



2017 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

BALDWIN HILLS | PWS ID: 1910052



CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

A Message from California American Water President RICHARD SVINDLAND

Dear California American Water Customer,

Having easy access to safe, clean water is something that can be easily taken for granted. At California American Water, our top priority is providing safe, reliable drinking water to our more than 690,000 customers.

I am pleased to share with you our 2017 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees who ensure high-quality drinking water.

QUALITY: We have rigorous safeguards in place to ensure the water we provide to you meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards. Across California, we conducted approximately 652 different tests on 25,239 water samples for 2,994 constituents last year. **We are proud and pleased to confirm that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.**

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$92 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment ensures and maintains the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high-quality water service that remains an exceptional value, costing customers about a penny per gallon.

2017 brought fires and news stories concerning lead testing in schools across California. These events solidify the notion that water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development and overall quality of life. That is why we are proud to continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards.

If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email, online at www.californiaamwater.com, or in person at our local Customer Center. Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water, using data from water-quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2017.

Sincerely,

RICHARD SVINDLAND
President

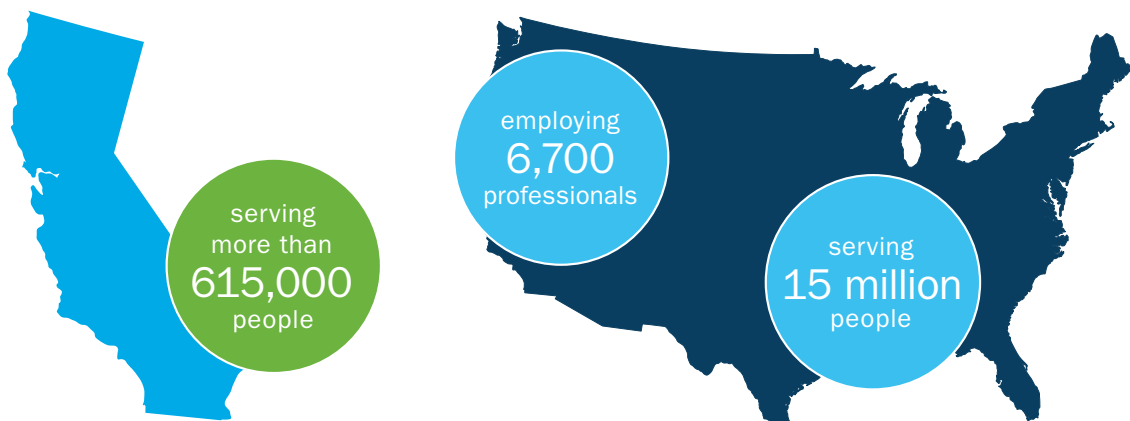



OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

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 2017. 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 (CAW) AND AMERICAN WATER (AW)

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), provides high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services. American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse publicly traded U.S. water and wastewater utility company. 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 let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water as well as any related health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

In 2017, we collected numerous samples at various sampling points in your water system. The water quality data presented is a combination of data compiled from our nationally recognized water quality laboratory and local commercial laboratories; all certified in drinking water testing by the State Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program. 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 2017 Baldwin Hills water system supply consisted of 66 percent well water and 34 percent 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 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. Surface water is disinfected with chloramines.

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.

A photograph of a family of four crossing a river using stepping stones. A man in a striped shirt carries a baby while holding the hand of a young girl. A woman in a white tank top holds the other hand of the girl. They are all smiling and enjoying the activity. The background shows lush greenery and a calm river.

ABOUT YOUR WATER

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)

An assessment of California American Water's Baldwin Hills system was completed in February 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following (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 (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 Shauna Racicot, Water Quality & Environmental Compliance Manager, by phone at (619) 446-4768 or via email at shauna.racicot@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 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.



WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS?

The sources of drinking 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 can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity and even radioactive material. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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.

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.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS,

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

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS,

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



FLUORIDE & UCMR

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.

California American Water does not add fluoride to drinking water it produces. MWDSC adds fluoride to the drinking water California American Water purchases from West Basin Municipal Water District.

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. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the USEPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking

water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the USEPA. 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.



LEAD

LEAD

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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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.

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. In 2013, one of the residential tap samples collected for lead and copper exceeded the AL (Action Level). In 2016, one sample exceeded the lead AL. In 2017, one sample exceeded the lead AL, however when resampled, the result was below the lead AL. The next full round of residential lead and copper monitoring is scheduled to be conducted in 2018.

A background photograph showing a kitchen sink area. In the foreground, a person's hands are visible, one holding a knife and the other a tomato, as if preparing food. In the background, another person is washing vegetables under a running faucet. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM & CHLORAMINES

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 percent 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, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions 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.

CHLORAMINES

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 compared to 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.

A background photograph of two elderly women outdoors. One woman, with short grey hair and a light blue shirt, is smiling and holding a blue water bottle. The other woman, with grey hair and a red headband, is holding a clear water bottle with a green label. They are both holding a rolled-up blue yoga mat. The background is a bright, sunny outdoor setting with other people blurred in the distance.

EDUCATIONAL & 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. Immunocompromised 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 for 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 microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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.



MEASUREMENTS

Water is sampled and tested consistently throughout the year to ensure the best possible quality. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)**
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
- **Grains per gallon (grains/gal)** – A measurement of water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners. One grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 mg/L of hardness.
- **MicroSiemens per centimeter ($\mu\text{S/cm}$)** – A measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L)** – A measurement of radioactivity in water.

PARTS PER MILLION:

1 second
in 12 days

PARTS PER BILLION:

1 second
in 32 years

PARTS PER TRILLION:

1 second
in 32,000 years

1 second

12
days

1 second

32
years

1 second

32,000
years



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 2017, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Definition of Terms” section.

- ① Starting with a **Substance**, read across.
- ② **Year Sampled** is usually in 2017 or year prior.
- ③ **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- ④ **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- ⑤ **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better).
- ⑥ **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- ⑦ A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met.
- ⑧ **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.

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)	66% Baldwin Hills Wells		34% 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 & 2017	15	(0)	3.8	ND - 4.6	ND	ND - 4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2017	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND - 5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014 & 2017	20	0.43	6.67	5.0 - 9.0	ND	ND - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	2017 (RAA)	1	0.6	NA	NA	170	ND - 210	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	2	1	0.49	0.39 - 0.68	0.7	0.5 - 0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2017	10	10	1.13	0.18 - 2.08	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroethylene ¹ (TCE) (ppb)	2017	5	0.8	3.3	ND - 6.7	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Total Chlorine Residual ² (ppm)	2017 (RAA)	MRDL = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	1.32	1.17 - 1.61	2.4	1.1 - 3.1	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes ² (TTHM)(ppb)	2017 (LRAA)	80	NS	33.5	2.3 - 82.7	22	17 - 27	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids ² (ppb)	2017 (LRAA)	60	NS	7.1	1.2 - 12.6	17	6.4 - 26	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

¹ Compliance is based on RAA. 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.

² TTHM, HAA, and Total Chlorine Residual data were taken from the distribution system. Average amount detected is the highest RAA or LRAA.

Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or Within the Distribution System)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	66% Baldwin Hills Wells		34% MWD - Weymouth		Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
				Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High		
Aluminum (ppb)	2017	200	600	NA	NA	170	ND - 210	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2017	500	NS	NA	NA	48	29 - 66	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Color units)	2017	15	NS	ND	ND - 5	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppm)	2017	50	NS	21	ND - 30	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (units)	2017	3	NS	1	ND - 2	3	3	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2017	1,600	NS	NA	NA	460	299 - 621	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	500	NS	NA	NA	84	46 - 123	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017	1,000	NS	NA	NA	272	179 - 364	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Bacterial Results (from the Baldwin Hills Distribution System)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Percentage Detected	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	2017	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	1.63%	No	Naturally present in the environment

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

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU)	2017	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	0.04	No	Soil runoff
		TT = 95% 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)	66% Baldwin Hills Wells		34% MWD - Weymouth	
			Results	Range	Results	Range
				Low-High		Low-High
Boron (ppm)	2017	1,000	NA	NA	110	110

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

Contaminant (CCR Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG	Number of Samples	Amount Detected at the 90th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	0.3	63	0.259	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2017	AL = 15	0.2	63	3	1 ¹	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

¹ The detection of lead above the Action Level was resampled with a result below the Action Level.

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table 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 2017. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	66% Baldwin Hills Wells		34% MWD - Weymouth	
		Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2017	152	86 - 220	57	43 - 71
Calcium (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	24	14 - 35
Magnesium (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	11	6.2 - 16
pH	2017	7.7	7.5 - 8.4	8.5	8.4 - 8.7
Sodium (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	50	35 - 64
Total Hardness as CaCO3 ¹ (ppm)	2017	NA	NA	105	58 - 152

¹ Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.



DEFINITION OF TERMS

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 ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

N/A: No data available

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

DDW and the consumer. Not an enforceable 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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water

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



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 at (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

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 iyang 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.