

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

- 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.

## More 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:

## Also Conserve Indoors!



- When landscaping, 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 time and less frequently.
- Adjust sprinklers to prevent overspray.

## Most Water Is Used Outdoors

### So Focus on Saving Water on Landscaping



The current drought is severe. There is zero water allocated by the state for our area and we have endured three dry years in a row, with last year being the sixth driest in history. Thanks to good groundwater management—that California Domestic Water Company officials take a leading role in—there are adequate supplies of water stored in the groundwater basin. But with the possibility of another year or more of drought ahead of us, it is important for all customers to use water wisely.

### Good Management of the Groundwater Basin Helping

## Third Year of Drought: We Need Everyone to Conserve Water

## MAKE SURE THE WHOLE FAMILY, INCLUDING CHILDREN AND TEENS, UNDERSTAND HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO SAVE WATER.

Small changes make a big difference. See how much you can save here:

<p>Install a high-efficiency toilet saves 19 gallons per person/day</p>	<p>Install high-efficiency shower heads saves 6 gallons per average 5-min shower</p>	<p>Fix Leaky Toilets saves 30-50 gallons per day/toilet</p>	<p>Take 5-minute instead of 10-minute showers saves 12.5 gallons with water efficient shower head</p>	<p>Wash only full loads of clothes saves 15-45 gallons per load</p>	<p>Install aerators on Bathroom Faucets saves 1.2 gallons per person/day</p>
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For more information about water supply or quality, please contact Ernesto "Che" Venegas, our Operations Manager at (562) 947-3811.

## Advice for People That are Immuno-compromised

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).

## Information About Drinking Water and Bottled 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).

## Your Water Passed Strict Quality Tests, Again

This is your annual report on water quality. Included in the report are details about: the source of your water, testing, water quality, as well as information about state and federal water quality requirements.

It also explains how our water quality professionals test and treat your water to ensure that it is always safe and refreshing to drink.

## Our 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 Freeway's. Water is pumped from five groundwater wells, Wells 2, 3, 5A, 6, and 8.

## 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.

## 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.

# 2014

## Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report



# California Domestic Water Company

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# Results of 2013 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 2013.

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)		Distribution (Customers Water)		Most Recent Sampling Date	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
				Range	Average	Range	Average			
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS</b>										
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL — MCL: Systems that collect &gt;40 sample/month, no more than 5% (2) samples may be positive for coliform bacteria; CDWC collects 40-50 samples/month.</b>										
Total Coliform Bacteria (no violations)	% Samples positive	5%	(0)	No Violations	0	No Violations	0	2013	Naturally present in the environment.	
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>										
Carbon Tetrachloride TT	ppt	500	100	ND-2400	600	ND	ND	2013	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.	
1,1-Dichloroethylene TT	ppb	6	10	ND-5.9	1.6	ND	ND	2013	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene TT	ppb	6	100	ND-4.2	1	ND	ND	2013	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation product of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.	
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) TT	ppb	5	0.06	0.6-33	10.1	ND-8	0.86	2013	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).	
Trichloroethylene (TCE) TT	ppb	5	1.7	ND-43	12	0.5-15	1.5	2013	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	
<b>RADIOACTIVITY</b>										
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	2005-2006	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2-5	2.6	N/A	N/A	2004-2012	Erosion of natural deposits.	
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>										
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND-3.1	1.4	ND-2.8	1.7	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	N/S	N/S	ND	ND	2013	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.	
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.11-0.13	0.12	0.12-0.13	0.12	2013	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND	ND	ND	ND	2013	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	
Fluoride (temperature dependent)	ppm	2	1	0.28-0.35	0.32	0.31-0.33	0.32	2013	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	2013	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	9-34	17.1	11-21	16.5	2013	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits.	
Perchlorate TT	ppb	6	6	ND-13	3.8	ND-3.2	0.8	2013	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.	
<b>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 2013.</b>										
	Units	Action Level	PHG or (MCLG)	90th Percentile	Number of Sites	MCL Violation	Range	Average		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.
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	ND	10	No	ND-7.2	0.72	2013	
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.20	10	No	0.07- 0.20	0.11	2013	
Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Bassett Wellfield (Raw Water)		Distribution (Customers Water)		Most Recent Sampling Date	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards</b>										
Color	Units	15	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	2013	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	N/A	1	1	1	1	2013	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	ND-0.2	0.02	ND-0.3	0.03	2013	Soil runoff.	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	250-350	302	280-310	295	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	
Specific Conductance	micromhos	1600	N/A	420-590	492	470-490	480	2013	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	14-32	21.2	19-20	19.5	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	29-62	41.1	41-45	43	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
<b>ADDITIONAL</b>										
Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A	180-230	208	190-220	205	2013	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits.	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	11-29	17.3	15-16	15.5	2013	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.	
pH	Std. Units	N/A	N/A	7.6-7.9	7.8	7.3-7.7	7.5	2013	Measure of alkalinity and acidity.	
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) TT	ppt	AL 10	N/A	ND-19	3.1	ND	ND	2013	Production of rocket fuel, rubber products, solvents, and a lubricant additive.	
Chromium VI (Hexavalent chromium)	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.7-2.6	2.3	N/S	N/S	2013	N/A	
<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS — Three locations are tested quarterly for disinfection byproducts.</b>										
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes		ppb	80	N/A	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Average	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Site 1					0.53	0.56	0.00	0.70	0.45	
Site 2					0.56	1.30	0.69	0.56	0.78	
Site 3					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids)		ppb	60	N/A	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Average	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Site 1					1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	
Site 2					1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	
Site 3					1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	
Chlorine		ppm	MRDL = 4 as Cl <sub>2</sub>	MRDLG = 4 as Cl <sub>2</sub>	N/A	N/A	0.47-1.55	0.99	2013	Drinking water disinfectant added.
TT Violation	Explanation	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation			Length	Health Effects Language				
Equipment failure caused PCE & TCE exceedance in drinking water.	A weekly scheduled laboratory test was taken on December 27, 2012. On January 4, 2013, the laboratory reported that it found PCE and TCE above regulatory levels. Broken equipment on one of the air stripper towers was identified as the cause.	As directed by the California Department of Health, we took immediate action to resolve this problem by taking the air stripper tower out of service and repairing it. Customers were potentially exposed to TCE and PCE for between 8 and 15 days. Regular testing since then has shown that all water quality standards are being met.			8-15 days	PCE: Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. TCE: 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.				

## 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 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 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      ppb = Parts Per Billion.  
pCi/L = PicoCuries Per Liter (a measurement of radioactivity)      ppt = Parts Per Trillion.  
ppm = Parts Per Million. Equivalent to one minute in two years      Or micrograms per liter (mg/L)      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