2025 Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Piru
PWS ID: CA5610021

CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING®

Water Quality Report **Summary**

We are proud to share our annual Water Quality Report – also known as a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR.

This report provides important details about your drinking water – like where it comes from and what we detected when we sampled. It also explains the importance of protecting water sources and the extensive effort required to deliver safe, clean, and reliable drinking water service – reminding us that keeping water clean is everyone's responsibility.

We are pleased to report that in 2025, your water met state and federal drinking water requirements.

There is more to it than just sampling!

Dedicated employees.

Our employees care deeply about providing essential water and wastewater services to the customers they serve. From the people collecting samples to those working in the treatment plant to those that keep water flowing through the pipes, our employees strive to be the best at what they do!

Investing in your water.

At California American Water, we know how important it is to keep our water system reliable and resilient. Last year, we invested more than $200 million across the state to upgrade water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.

Your Voice Matters.

California American Water welcomes your feedback about your water. If you would like to share your thoughts, ask questions, or receive a copy of this report, call our Customer Service team Monday–Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., at 1-888-237-1333. You can also visit amwater.com/caaw and follow us on Facebook, X, Instagram, and YouTube.

IMPORTANT: Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

ENGLISH
This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at the number listed below.

SPANISH/ESPAÑOL
Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien llamando al número de teléfono que aparece debajo.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE/繁體中文
該報告包含有關您的飲用水的重要資訊。請將其翻譯，或撥打以下電話與理解報告內容之人士溝通。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE (HONG KONG)/繁體中文 (香港地區)
該報告載有關乎閣下飲用水之重要資訊。請將報告內容翻譯，或致電下列號碼，與精通報告內容之人士聯絡。

SIMPLIFIED CHINESE/简体中文
本报告包含关于您的饮用水的重要信息。请将其翻译，或拨打以下电话与理解报告内容的人员沟通。

CREOLE/KREYÒL AYISYEN
Rapò sa a gen ladan enfòmasyon enpòtan sou dlo pou bwè a. Tradui li, oubyen pale ak yon moun ki konprann li nan nimewo ki endike anba a.

CROATIAN/HRVATSKI
Ovo izvješće sadrži važne informacije u vezi vaše pitke vode. Dajte ga prevesti, ili razgovarajte s osobom koja ga razumije, a koju osobu možete kontaktirati na donji broj.

GERMAN/DEUTSCH
Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Informationen zu Ihrem Trinkwasser. Lassen Sie ihn übersetzen oder rufen Sie die unten angegebene Telefonnummer an, um mit jemandem zu sprechen, der Ihnen den Inhalt erklären kann.

GUJARATI/ગુજરાતી
આ રિપોર્ટમાં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે મહત્વપૂર્ણ માહિતી છે. તેનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા નીચે આપેલ નંબર પર તેને સમજતા કોઈ વ્યક્તિ સાથે વાત કરો.

HINDI/हिन्दी
इस रिपोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। इसका अनुवाद करें, या नीचे दिए गए नंबर पर इसे समझने वाले किसी व्यक्ति से बात करें।

HMONG/HMOOB
Daim ntawv tshaj qhia no muaj cov ntaub ntawv tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Txhais nws, lossis tham nrog ib tus neeg uas nkag siab txog nws ntawm tus nab npawb xov tooj uas teev tseg hauv qab no.

ITALIAN/ITALIANO
Questo resoconto contiene informazioni importanti sulla sua acqua potabile. Lo traduca oppure ne parli con qualcuno che lo comprende al numero elencato di seguito.

KOREAN/한국어
이 보고서는 귀하가 마시는 물에 관한 중요한 정보를 담고 있습니다. 아래에 기재된 전화번호로 연락하여 번역을 요청하거나, 내용을 이해하는 사람과 상담하십시오.

POLISH/POLSKI
Niniejszy raport zawiera ważne informacje dotyczące wody pitnej. Proszę go przetłumaczyć lub skontaktować się z osobą, która go rozumie, dzwoniąc pod numer podany poniżej.

PORTUGUESE/PORTUGUÊS
Este relatório contém informações importantes sobre sua água potável. Para obter uma tradução ou conversar com alguém que compreenda o conteúdo, ligue para o número fornecido abaixo.

RUSSIAN/РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК
Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о Вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или обратитесь к кому-либо, кто его понимает, позвонив по указанному ниже номеру.

TAGALOG
Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong inuming tubig. Isalin ito, o makipag-usap sa isang taong nakakaunawa nito sa numerong nakalista sa ibaba.

VIETNAMESE/TIẾNG VIỆT
Bản báo cáo này chứa đựng những thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Vui lòng dịch nội dung này hoặc liên hệ với người hiểu được nội dung này tại số điện thoại được liệt kê bên dưới.

ARABIC/العربية
يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات مهمة حول مياه الشرب الخاصة بك. يُرجى ترجمته أو التحدث مع شخص يفهمه من خلال الاتصال على الرقم المذكور أدناه.

FARSI/فارسی
این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی درباره آب آشامیدنی شما است. آن را ترجمه کنید، یا با شخصی که آن را درک می کند از طریق شماره ذکر شده در زیر تماس بگیرید.

1-888-237-1333

Water Quality **Results**

Our team of experts conducts extensive sampling on the quality of your water. The tables on the following pages show the substances that were detected. This includes substances with drinking water limits and some that are not currently regulated. Definitions are also provided to help you understand key terms and acronyms.

Most results come from samples collected last year. Some results are from previous years because less sampling is required if levels remain consistently low. In addition, the California Department of Drinking Water has stipulated in the operations permit that we can sample Volatile Organics, Synthetic Organics, Inorganics, general minerals and general physical chemicals once every three years

For more information about the results included in these tables, including lead tap sampling, please contact Mike Phillips (626) 223-9460.

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) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 10 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Range	Number of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source & Health Effects
Lead (ppb)	2024	Yes	0.2	15	0	ND to 2	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.
Copper (ppm)	2024	Yes	0.3	1.3	0.805	0.032 to 1.43	10	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor

Lead and Copper: Compliance is achieved when at least 90% of samples collected from water standing in contact with plumbing for at least 6 hours are below the Action Level. Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 2 samples collected each month in the distribution system						
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Highest No. of Samples**	**Typical Source & Health Effects**
Total Coliform[1]	2025	Yes	0	TT = No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system
E. Coli[2]	2025	Yes	0	TT = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste. If present may cause short term health effects such as diarrhea, cramps nausea. Poses the greatest risk for young children & the elderly.

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 routine sample that is positive for total coliform where either the original sample or one of the repeat check samples is also positive for E. Coli, a Level 2 Assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed.
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PRIMARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at Sources							
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Piru Wells**		**Typical Source & Health Effects**
					Average Compliance Result	**Range Detected**	
Fluoride (ppm)[1]	2025	Yes	2	1	0.67	0.6 to 0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Drinking water over the MCL of 4 ppm for many years may cause bone disease, Children who drink water with fluoride over the state MCL of 2 ppm may get mottled teeth.
Chromium (ppb)	2025	Yes	50	(100)	4.0	ND to 8.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel & pulp mills as well as chrome plaiting . Drinking water with more than the MCL may increase the risk of cancer
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2025	Yes	10	10	1.96	1.1 to 3.0	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate more than the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	Yes	15	(0)	8.0	6 to 10	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha or beta radiation. Drinking water containing emitters more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Selenium (ppb)	2025	Yes	50	30	6.0	5.0 to 7.0	Erosion of natural deposits. Selenium is an essential nutrient. Drinking water containing selenium more than the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	Yes	20	0.43	6.7	5.7 to 7.8	Erosion of natural deposits. Drinking water containing uranium more than the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer

1 - Fluoride: California American Water does not add fluoride to the water it occurs naturally in the groundwater we serve.

DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**MCLG (MRDLG)**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**Highest Running Annual Average**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source & Health Effects**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2025	Yes	NA	60	3.2	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection. drinking water containing haloacetic acids more than the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2025	Yes	NA	80	19.4	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection. drinking water containing trihalomethanes more than the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	Yes	(4)	(4)	1.00	0.68 to 1.72	Water additive used to control microbes. Using water above the MRDL may cause irritation to eyes & Nose. Drinking water more than the MRDL may cause stomach discomfort.

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): Only one data point for Disinfection Byproducts is required for monitoring in this distribution system, so there is not a range to represent.
Chlorine: A public water system is compliant with the MRDL if the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system computed quarterly is less than or equal to the MRDL.

SECONDARY REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Source						
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Compliance Achieved**	**SMCL[1]**	**Average Compliance Result**	**Range Detected**	**Typical Source**
Chloride (ppm)	2024	Yes	500	120	120	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (mmhos/cm)	2024	No	1600	1735	1660 – 1810	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	Yes	500	476	444 – 508	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	No	1000	1250	1170-1330	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2024	Yes	5	0.005	ND – 0.010	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Source			
Substance (with units)	**Year Sampled**	**Average or Range Detected**	**Comments**
pH	2024	6.8	pH is a measure of the acid/base properties of water.
Boron (ppb)	2024	0.60	Boron can enter drinking water from natural sources like weathering of rocks and soil, as well as from human activities such as industrial wastewater and agricultural runoff.
Calcium (ppm)	2024	161	Run off/leaching of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	2024	647 mg/L (38 grains per gallon)	Naturally occurring.
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	2024	12	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Sodium (ppm)[1]	2024	107 to 128	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	2024	255	Naturally occurring
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	60	Run off/leaching of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	2024	5.0	Naturally occurring
Vanadium (ppb)	2024	3.5	Natural sources include the weathering of vanadium-rich rocks and minerals, while human activities such as industrial discharges, fossil fuel combustion, and mining operations

1 -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 COMPOUNDS						
Parameter	**Year Sampled**	**U.S. EPA MCL (effective 2029)**	**PHG (NL)**	**Average Amount Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Typical Source & Health Effects**
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2025	4.0	(4.0)	4.4	2.0 to 7.3	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities. PFOA exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2025	4.0	(4.0)	5.4	3.8 to 7.3	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities. PFOS exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	2025	10	(3.0)	4.5	3.4 to 5.4	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities. PFHxS exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	2025	10	(1000)	4.6	2.4 to 7.1	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	2025	N/A	(500)	4.7	ND to 8.7	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities. PFBS exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt)	2025	N/A	N/A	7.1	5.4 to 9.0	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.

PFAS are currently regulated in California at the notification levels (NLs) listed above. In 2024 U.S. EPA set drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals that go into effect in 2029. For more information on the PFAS drinking water standards, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas. PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

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 which a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

Hazard Index: The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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. See also Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL).

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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect 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

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.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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; equal to micrograms per liter (µg/L)

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water; equal to milligrams per liter (mg/L)

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water; equal to nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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.

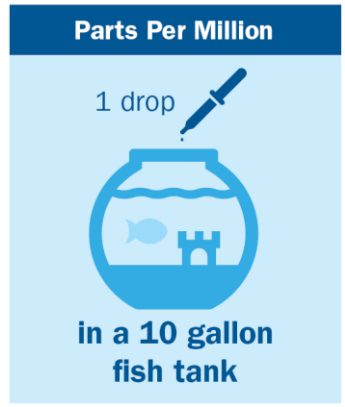
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

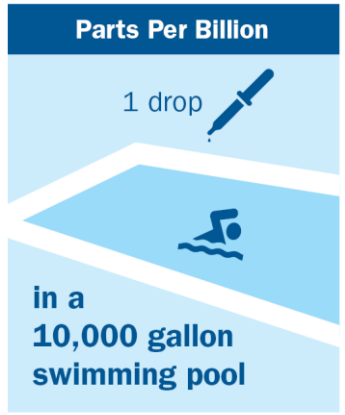
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

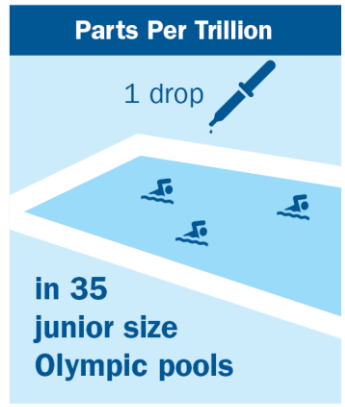
µg/L: Micrograms per liter

%: Percent

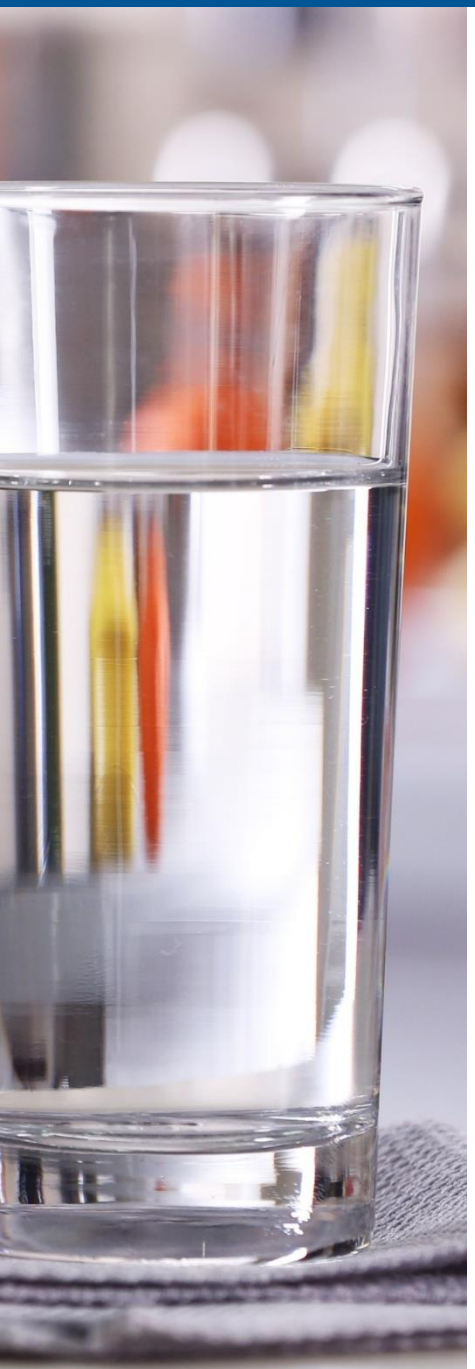
MEASUREMENTS







Important Information About **Drinking Water**



Chlorine Disinfection

Chlorine is used to destroy disease-causing organisms in water, an essential step in delivering safe drinking water and protecting public health. Chlorination is the most widely used method for disinfecting water supplies in the United States. Chlorine is first applied at the water treatment facility, and a continual residual is maintained as it travels from the source, through the distribution system, and finally to your water tap. Medical centers that perform dialysis are responsible for on-site treatment and removal of chlorine.

Fluoride

Fluoride naturally occurs in the Piru water supply. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends a fluoride concentration in drinking water (also called the Optimal Level) of 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water. The U.S. EPA limit for fluoride in drinking water is 4.0 mg/L. The U.S. EPA also recommends, as a secondary standard, that drinking water contain no more than 2.0 mg/L of fluoride. This secondary standard is a non-enforceable guideline and is intended to help children avoid dental fluorosis.

PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon™), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard™), and waterproofing (e.g., GORE-TEX™). They are also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and electronics production. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they persist in the environment. Two well-known PFAS chemicals are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). These were phased out of production in the United States and replaced by hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (commonly known as GenX), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and others.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and California American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

For more information, contact our Customer Service Organization at 1-888-237-1333, M-F, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

About **Lead**

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. California American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Mike Phillips (626) 223-9460 for a list of certified laboratories. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 (888) 237-1333.

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

The utility-owned 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.

Steps to Reduce Your Potential Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

Steps we are taking:

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Piru conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years.

Steps you can take:

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.

1. Replace any lead service lines. If you have a lead service line, replace it.
2. 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 6 hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.
3. 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.
4. Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.
5. Check to see if your interior plumbing or faucets contain lead and replace any that do. Look for the "Lead Free" label when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.
6. 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.
7. 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 aerator from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Note: Homeowners are responsible for their in-home plumbing. Plumbing fixtures like faucets, valves and solder can contain small amounts of lead. If lead exists in your internal plumbing or fixtures, we recommend that you follow the above tips to help reduce your potential exposure to lead. If you have concerns about the plumbing in your home, please contact a licensed plumber.

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.

Your Service Line Material

At California American Water, providing safe, reliable water service is our top priority. The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions finalized in 2021 require that all water providers share with customers the material of the utility-owned and customer-owned service lines that provide water to their property.

To support this initiative, California American Water created an interactive map to help our customers learn or identify their service line material and the next steps they can take to support this initiative. To access the online inventory map, please visit Californiaamwater.com/leadfacts.

Please note: if your service lines contain lead, it does not mean you cannot use water as you normally do. California American Water tests for lead in drinking water and our water meets state and federal water quality regulations, including those set for lead. For added protection and to comply with the new legislation, we will be removing lead and lead/galvanized piping from service lines over time. For more information on lead in drinking water, please visit **californiaamwater.com/leadfacts**

If you visit our interactive map and the customer-owned portion of the service line material is listed as unknown, help us identify the material.

Due to age or lack of records, your service line material may be unknown. Help us by identifying and reporting your service line material online:

- **Visit californiaamwater.com/leadfacts** and search for your address.
- **Follow the instructions,** answer a few questions and upload a photo of your service line material.
- **CLICK "SUBMIT!"**

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.

What are the **Sources of Contaminants?**

To protect public health, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Both tap water and bottled water come from 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. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants.

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

About Your **Drinking Water Supply**

Where Your Water Comes From

Piru is served entirely by groundwater sources. Chlorine addition is the only drinking water treatment used in your water system. Chlorination ensures disinfection and maintains the bacteriological water quality in the distribution system. The water supply is distributed for residential, commercial, and industrial use in the city of Piru.

A source water assessment was conducted for Well 04 of the Piru water system in January 2009. A source water assessment has not been completed for Well 05 of the Piru water system. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following (activities not associated with any detected contaminants): Agricultural drainage, Grazing [> 5 large animals or equivalent per acre], Wells - Agricultural/ Irrigation. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at California American Water, 2439 West Hillcrest Drive, Newbury Park, CA 91320.

How it's Treated

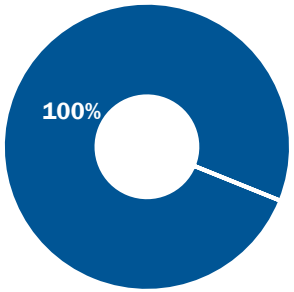
California American Water only uses the addition of Chlorine to treat the drinking water in your water system.

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 We're Doing

Our priority is to provide reliable, quality drinking water service for customers. The source of supply is an important part of that mission. We work to understand and reduce potential risks to your drinking water supply. We have evaluated our source waters and have developed Source Water Protection Plans as needed with the support of the California Department of Drinking Water (DDW). This is a voluntary program to identify and address potential threats to drinking water supplies. Stakeholder involvement is an important part of the program. **Here are a few of the efforts underway to protect our shared water resources:**



Source Of Supply for the System

- Groundwater

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

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.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. 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 Water Quality & Environmental Compliance Manager, Mike Phillips (626) 223-9460

Every Drop **Counts**

Six Simple Steps to **Save Water**

Fix any leaking faucets.
One drop every 2 seconds from a leaky faucet wastes 2 gallons of water every day. That's water — and money — down the drain.

Don't let faucets run when brushing, shaving, or washing the dishes. Just turning off the water while you brush can save 200 gallons a month.

Run washing machines and dishwashers only when they are full, or select the properly-sized wash cycle for the current laundry load.

Install water-saving shower heads and faucet aerators in the bathroom and kitchen (available at most home improvement stores and some supermarkets).

Don't wash your car at home. A car wash uses much less water and often recycles it, too.

Turn off automatic lawn and garden sprinklers when it's raining outside and at the end of the growing season.