

2008 Annual Consumer Confidence Report



San Marino
PWS ID: 1910139

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

A Message from Robert MacLean, President

As a trusted leader in the industry, California American Water places a strong emphasis on sharing information about the quality of the water we provide with our customers.

One way we do this is by reporting to you annually the results of our tests on the water we deliver to your home. Please review this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which outlines information applicable to your local water system for testing completed through December, 2008. You'll find that we provide water that surpasses or meets all federal and state water quality regulations. In fact, we often address regulations well before they go into effect.

Just as important, California American Water makes the necessary investments to maintain and upgrade its facilities, so that we can deliver quality water directly to your tap 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Our customers are our top priority, and we are committed to providing them with the highest quality drinking water and service possible now and in the years to come. In addition to this written report, you can view information about California American Water and your water system on our website <http://www.amwater.com>. For more information or for any questions about this report relating to your drinking water, please contact California American Water at (888) 237-1333.

Robert MacLean

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

To comply with state and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations, California American Water issues an annual CCR describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. In 2008, we conducted tests for over 250 contaminants at numerous sampling points in your water system, all of which were below state and federal maximum allowable levels. This report provides an overview of last year's (2008) water quality. It includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains. This data presented in this report is a combination of data from our local water quality laboratory, our nationally recognized main water quality lab, and commercial laboratories all certified in drinking water testing by the State of California Department of Public Health.

If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call our California Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.

About American Water

Founded in 1886, American Water is the largest investor-owned U.S. water and wastewater utility company. With headquarters in Voorhees, N.J., the company employs more than 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide drinking water, wastewater and other related services to approximately 15 million people in 32 states and Ontario, Canada.

About Your Water

The San Marino District is primarily served by groundwater sources in the Main San Gabriel and Raymond Basins. Because both basins have adjudicated groundwater usage, additional supplies are necessary to meet seasonal/annual demand. These additional water supplies are purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and the City of Pasadena. The 2008 San Marino District water supply consisted of 85% well water, 9% purchased water from MWD, and 6% purchased water from the City of Pasadena. In October 2007, MWD began adding fluoride to its treated water at an optimized level of 0.8 ppm. The naturally-occurring fluoride levels in the San Marino groundwater sources are very close to this optimal level. We are very fortunate from MWD's decision because the fluoride levels will be optimized and consistent in the distribution system year round. If you have any questions on fluoride, please call California American Water's Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.

The water supply is distributed for residential and commercial use in the cities of San Marino and Rosemead; portions of the cities of Temple City, San Gabriel, El Monte and Pasadena; and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.

Notice of Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the California American Water San Marino water system was completed in February 2003. No man-made contaminants have been detected in most of the groundwater supplies.

The sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities (associated with contamination detected in the water supply): known contaminant plumes; historic waste dumps/landfills; high-density housing; apartments and condominiums; home manufacturing; parks; parking lots/malls; office buildings/complexes; schools; medical/dental/veterinary offices/clinics; low and high density septic systems; sewer collection systems; waste transfer/recycling station; wastewater treatment plants; fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application; irrigated/non-irrigated crops; golf courses; automobile – repair shops and gas stations; fleet/truck/bus terminals; utility station – maintenance areas; motor pools; historic gas stations; machine shops; electrical/electronic manufacturing; chemical/petroleum processing/storage; metal plating/finishing/fabricating; plastics/synthetics producers; photo processing/printing; chemical/petroleum pipelines; food processing;

construction/demolition staging areas; appliance/electronic repair; hotels and motels; agricultural/irrigation wells; oil, gas, geothermal wells; water supply wells; monitoring/test wells; injection wells/dry wells/sumps; research laboratories; hospitals; contractor or government agency equipment storage yards; hardware/lumber/parts stores; historic and active mining operations; boat services/repair/refinishing; sand/gravel mining; wood/pulp/paper processing and mills; and underground storage tanks: decommission-inactive tanks, upgraded/registered-active tanks, non-regulated tanks, and not yet upgraded or registered tanks. The sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities (although not associated with any detected chemicals): photo processing/printing, automobile gas stations, dry cleaners, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, underground storage tanks – confirmed leaking tanks, known contaminant plumes, above ground storage tanks, transportation corridors – railroads; underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges; high density septic systems; and historic mining operations. A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: California American Water; 8657 Grand Avenue; Rosemead, CA 91770-1221. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Joe Marcinko, Water Quality Superintendent, (626) 614-2538.

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its State Water Project supplies. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at (213) 217-6850.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of South Pasadena was completed in December 2002. The assessment concluded that City of South Pasadena's groundwater wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: dry cleaners, gas stations, automobile repair shops, high density housing and medical/dental office/clinics. In addition, the groundwater wells are considered most vulnerable to the following facility not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: leaking underground storage tanks. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City of South Pasadena Water Department at 825 Mission Street, South Pasadena, CA 91030 or by contacting Mr. Ken Kittridge at 626-403-7376.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Pasadena's water system was completed in August 2002. The wells in Pasadena were found to be most vulnerable to contamination from automobile gas stations, repair shops and body shops; underground storage tanks; and military installations. A copy of the complete assessment is available at Pasadena Water and Power, 150 S. Los Robles Ave., Suite 200, Pasadena, CA.

Our Water Research Efforts

Cryptosporidium is a pathogenic protozoan found in the surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. 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. People with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Researchers with American Water have developed a new, more accurate test for Cryptosporidium in water. Our testing has shown this organism consistently absent in our drinking water. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

For additional information regarding cryptosporidiosis and how it may affect those with weakened immune systems, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333 or speak to your health care provider.

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please call California American Water Customer Service toll free: (888) 237-1333.

Water Information Sources

- **California American Water**
www.amwater.com
- **California Department of Public Health**
<http://ww2.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/DDWEM.aspx>
- **United States Environmental Protection Agency**
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
- **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California**
<http://www.mwdh2o.com>
- **Pasadena Water and Power**
www.ci.pasadena.ca.us/waterandpower/water_quality_reports.asp
- **Water Quality Association**
www.wqa.org
- **National Library of Medicine/
National Institute of Health**
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

What Are the Sources of Contaminants?

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 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 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.

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.

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

Educational Information – 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 call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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 may be particularly at risk from 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 Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Notice of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR)

Testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the USEPA. These results were reported directly to the USEPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted.

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.

Chloramine Statement

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 as compared with 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.

Nitrate Statement

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.

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 2008, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the "Table Definitions" section.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2008, or year prior. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **No** under **Violation** indicates government requirements were met. **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.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.
- **MFL:** Million fibers per liter
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of 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 contamination.
- **NA:** Not applicable
- **ND:** Not detected
- **Notification Level:** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, requires notification to CDHS and the consumer. Not an enforceable standard.
- **NS:** No standard
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.
- **pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).
- **PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard):** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **pH:** A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.
- **PHG (Public Health Goal):** 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.
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.
- **ppt (parts per trillion):** One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.
- **TON:** Threshold Odor Number
- **Total Dissolved Solids:** An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Variations and Exemptions:** State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **µmhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter):** A measure of electrical conductance.
- **%:** means percent

Water Quality Statement

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. California American Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Water Quality Results: San Marino

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)											
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	San Marino		Pasadena		MWD - Weymouth Plant		Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2008	15	NA	6.6	6.6	6.2	ND - 16	5.6	ND - 7.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2008	10	0.004	NA	NA	0.5	ND - 2.0	2.4	ND - 2.7	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2008	20	0.5	11	11	10	1.7 - 17	2.9	2.4 - 3.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2008	2	1	1.0	1.0 - 1.0	0.8	0.4 - 1.6	0.8	0.6 - 1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO ₃ (ppm)	2008	45	45	22	5.3 - 66	28	11 - 38	2.2	ND - 2.6	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	2008	5	0.8	ND	ND - 1.9	2.8	ND - 9.9	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2008	5	0.06	2.6	ND - 8.4	1.5	ND - 5.1	ND	ND	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaning, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2008	80	NA	16.9	ND - 57	43	ND - 97	43	28 - 73	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2008	60	NA	8.2	ND - 32	13	ND - 30	16	6.7 - 27	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2008	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	0.83	ND - 2.20	1.3	1.0 - 1.4	2.4	1.4 - 3.2	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Perchlorate (ppb)	2008	6	6	ND	ND	5.3	ND - 10	ND	ND	No	Inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries
Bacterial Results (from the San Marino Distribution System)											
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL			PHG (MCLG)	Highest Percentage Detected		Violation	Typical Source		
Total Coliform Bacteria	2008	more than 5% of monthly samples are positive			(0)	1.2%		No	Naturally present in the environment		
Secondary Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)											
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	San Marino		Pasadena		MWD - Weymouth Plant		Violation	Typical Source
				Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High		
Chloride (ppm)	2008	500	NS	23	23	38	14 - 75	96	92 - 104	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (color units)	2008	15	NS	2	ND - 3	1	ND - 4	2	1 - 3	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Aluminum (ppb)	2008	200	600	ND	ND	ND	ND	150	60 - 250	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (units)	2008	3	NS	1	1 - 2	ND	ND	3	3	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2008	1,600	NS	455	298 - 697	603	455 - 940	941	810 - 1090	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2008	500	NS	31	31	71	27 - 137	209	159 - 275	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2008	1,000	NS	100	68 - 132	338	242 - 546	565	478 - 678	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2008	5	NS	0.11	0.05 - 0.35	0.2	0.09 - 0.61	0.06	0.06	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity - A Measure of the Clarity of the Water (at the MWD - Weymouth Plant Treatment Facility)											
Plant	Year Sampled	MCL			PHG (MCLG)	Level Found		Violation	Typical Source		
Turbidity (NTU)	2008	TT = 1 NTU			NA	0.05		No	Soil runoff		
		TT = percentage 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	San Marino		Pasadena		MWD - Weymouth Plant				
			Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	
Boron (ppb)	2008	1,000	139	139	186	ND - 480	15	130 - 160			
Vanadium (ppb)	2008	50	ND	ND	8	ND - 15	3.6	3.1 - 4.0			
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (ppt)	2008	5	ND	ND	3	ND - 14	ND	ND			
Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results (from the San Marino Distribution System)											
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Number of Samples	Amount Detected at the 90th Percentile	Number of Homes Above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source			
Copper (ppm)	2008	1.3	0.17	41	0.296	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives			
Lead (ppb)	2008	15	2	41	2	1	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system; Discharges from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits			

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest

This table shows average levels of additional water quality parameters, which are often of interest to consumers. Values shown here are averages of operating data for 2008. Values may vary from day to day. There are no health-based limits for these substances in drinking water.

Additional Constituents (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility or within the Distribution System)							
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	San Marino		Pasadena		MWD - Weymouth Plant	
		Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2008	154	111 - 194	168	105 - 228	109	101- 122
Calcium (ppm)	2008	60	60	56	31 - 98	60	52 - 74
Magnesium (ppm)	2008	19	19	20	7.9 - 43	25	21 - 29
Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	2008	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND - 5.2
Potassium (ppm)	2008	ND	ND	NA	NA	4.5	4.0 - 5.2
pH	2008	7.6	7.4 - 8.0	7.7	7.3 - 7.9	8.1	8.0 - 8.2
Radon (pCi/L)	2008	274	274	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2008	26	26	NA	NA	94	84 - 109
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm) as (grains per gallon)	2008	158 9	158 9	223 13	126 - 420 7 - 25	253 15	214 - 308 13 - 18