o.com

West Basin Municipal Water District
www.westbasin.org

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association
www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

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

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

Special Note for Residents Considering Tankless Water Heaters

Some residents in the Baldwin Hills system have experienced problems when they switched from the older conventional water heaters to the newer tankless water heaters. Problems experienced include particle formation, screen clogging, reduced water pressure, heat exchanger fouling, and unit failure. Please take the time to consider this information before purchasing and installing one of these units.

Action Level Previously Exceeded for Lead

In 2005, we implemented a corrosion control strategy to control lead release into the water and this made us compliant with the lead and copper regulations since 2006. We are pleased to report that in 2015, none of the residential tap samples collected for lead and copper exceeded the AL (Action Level). The system has been in compliance with the lead regulations since 2006. In 2013 one sample exceeded the lead action level, and in 2012, no samples exceeded the AL of 15 ppb during the lead and copper monitoring period. The next full round of triennial residential Lead and Copper monitoring is scheduled to be conducted in 2016.

Lead Statements

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

Chloramine Statement

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

Trichloroethylene

Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call the State radon program at (800) 745-7236, the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

Nitrate

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 ask for advice from your health care provider.

How to Read This Table

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2015, certain

substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently or they are on a less frequent monitoring period.

An essential part of the CCR is the table that shows the highest level of each detected contaminant and range of levels of the contaminants found during the CCR calendar year. A detected contaminant is any contaminant detected at or above its detection level for purposes of reporting (DLR).

For help interpreting this table, see the section labeled "Definitions of Terms."

Starting with a **Substance,** read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2015 or year prior. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met. **Major Sources in Drinking Water** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

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

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

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

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

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

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

NS: No standard

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

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

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

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

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

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants 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 California EPA.

RAA: Running Annual Average

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): 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.

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

%: Percent

Water Quality Statement

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and California State drinking water standards. In 2005 and 2006, we introduced a corrosion inhibitor to remediate the lead leaching problem. As of April 2006, we are pleased to report that the corrosion inhibitor is working and we have been in compliance with the lead standard.

Water Quality Results

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

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	92 % Baldwin Hills Wells		8 % MWD- Weymouth		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2012 & 2014	15	(0)	3.8	ND – 4.6	ND	ND – 4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2014	50	(0)	NA	NA	5	4 – 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2012 & 2015	20	0.43	5.8	4.0 – 8.0	3	3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	2015	1	0.6	ND	ND	0.156	0.088 – 0.200	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb	2015	10	0.004	ND	ND	2.1	2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium* (ppb)	2013	10	0.02	0.81	0.13 – 1.24	ND	ND	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	2	1	0.37	0.35 - 0.38	0.9	0.7 – 1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2015	10	10	1.5	ND – 2.8	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines (ppm)	2015 (RAA)	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	1.21	0.61 – 2.11	2.2	1.2 – 2.7	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2015 (LRAA)	80	NA	14.1	3.1 – 27.3	34.4	21.1 – 48.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2015 (LRAA)	60	NA	4.8	ND – 12.6	7.8	3.0 – 14	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	2015	5	0.8	2.0	ND – 2.8	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites /factories

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities or within the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	92% Baldwin Hills Wells		8% MWD – Weymouth		Violation	Typical Source
				Results	Range Low-High	Results	Range Low-High		
Chloride (ppm)	2015	500	NA	53	45 – 61	100	98 - 102	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (Color units)	2015	15	NS	ND	ND - 50	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Aluminum (ppb)	2015	200	600	ND	ND	156	88 - 200	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Manganese (ppm)	2015	50	NS	22	ND – 43	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Odor (units)	2015	3	NS	2	ND – 8	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2015	1,600	NS	874	760 – 1,000	1,040	1,030–1,060	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	500	NS	93	84 – 108	257	252 - 261	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2015	1000	NS	457	430 – 530	660	654 - 665	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity(NTU)	2015	5	NS	0.25	ND– 4.7	ND	ND	No	Soil runoff

Bacterial Results (from the Baldwin Hills Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Percentage Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	2015	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	1.6%	No	Naturally present in the environment

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

Plant	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Level Found	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2015	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0.05	No	Soil runoff
		TT = percentage of samples < 0.3 NTU		100%		

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

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Notification Level (NL)	92 % Baldwin Hills Wells		8% MWD – Weymouth	
			Results	Range Low-High	Results	Range Low-High
Boron (ppb)	2015	1,000	132	108 – 144	120	120
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	2015	10	NA	NA	ND	ND – 5
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	50	1.3	ND – 5.0	ND	ND
Strontium (ppb)	2015	NS	725	600 - 1000	ND	ND

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (from the Baldwin Hills Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected at the 90th Percentile	Number of Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	0.3	31	0.351	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0.2	31	9	2	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system; Discharges from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table below shows the average levels of additional water quality parameters, many of which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown are averages of operating data for 2015. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Additional Constituents (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or in the Baldwin Hills Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	92 % Baldwin Hills Wells		8% MWD – Weymouth WTP	
		Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	2015	191	110 – 230	126	123 – 129
Calcium (ppm)	2015	74	45 – 87	78	77-78
Magnesium (ppm)	2015	21	14 - 25	27	26 – 28
Potassium (ppm)	2015	ND	ND	4.9	4.8 – 5.0
pH	2015	8.1	7.9 – 8.2	8.1	8.1
Sodium (ppm)	2015	59	47 – 89	100	97 – 102
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	2015	250	171 - 291	300	296 - 304
Total Hardness as Grains Per Gallon (gpg)	2015	14.6	10 – 17	17.5	17.3 – 17.8

*In July 2014, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) established a MCL for hexavalent chromium in drinking water at 10 parts per billion (ppb) or ug/L. Also in July 2014, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) moved under the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB or State Board) and became the Division or Drinking Water (DDW). For more information on the regulatory process, please follow the link to the SWRCB's Hexavalent Chromium web page at: (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chromium6.shtml)
For more information on what steps California American Water is taking in regard to hexavalent chromium, please visit our website at: http://www.amwater.com/caaw/Ensuring-Water-Quality/Chromium-6.

ND- Not Detected
NA- Not Analyzed
NS- No Standard