



# 2024 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

*Once again, your tap water met or was better than 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 contains the results of extensive water quality tests conducted in 2023, 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 six groundwater wells 2A, 3, 5A, 6, 8, and 10.

Additionally we purchase groundwater from the Sab Gabriel Valley Water Company at a connection into the Bassett 5-million gallon Reservoir.

## Advanced Treatment for Quality Water

The Water Company maintains a variety of standard and advanced water treatment facilities that treat particular wells as needed, using techniques such as 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. U.S. EPA/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).

# EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

## Information About 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 byproducts 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 Information About Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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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.

## Source Water Assessment Completed

An assessment of the drinking water sources for California Domestic Water Company was completed in January 2019. The sources are 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 sources are 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

*For more information about water supply or quality, or to request a summary of the assessment, contact:*  
Ernesto "Che" Venegas, Director of Water Operations at: (562) 947-3811

# Results of 2023 Drinking Water Quality Tests

Each member of our State Certified water quality team is dedicated to ensuring that our customers always receive high quality water. This is demonstrated in the tables below that list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the year. The result of our extensive, monitoring, sampling, testing, and treatment programs is that your water meets all Federal and State quality standards. The presence of the substances listed below does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Bassett Wellfield (Raw Groundwater)		SGVWC (Purchased Water)		Distribution (Treated Water)		Most Recent Sampling Date	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average		
<b>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs, MRDLs, TTS, OR NLS</b>											

## TABLE 1 – MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	% Samples positive	See Note 1	(0)	No Violations		N/A		No Violations		2023	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform and E. coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	Samples positive	See Note 2	(0)	No Violations		N/A		No Violations		2023	Human and animal fecal waste.

## TABLE 2 – INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND-2.5	1.4	ND-2.3	1.2	ND-2.4	1.8	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	1	2	ND-0.13	0.11	0.14-0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	2023	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.25-0.30	0.28	0.31-0.32	0.32	0.28-0.30	0.29	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	N/A	0.02	1.7-2.8	2.3	4.1-4.6	4.4	2.7	2.7	2023	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as N) TT	ppm	10 as N	10 as N	1.4-5.9	3.6	4.7-6.6	5.5	3.1-4.9	3.6	2023	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits.
Perchlorate TT	ppb	6	1	ND-18	4.4	ND	ND	0.94-2.3	1.4	2023	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.

## TABLE 3 – RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS - The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND-3.34	1.1	ND-4.93	2.98	N/A	N/A	2015-2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	pCi/L	5	0.05	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2015-2023	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0.019	ND-1.02	0.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2015-2023	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2.2-3.2	2.7	1.2-6.4	3.49	N/A	N/A	2015-2023	Erosion of natural deposits.

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<b>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs, MRDLs, TTS, OR ALs</b>											
<b>TABLE 4 – VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>											
Carbon Tetrachloride TT	ppt	500	100	ND-1,900	300	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) TT	ppb	5	3	ND-5.1	0.21	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant.
1,1-Dichloroethylene TT	ppb	6	10	ND-11	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene TT	ppb	6	100	ND-6.9	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	10	50	ND-11	2.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) TT	ppb	5	0.06	ND-57	17.7	ND	ND	ND-0.54	ND	2023	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).
Trichloroethylene (TCE) TT	ppb	5	1.7	ND-65	20.1	ND	ND	ND-1.2	0.77	2023	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Chloroform TT	ppb	NA	NA	ND-3.2	0.73	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).
Total Trihalomethanes TT	ppb	80	NA	ND-3.2	0.73	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
<b>TABLE 5 – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS - Five locations are tested quarterly for disinfection byproducts.</b>											
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	NA	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Average	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
Site 1				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Site 2				0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.14			
Site 3				0.00	0.00	0.54	0.60	0.29			
Site 4				0.00	0.00	0.59	0.60	0.30			
Site 5				0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.15			
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60	NA	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Average	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
Site 1				0.00	1.30	1.20	1.00	0.88			
Site 2				0.00	1.60	1.30	1.10	1.00			
Site 3				0.00	1.50	1.20	1.40	1.03			
Site 4				0.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.98			
Site 5				0.00	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.05			
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4 as CL <sub>2</sub>	MRDLG = 4 as CL <sub>2</sub>	NA	NA	Range 0.72-1.82	Average 1.31	Range 0.88-1.51	Average 1.22	2023	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Bassett Wellfield (Raw Groundwater)		SGVWC (Purchased Water)		Distribution (Treated Water)		Most Recent Sampling Date	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average		

**TABLE 6 – REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLs**

Color	Units	15	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	2023	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	ND-0.28	0.09	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	270-370	316	360-430	395	300-330	315	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm µS/cm	1600	NA	400-590	493	600-650	625	480-500	490	2023	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence.
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	12-32	21	31-44	37.5	20	20	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	28-56	39	48-52	50	40-41	40.5	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

**TABLE 7 – ADDITIONAL RESULTS**

Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	180-240	220	250-290	270	180-240	220	2023	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits.
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	11-26	17	24-26	25	15-17	16	2023	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
pH	Std. Units	NA	NA	7.8-8.1	7.95	7.8-8	7.9	7.9-8.0	7.95	2023	Measure of alkalinity and acidity.
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) TT	ppt	AL-10	NA	ND-25	3.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Production of rocket fuel, rubber products,

**TABLE 8 – UNREGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS**

1,4-Dioxane TT	ppb	NL 1	NA	ND-0.99	0.44	NA	NA	NA	NA	2023	Stabilizer for chlorinated solvents, solvent for resins, oils, fats, waxes and greases; byproduct in cosmetics and shampoos.
Perfluorooctanoic acid PFOA TT	ppt	NL 5.1	NA	ND-13	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2023	Fire training/fire response sites, industrial sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid PFOS TT	ppt	NL 6.5	NA	ND-35	8.1	ND	ND	ND-2.4	1.5	2023	Fire training/fire response sites, industrial sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids.

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.

**NOTE 1:** MCL: Systems that collect  $\geq 40$  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.

## Abbreviations Used In the Chart

**A:** Regulatory Action Level

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

**MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

**NA:** Not applicable

**NL:** Notification Level

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**PHG:** Public Health Goal

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

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ).

1 second in nearly 32 years

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

1 second in 11.5 days

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

1 second in nearly 32,000 years

**TT:** Treatment Technique