

c/o wes

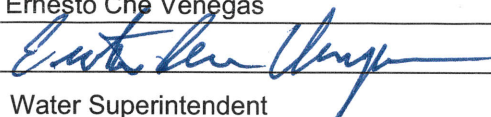
**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

JUN 22 2017

Water System Name: California Domestic Water Company

Water System Number: 1910199

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 20, 2017 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Ernesto Che Venegas
 Signature: 
 Title: Water Superintendent
 Phone Number: (562) 947-3811 Date: June 20, 2017

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☒ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.caldomestic.com

- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☒ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ Requires prior DDW review and approval. Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

As a wholesaler three CCR reports were emailed as attachments in PDF format to Suburban Water Systems, City of La Habra, and City of Brea. Additionally we mailed CCR report to Aera Energy and Village Nurseries via USPS.

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of
section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*



California Domestic Water Company

2017 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

15505 Whittier Blvd. • P.O. Box 1338 • Whittier, CA 90609-1388 • Tel 562-947-3811 • Fax 562-947-8843



Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all Federal and State drinking water health standards thanks to our full time staff of water quality professionals who vigilantly safeguard your water supplies 24/7. We are proud to provide this report that provides the results of extensive water quality tests conducted in 2016, as well as information about the sources of your water, and other information about water quality.

Our Local Groundwater Supply

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 Freeways. Water is pumped from five groundwater wells, Wells 2, 3, 5A, 6, 8, and 10.

Advanced Treatment for Quality Water

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 a number of substances in various locations around the water system. Other monitoring is conducted bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly, bi-annually, and annually. We collect over 2,000 samples in total each year.

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).

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE. TRADÚZCALO Ó HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

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.



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).

Source Water Assessment Completed

An assessment of the drinking water sources for California Domestic Water company was completed in October 2010. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Drinking water treatment plants
- Known contaminant plumes
- Underground storage tanks – Confirmed leaking tanks
- Housing – high density
- Wells – Water Supply
- Schools

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Transportation corridors – Freeways/state highways
- Transportation corridors – 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
(562) 947-3811

Results of 2016 Drinking Water Quality Tests

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. California Domestic Water Company regularly tests for hundreds of substances. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one-year-old.

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Bassett Wellfield (Raw Groundwater)		Distribution (Treated Water)		Most Recent Sampling Date	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Range	Average	Range	Average		
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs, MRDLs, TTS, OR ALs									
TABLE 1 – MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS									
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	% Samples positive	See Note 1	(0)	No Violations		No Violations		2016	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform and E. coli (Total Coliform Rule)	Samples positive	See Note 2	(0)	No Violations		No Violations		2016	Naturally present in the environment.
TABLE 2 – INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND-3.8	1.4	2-2.2	2.1	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.11-0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	2016	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND	ND	ND	ND	2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	1 AL=1.3	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2016	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (temperature dependent)	ppm	2	1	0.27-0.29	0.28	0.25-0.30	0.28	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	1.4-2.6	2.1	N/S	N/S	2016	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	ppb	1000 AL=15	0.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	2016	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N) TT	ppm	10 as N	10 as N	1.9-7	4.2	2.5-5.2	3.8	2016	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits.
Perchlorate TT	ppb	MCL 6	1	1.1-13	4.6	0.77-4.6	1.9	2016	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.

NOTE 1: MCL: Systems that collect > 40 samples/month, no more than 5.0% of samples are positive.

NOTE 2: MCL: a routine sample and a repeat are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.

INFORMATION ABOUT NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 10 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 Groundwater)		Distribution (Treated Water)		Most Recent Sampling Date	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Range	Average	Range	Average		
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs, MRDLs, TTS, OR ALs									
TABLE 3 – RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND-7.5	1.8	N/A	N/A	2005-2016	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226+228	pCi/L	20	(0)	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	2014-2016	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2-5	2.6	N/A	N/A	2005-2016	Erosion of natural deposits.
TABLE 4 – SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES									
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DHEP)	ppb	4	12	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	2015	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides.
Thiobencarb	ppb	70	42	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	2012	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice.
TABLE 5 – VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Carbon Tetrachloride TT	ppt	500	100	ND-2500	550	ND	ND	2016	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
1,1-Dichloroethylene TT	ppb	6	10	ND-3	0.25	ND	ND	2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene TT	ppb	6	100	ND-3.6	1.9	ND	ND	2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) TT	ppb	5	0.06	ND-49	12.9	ND-1.4	0.69	2016	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).
Trichloroethylene (TCE) TT	ppb	5	1.7	ND-49	14.7	ND-1.8	1.0	2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
TABLE 6 – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS - Three locations are tested quarterly for disinfection byproducts.									
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) 2016	ppb	80	N/A	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Average	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Site 1				25.00	10.00	2.00	3.40	10.10	
Site 2				0.68	0.00	1.30	3.60	1.40	
Site 3				0.00	0.00	5.80	5.80	1.85	
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids) 2016	ppb	60	N/A	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Average	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Site 1				3.40	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.23	
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	0.82-1.56	1.09	2016	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Bassett Wellfield (Raw Groundwater)		Distribution (Treated Water)		Most Recent Sampling Date	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Range	Average	Range	Average		
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs, MRDLs, TTS, OR ALs									
TABLE 7 – REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLs									
Color	Units	15	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	2016	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor Threshold	TON	3	N/A	1	1	1	1	2016	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	2016	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	240-360	302	280-330	305	2016	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	1600 µS/cm	N/A	420-600	508	490	490	2016	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence.
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	12-37	22	19	19	2016	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	28-61	42	42-49	46	2016	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
TABLE 8 – STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs									
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	N/A	ND-3	0.5	ND-3.6	1.8	2016	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits.
TABLE 9 – ADDITIONAL RESULTS									
Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A	190-240	215	220	220	2016	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits.
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	11-26	17	16	16	2016	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
pH	Std. Units	N/A	N/A	7.8-7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	2016	Measure of alkalinity and acidity.
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) TT	ppt	AL 10	N/A	ND-22	3.1	ND-2	0.1	2016	Production of rocket fuel, rubber products, solvents, and a lubricant additive.
TABLE 10 – UNREGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
1,4-Dioxane TT	ppb	AL 1	N/A	1.2-1.6	1.4	N/S	N/S	2016	Stabilizer for chlorinated solvents, solvent for resins, oils, fats, waxes and greases; byproduct in cosmetics and shampoos.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

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 (USEPA).

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.

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.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NL: notification level

N/A: not applicable

N/S: not sampled

