2023 Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Bellflower

PWS ID: CA1910018

QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING®

What is a **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential 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.

We are committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. 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.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

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 1-888-237-1333.

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 **1-888-237-1333** 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 **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону 1-888-237-1333.

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 1-888-237-1333.

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 1-888-237-1333.

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A message from **California American Water's President**

KEVIN TILDEN

President
California American Water

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Dear California American Water Customer,

At California American Water, our highest priority is making sure you can have confidence in the water you use to cook, bath, clean and serve your family. Most people take their water quality for granted in the United States and expect clean water to be always available. I am very proud of our employees who work hard and worry about water quality so that you do not have to. We have rigorous safeguards in place to help provide water to you that meets or surpasses increasingly stringent water quality standards.

Across California, we conducted approximately 650 distinct types of tests on more than 25,000 water samples for nearly 3,000 constituents last year. We are proud and pleased to confirm that those tests showed that we met every primary and secondary state and federal water quality standard.

IMPROVING INFRASTRUCTURE: Last year, we invested more than $130 million in water infrastructure in the California communities we serve. This investment helps maintain the safety and reliability of the facilities and technology needed to draw, treat, and distribute water. This investment also helps bolster our conservation efforts and strengthen our wildfire resiliency across the state.

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 for such an essential service. We also have great conservation programs to help you reduce your bill, and low-income assistance for those in need.

If you have any questions or concerns, you can contact us by phone, email or online at www.californiaamwater.com.

Please take the time to review this report as 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 2023.

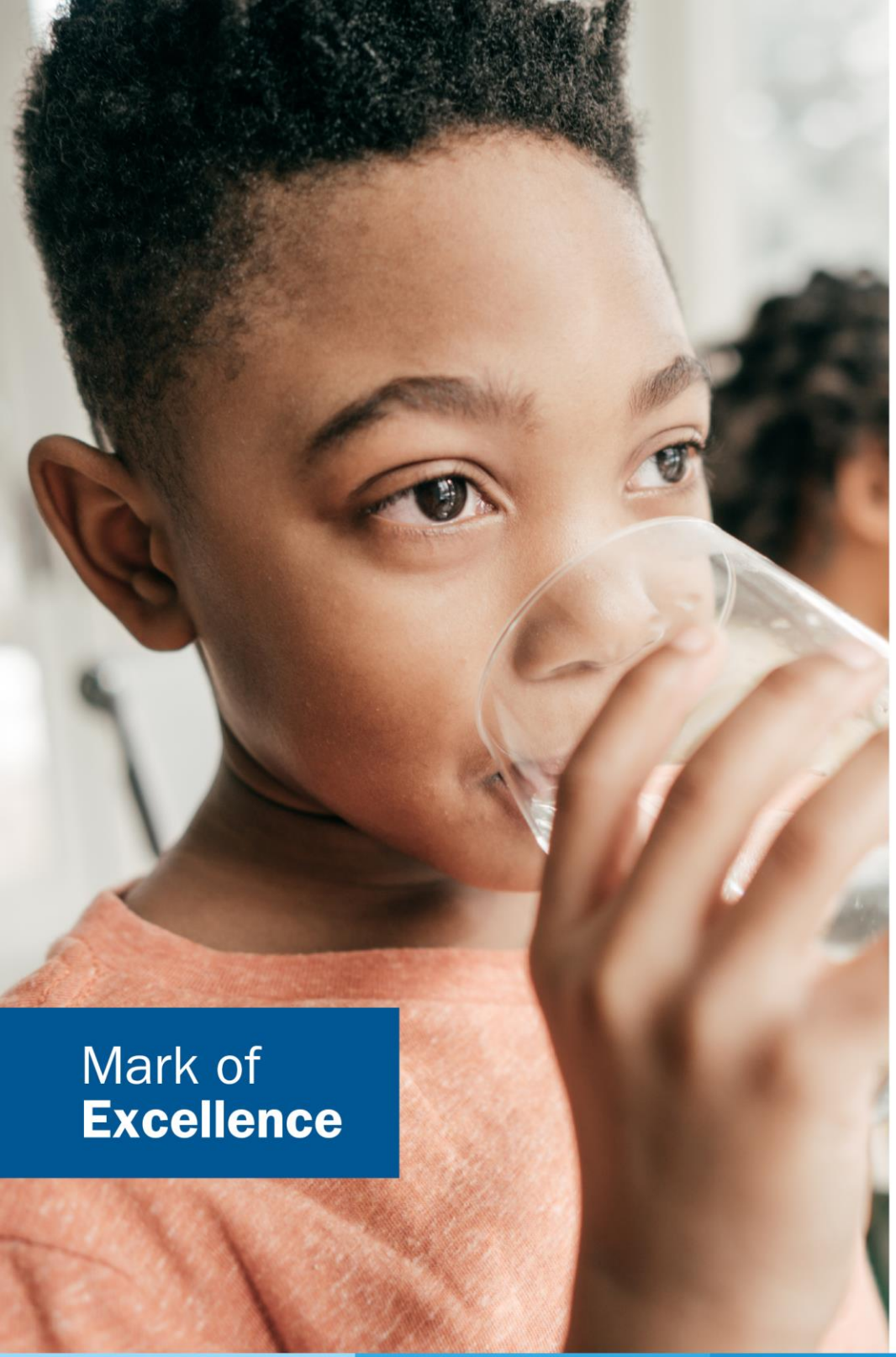
We take our duty of being your water provider seriously and are proud of the results you will read about in the attached report.

Kevin Tilden
California American Water

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (888) 237-1333, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.



Mark of **Excellence**

EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

Our team monitors and tests your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. **In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.**

EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. American Water is recognized as an industry leader in water quality and works cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.

WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

Our team also has access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and set new standards for detecting potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.

MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as California American Water is investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, **we invested more than $130 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.**

About Your **Drinking Water Supply**

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

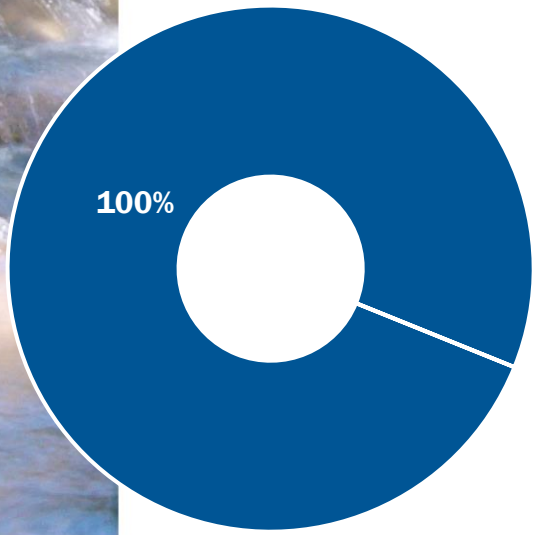
The Bellflower Municipal water system is served by groundwater sources in the Central Basin. It can be supplemented with water purchased from the Central Basin Municipal Water District. California American Water distributes water for residential and commercial use throughout the community of Bellflower. Groundwater supplies are disinfected with chlorine for bacteriological control and 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 Central Basin Municipal Water District and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE BELLFLOWER SYSTEM

Communities served:
Bellflower

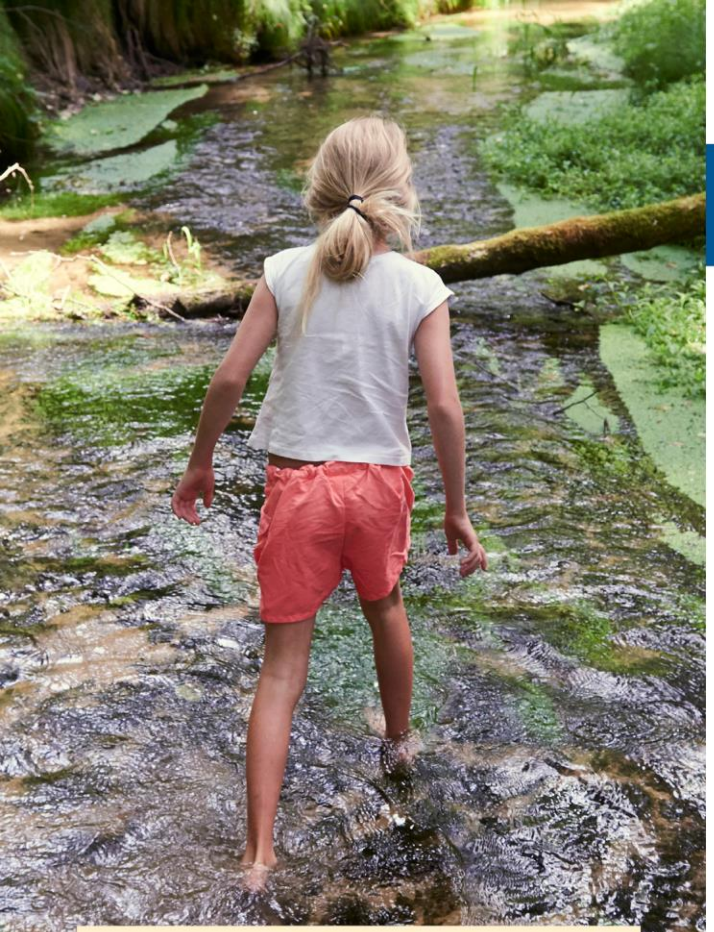
Water source:
Groundwater Well

Disinfection treatment:
Groundwater supplies are disinfected with chlorine for bacteriological control and quality of the water in the distribution system



SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR THE SYSTEM

■ Groundwater



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791).

What are the **Sources of Contaminants**?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. 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, 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Protecting **Your Drinking Water Supply**

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.

Report any spills, illegal dumping or suspicious activity to California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Warning Center here: (800) 852-7550

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, visit us online at californiaamwater.com or contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Mike Phillips at 626-223-9460.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

Here are a few of the efforts underway to protect our shared water resources:

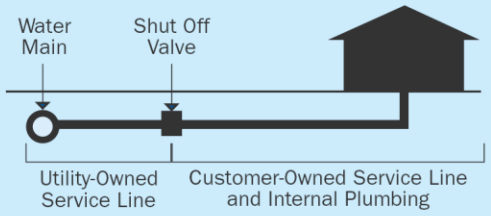
Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.

Environmental Grant Program: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.

About **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. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1- 888-237-1333.

1. **Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.

2. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.

3. **Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.**

4. **Look for the "Lead Free" label** when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.

5. **Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters** in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.

6. **Flush after plumbing changes.** Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Determining Your **Service Line Material**

Homeowners' service lines are most commonly made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. Homes built before 1930 are more likely to have lead plumbing systems.

There are different ways that you can determine if you have a lead service line.

- You can access your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve and identify the pipe material using the chart on the right.
- A licensed and insured plumber can inspect your pipes and plumbing.
- Lead test kits can be purchased at local hardware and home improvement stores. These kits are used to test paint, but can also be used to test pipe – not the water inside. Look for an EPA recognized kit. Wash your hands after inspecting plumbing and pipes.

TYPES OF PIPE

	• Galvanized: A dull, silver-gray color. Use a magnet - strong magnets will typically cling to galvanized pipes.
	• Copper: The color of a copper penny.
	• Plastic: Usually white, rigid pipe that is jointed to water supply piping with a clamp. Note: It can be other colors, including blue and black.
	• Lead: A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin. Use a magnet - strong magnets will not cling to lead pipes.

YOUR SERVICE LINE MATERIAL

Please note if your service lines contain lead, it does not mean you cannot use water as you normally do. California American Water regularly tests for lead in drinking water and our water meets state and federal water quality regulations, including those set for lead.

For more information on lead in drinking water, please visit https://www.amwater.com/caaw/Water-Quality-Wastewater-Information/Lead-and-Drinking-Water

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

NITRATES

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.

ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

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 Bellflower System does not fluoridate the water. The naturally-occurring fluoride in the groundwater sources averages 0.31 parts per million (ppm). If you have any questions on fluoride, please call California American Water's Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333

Water Quality **Results**

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2023, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2023. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your 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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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 EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS

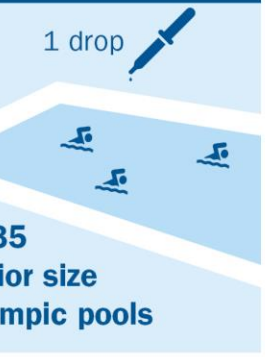
Parts Per Million

in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion

in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality **Results**

California American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2023, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 20 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years.

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	PHG (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. of Premises Sampled	Premises Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2021	Yes	0.2	15	0.61	24	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2021	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.28	24	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 6 samples collected each month in the distribution system

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Samples	Typical Source
Total Coliform[1]	2023	Yes	0	TT = No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli[2]	2023	Yes	0	TT = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples / highest number of positive samples in any month.

[1] The Treatment Technique for Total Coliforms requires that if the maximum percentage OR number of total coliform positive samples are exceeded a system assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. Additional Level 1 Assessments or Level 2 Assessments are required depending on the circumstances.

[2] The Treatment Technique for E. Coli requires that for any total coliform positive routine sample with one or more total coliform positive check samples and an E. coli positive result for any of the samples a Level 2 Assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. The E. Coli MCL is exceeded if routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E. coli.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MRDLG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Highest LRAA**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2023	Yes	NA	80	1.7	ND to 2.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	2023	Yes	NA	60	ND	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plant								
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Minimum Chlorine Residual**	**Compliance Result[2]**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)[1]	2023	Yes	4	4	1.28	1.5	1.28 to 1.69	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the average of chlorine residuals measured throughout the distribution system.
2 - Data represents the highest running annual average.

PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Sources							
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Highest Compliance Result**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	Yes	10	10	5.3	5.3	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppb)	2023	Yes	1000	2000	140	140	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (ppm)[1]	2023	Yes	2.0	1	0.3	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits and a water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	Yes	10	10	0.94	0.8 to 0.9	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)[2]	2019	YES	15	(0)	1.6	1.6	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)[3]	2019	Yes	0.5	20	2.1	2.1	Erosion of natural deposits

1 - Fluoride: California American Water does not add fluoride to the water, it occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.
2 - Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha or beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
3 - Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Source						
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved[1]**	**SMCL**	**Average Compliance Result**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Chloride (ppm)	2022	Yes	500	39	39	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2023	Yes	50	17	16 to 18	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (mmhos/cm)	2022	Yes	1600	580	580	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	Yes	500	75	75	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	Yes	1000	380	380	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	Yes	5	0.08	ND to 0.25	Soil runoff

1 – There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for Secondary Substances because secondary MCLs are set based on aesthetic concerns

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Source			
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Average or Range Detected**	**Comments**
pH	2022	7.8	pH is a measure of the acid/base properties of water.
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2022	240 mg/L (14 grains per gallon)	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity (ppm)	2022	180	Naturally occurring.
Calcium (ppm)	2022	75	Leaching from natural deposits
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)[1]	2023	5.1	Used in Industrial & Commercial applications
Magnesium (ppm)	2022	12	Leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	2022	3.4	Leaching from natural deposits
Sodium[2]	2022	31	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.

1 - Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the notification Level (1 ppb) over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
2- For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

PFAS MONITORING

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of synthetic chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as: non-stick cookware; waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets; firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

The Division of Drinking Water (DDW) has established Notification Levels (NLs) of 6.5 ppt for the PFAS constituent perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), 5.1 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), 0.5 ppb for perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and 3.0 ppt for Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS				
Parameter	**Units**	**Average Result**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	2.4	1.9 to 2.8	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	13	11 to 14	
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ppt	2.2	2.1 to 2.4	

About Us

American Water (NYSE: AWK) is the largest regulated water and wastewater utility company in the United States. With a history dating back to 1886, We Keep Life Flowing® by providing safe, clean, reliable and affordable drinking water and wastewater services to more than 14 million people with regulated operations in 14 states and on 18 military installations. American Water's 6,500 talented professionals leverage their significant expertise and the company's national size and scale to achieve excellent outcomes for the benefit of customers, employees, investors and other stakeholders.

California American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, provides high-quality and reliable water and wastewater services to approximately 700,000 people. For more information, visit **californiaamwater.com** and follow us on X, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

CALIFORNIA AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED**
  87 communities in
  10 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED**
  Approx. 700,000 people
- **EMPLOYEES**
  288
- **SYSTEM DELIVERY**
  70 million gallons per day (MGD) of water is produced and treated
- **MILES OF PIPELINE**
  2,330 miles of water pipeline and 48.5 miles of wastewater pipe
- **STORAGE**
  184 water storage facilities

How to **Contact Us**

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact California American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-888-237-1333.

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

Central Basin Municipal Water District
www.centralbasin.org

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

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 1-888-237-1333.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-888-237-1333.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-888-237-1333.

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 1-888-237-1333.

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 **1-888-237-1333** 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 **1-888-237-1333** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону 1-888-237-1333.

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 1-888-237-1333.

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 1-888-237-1333.