# 2014
# Consumer Confidence Report
## ON WATER QUALITY

CITY OF PASADENA · INCORPORATED JUNE 1886 ·

PASADENA
Water&Power
SERVING THE COMMUNITY SINCE 1906

# Message from the General Manager

Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) is pleased to present the **2014 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality** (CCR). We are happy to announce that your tap water met all drinking water quality standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

In 2014, California continued to be challenged by the ongoing drought — an important reminder of the fragility of our state's natural water resources. To address these challenges locally, PWP continued to work diligently to bolster regional sustainability and reduce dependence on costly imported supplies.

Despite these unprecedented times, our unwavering commitment to provide the highest quality service to our customers remains our number one priority. Thank you for your continued support of our efforts to conserve and safeguard our water supplies.

Water conservation has become a way of life for all Californians. There are many areas in and outside our homes where we can conserve water throughout the year. To read conservation tips or to learn about PWP programs and incentives visit PasadenaSavesWater.com.

Phyllis E. Currie, *General Manager*

**The report will be available for electronic viewing beginning July 1, 2015 at PWPweb.com/WaterQuality. Printed copies are also available at all libraries, community centers, and at City Hall.** It contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water.

If you have questions, or if you would like a paper copy of the 2014 CCR mailed to your home, please call (626) 744-7315.

Sincerely,
Phyllis E. Currie, *General Manager*

## Important Information

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Այս զեկուցագիրը պարունակում է շատ կարեւոր տեղեկություն Ձեր խմելու ջրի վերաբերյալ. Թարգմանեք կամ խոսացեք որևիցէ անձի հետ որը կրնասկանա զեկուցագիրը.

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद करायें ।

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

Данный рапорт содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или проконсультируйтесь с тем, кто его понимает.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Mahalaga ang impormasyon na nilalaman nito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

PASADENA Water&Power
SERVING THE COMMUNITY SINCE 1906

## Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

PWP welcomes your comments, questions, and participation.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact:

**David E. Kimbrough, Ph.D. (626) 744-7315** (in English), or **Tony Estrada (626) 744-3838** (en Español).

Public comments are also welcomed at the weekly Pasadena City Council meetings, held every Monday at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall, 100 N. Garfield Avenue.

This report is available electronically at **PWPweb.com/CCR2014**. Previous years' reports and additional water quality information are available at **PWPweb.com/WaterQuality**.

If you would like a copy of this report mailed to you, please call **(626) 744-7315**.

# The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

## Your Water Supply

In 2014, Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) produced 32,232 acre-feet or 10.50 billion gallons of water, to serve more than 165,000 consumers in Pasadena, parts of Altadena, and other surrounding areas of Los Angeles County. Approximately 34.5 percent of the water supply was pumped from our local groundwater, 65.5 percent was imported surface water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and less than one percent was purchased from neighboring water agencies that combine surface water and groundwater.


LAKE OROVILLE (2014)


LAKE OROVILLE (2011)

The Monk Hill Treatment Facility continues to operate and successfully remove perchlorate and volatile organic compounds from four groundwater wells in the northwest portion of Pasadena. The treatment system, combined with continued conservation and strategic local supply planning, has helped decrease Pasadena's reliance on imported water. PWP continues to explore all possible opportunities that will maximize use of our local water supplies.

PWP's groundwater is pumped from the Raymond Groundwater Basin, a natural water-bearing zone underlying Pasadena, Altadena, La Cañada Flintridge, and portions of San Marino and Arcadia. Surface water from streams, rivers, lakes, and precipitation enters the basin area through the natural water cycle. As surface water slowly percolates through the ground to the basin, the ground acts as a natural filter to strip the water of most contaminants. PWP disinfects the water with chlorine prior to pumping the water into the distribution system.

MWD is a consortium of 26 cities and water agencies that import wholesale water from the Colorado River and from the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in Northern California to serve nearly 19 million people in Southern California. MWD supplies PWP with water treated at the Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne. MWD uses chloramines (chlorine plus ammonia) to disinfect its water.

## Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

## Important 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.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791.

# Federal and State Water Quality Regulations

*Issues in Water Quality that Could Affect Your Health*

## Contaminants that May be Present in Source Water include…

- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

## Lead and Copper

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. Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) 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 5 seconds 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 1 (800) 426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## Fluoride

Your purchased water is fluoridated. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which supplies about 65.5 percent of PWP's drinking water, adds fluoride to their water supply to the level of 0.6 to 1.0 parts per million (ppm). Before drinking water is delivered to your home or business tap, the fluoridated water is blended with PWP's groundwater. Since PWP's groundwater has naturally occurring fluoride levels of 0.3 to 1.5 ppm, the resulting concentration of fluoride is 0.4 to 1.4 ppm in our community drinking water, with an average of 0.9 ppm. At this range, fluoride has been proven to be effective in preventing tooth decay.

For more information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues, please visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

## Nitrates

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.

## Hardness

Water becomes hard as it passes over or through certain geological formations that contain calcium or magnesium. For example, groundwater becomes hard as it percolates down to the water table through limestone deposits containing calcium, or through dolomite and other magnesium bearing minerals that dissolve into water. Surface water imported to Pasadena is hard because it has passed over similar formations as it flows hundreds of miles from the Colorado River and Northern California.

Hard water causes white, scaly deposits on plumbing fixtures, cooking utensils, and dishwashers. It reduces the cleaning power of soap and detergent and causes buildup in hot water heaters, thus reducing its effective lifetime.

PWP's water hardness ranged from 132 to 340 parts per million (ppm) or 7.7 to 19.8 grains per gallon in 2012. The average is 243 ppm or 14.2 grains per gallon. Though hardness causes aesthetic disadvantages, our bodies require calcium and magnesium and therefore there is no known health effect that is caused by hard water.

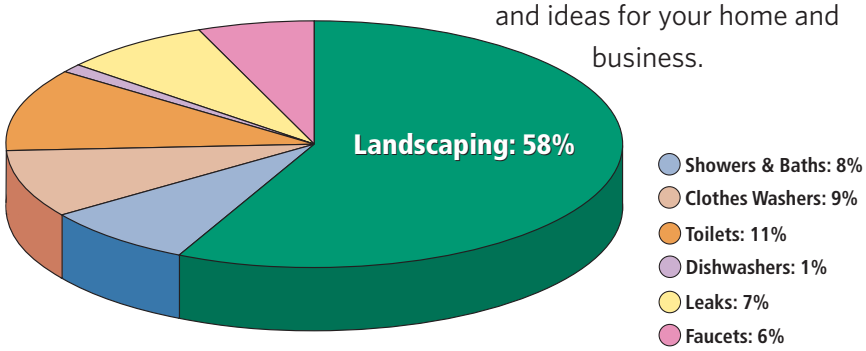
# The Need to Conserve has Never Been Greater

As California enters its fourth year of drought, water conservation has become vitally important for us all. There are many areas within our homes where we can save water, particularly outdoors, where our gardens and lawns receive almost 60% of all the water we use. To learn more about the drought, or to find useful tips for how to conserve water, visit: **SaveOurWater.com** *or* **BeWaterWise.com**.

To learn about programs and devices that can help save water, along with information on rebates for these water saving resources, visit: **PasadenaSavesWater.com**.

## How Residential Water is Used in Southern California

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By cutting your outdoor watering, or replacing your turf with drought tolerant plants, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use. Visit **PasadenaSavesWater.com** for water saving tips and ideas for your home and business.




*Data is representative of average consumption; your water usage may vary.*

## Preventing Pollution

Protecting our water resources is a vital part of providing high-quality drinking water. It is a responsibility shared by all of us. Proper disposal of hazardous materials prevents pollution of our streams, underground water supplies, and oceans. Motor oil, anti-freeze, pesticides, paint, medicines, etc. should not be poured down the drain or flushed down the toilet. Our local sewage treatment plants, which are not designed to treat these types of chemicals, will pass them on to our waterways and ocean. Keeping our local recreation areas free of litter and pollution also helps keep our water supply clean.

## Flushing

Flushing of fire hydrants within Pasadena occurs regularly for several reasons. The Pasadena Fire Department requires flow tests to make sure every hydrant is ready in case of emergency and to ensure adequate pressure in building sprinkler systems; and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water requires water distribution system flushing when nitrite levels exceed 25 parts per billion or when water samples test positive for coliform bacteria. Flushing is also used to release stagnant water from dead-end locations in the distribution system, which prevents deterioration of water quality. With the emphasis on water conservation that the entire community is embracing, PWP's water quality team and the Fire Department have reviewed the flushing program and streamlined flushing activities. Despite this, some flushing still has to occur. Water trucks provided by Pasadena's Public Works Department are capturing flushed water whenever possible. For questions, e-mail: wpd_answerline@cityofpasadena.net.

## City of Pasadena 2014 Groundwater and MWD Treated Surface Water Data

| Parameter | MCL | PHG / MCLG / AL | DLR / MRL | Pasadena Wells Average | Pasadena Wells Range | MWD Weymouth Plant Average | MWD Weymouth Plant Range | MCL Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Primary Standard (Monitored for health concerns)** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Radiologicals (pCi/L)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity[1] | 15 | (0) | 3 | 2.7 | <DLR – 7.4 | <DLR | <DLR – 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity[2] | 50 | (0) | 4 | 4 | 3 – 5 | 5 | <DLR – 6 | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Uranium | 20 | 0.43 | 1 | 15.1 | 9.4 – 19 | 3 | 2 – 3 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Volatile Organic Compounds** | | | | | | | | | |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppt)[3] | 500 | 100 | 500 | 750 | <DLR – 2220 | <DLR | <DLR | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE) (ppb) | 6 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.10 | <DLR – 0.60 | <DLR | <DLR | No | Major biodegradation by-product of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb) | 5 | 0.06 | 0.5 | 0.63 | <DLR – 2.86 | <DLR | <DLR | No | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and autoshops |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb) | 5 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.40 | <DLR – 5.24 | <DLR | <DLR | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| **Inorganic Compounds** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (ppb) | 1000 | 600 | 50 | <DLR | <DLR – 41 | 136 | 70 – 230 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppb) | 1000 | 2000 | 100 | 75 | 22 – 170 | 112 | 112 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 50 | (100) | 0.2 | 2.2 | <DLR – 5.5 | <DLR | <DLR | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium VI (ppb)[5] | n/a | 0.02 | 1 | 3.1 | 1.9 – 6.1 | <DLR | <DLR | No | Erosion of natural deposits, industrial waste discharge |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 – 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 – 1.0 | No | Water additive for dental health, erosion of natural deposit |
| Nitrate (ppm)[3] | 45 | 45 | 2 | 29 | 12 – 56 | <DLR | <DLR | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate (ppb)[3] | 6 | 6 | 4 | 10 | <DLR – 27 | <DLR | <DLR | No | Industrial waste discharge |
| **Secondary Standard (Monitored for aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, odor)[4]** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500 | n/a | n/a | 49 | 16 – 88 | 89 | 86 – 92 | No | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Color (Units) | 15 | n/a | n/a | 5.7 | 1 – 14 | 1 | 1 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Odor (Units) | 3 | n/a | 1 | 0.2 | 0 – 1 | 2 | 2 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 1600 | n/a | n/a | 705 | 432 – 986 | 987 | 964 – 1010 | No | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500 | n/a | 0.5 | 72 | 11 – 136 | 233 | 227 – 238 | No | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1000 | n/a | n/a | 402 | 242 – 582 | 623 | 604 – 641 | No | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | n/a | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 – 2.3 | <DLR | <DLR | No | Soil runoff |
| **Other Parameters** | | | | | | | | | |
| 123-Trichloropropane (ppt) | n/a | n/a | 5 | <DLR | <DLR – 10 | NA | NA | No | Industrial waste discharge |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 166 | 88 – 196 | 128 | 127 – 128 | No | n/a |
| Boron (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 100 | 125 | 100 – 150 | 110 | 110 | No | n/a |
| Calcium (ppm) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 74 | 39 – 106 | 74 | 74 | No | n/a |
| Corrosivity (LSI) | n/a | n/a | n/a | -0.35 | -0.93 – 0.00 | 12.5 | 12.5 | No | n/a |
| Magnesium (ppm) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 21 | 3 – 42 | 25 | 25 – 26 | No | n/a |
| pH (pH Units) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 7.01 | 6.57 – 7.48 | 8.1 | 8.1 | No | n/a |
| Potassium (ppm) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2.7 | 2.5 – 2.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 – 4.7 | No | n/a |
| Sodium (ppm) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 39 | 28 – 56 | 93 | 89 – 96 | No | n/a |
| Total Hardness (ppm) | n/a | n/a | n/a | 270 | 120 – 430 | 289 | 284 – 294 | No | n/a |

## Understanding the Water Quality Chart

As in previous years, the Water Quality Report compares the quality of your tap water to state drinking water standards. The report includes information on all regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants that were detected during calendar year 2014. More than 100 regulated contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this report. A number of regulated chemicals and other compounds do not require annual monitoring. Their most recent test results and corresponding test year are footnoted, if applicable. DDW allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs 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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**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 Environmental Protection Agency.

**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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**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.

**Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLR):** The DLR is a parameter that is set by regulation for each reportable analyte. It is not laboratory specific and it is independent of the analytical method used (in cases where several methods are approved). It is expected that a laboratory can achieve a Reporting Limit that is lower than or equal to the DLR set by the DDW. This is also known as the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL).

**NA**: Contaminant or property was not analyzed.

**n/a:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Contaminant was not detected. The contaminant is less than the DLR.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

## Units of Measurement:

**ppm** = parts per million **ppb** = parts per billion
**ppt** = parts per trillion **pCi/L** = picocuries per liter
**LSI** = Langelier Saturation Index
**µS/cm** = microsiemens per centimeter
**NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

## City of Pasadena Water Distribution System and MWD Treated Surface Water Data

| Parameter | MCL | PHG | DLR / MRL | Pasadena Water System Average (RAA) | Pasadena Water System Range | MWD Weymouth Plant Average (RAA) | MWD Weymouth Plant Range | MCL Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals (D/DBP)** | | | | | | | | | |
| TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)[6] | 80 | n/a | n/a | 34 | 12 – 69 | 28 | 23 – 34 | No | By-products of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb) | 60 | n/a | n/a | 10 | <DLR – 21 | 12 | 8.2 – 17 | No | By-products of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | n/a | 1.2 | 0 – 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.3 – 2.9 | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| **Microbiological (%)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (%)[7] | 5 | (0) | n/a | 0.10 | 0 – 0.7 | 0.10 | <DLR – 0.3 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

## City of Pasadena Water Distribution System – Lead andCopper Levels at Residential Taps[8]

| Parameter | AL | PHG | DLR / MRL | Pasadena Water System 90th Percentile | Pasadena Water System Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | MWD Weymouth Plant 90th Percentile | MWD Weymouth Plant Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | MCL Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0.2 | 5 | 1.7 | 0 out of 52 | n/a | n/a | No | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.05 | 0.22 | 0 out of 52 | n/a | na | No | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system |

## Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3)[9]

| Parameter | MCL | PHG / MCLG / AL | DLR / MRL | Pasadena Water System Average | Pasadena Water System Range | MWD Weymouth Plant Average | MWD Weymouth Plant Range | MCL Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine – NDMA (ppt) | NA | NA | 2 | <DLR | <DLR – <DLR | <DLR | <DLR – 5.0 | NA | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorate (ppb) | NA | NA | | 61 | 61 – 130 | 102 | 21 – 105 | NA | By-product of drinking water chlorination and Industrial processes |
| Molybdenum (ppb) | NA | NA | | 12 | <DLR – 16 | NA | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| Strontium (ppb) | NA | NA | | 351 | 300 – 440 | NA | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| Vanadium (ppb) | NA | NA | | 11 | 6.8 – 15 | <DLR | <DLR | NA | Naturally present in the environment |

**Footnotes:**

(1) The results for Pasadena are taken in 2013.

(2) DDW considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The results for Pasadena are taken in 2011 – 2013.

(3) Pasadena well water is either blended with MWD water or treated at the Monk Hill Treatment System before being delivered to the customers. Once blended or treated, the chemical was well below the MCL.

(4) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

(5) Results are from 2013 and 2014 monitoring

(6) The MCL for TTHM, HAA5, and Total Chlorine Residual is based on a Running Annual Average (RAA). While the concentration of TTHM in Pasadena's water ranged from 5 to 118 ppb, its THM RAA in 2012 was 45 ppb, well below its respective MCL and in full compliance with state and federal water quality standards. Stage 2 D/DBP monitoring began in the 2nd quarter of 2012. PWP is in compliance with the provisions of Stage 1 and Stage 2 D/DBP Rule.

(7) Between 133 to 163 samples were taken monthly at the distribution system for the total coliform test. No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.

(8) Pasadena is required to test a minimum of 50 homes for lead and copper every three years. Of the 52 homes tested in 2011, two sites exceeded the lead action level (AL). Compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule is based on obtaining the 90th percentile of the total number of samples collected and compare it against the lead and copper action levels. To have an exceedance, the 90th percentile must be greater than 15 ppb for lead or 1.3 ppm for copper.

(9) Data from Pasadena Wells was collected in 2013 for the Unregulated Chemical Monitoring Rule 3.

For more information or questions about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact David E. Kimbrough, Ph.D. (626) 744-7315 (in English), or Tony Estrada (626) 744-3838 (en Español).

### Water Quality Questions?

*English* – David E. Kimbrough, Ph.D. • (626) 744-7315
*Español* – Tony Estrada • (626) 744-3838

### Report Water Waste

**Pasadena Citizen Service Center:** (626) 744-7311

**Water Waste Hotline**
(626) 744-8888 • CityofPasadena.net/CSC

**Rebates and Conservation Tips**
(626) 744-6970 • PasadenaSavesWater.com

**Metropolitan Water District of Southern California**
(213) 217-6000 • mwdh2o.com

**State Water Resources Control Board, Div. Drinking Water**
(818) 551-2004
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml

**U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline**
(811) 426-4791 • epa.gov/safewater

**Hazardous Waste Disposal and Recycling**
(888) CLEAN-LA • 888CleanLA.com

## Useful Conservation Tips for Inside Your Home

Collect water used to wash fruits and vegetables
***Use it to water your houseplants***

Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes:
***Saves up to 50 gallons per week***

Plug the sink instead of running water to rinse your razor
***Saves up to 300 gallons a month***

Buy water-saving devices like high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers. You'll save gallons of water per day, and many of these items are eligible for rebates. To learn more, visit: **PasadenaSavesWater.com**.

*Talk to your family and friends about saving water. If everyone does a little, we all benefit a lot.*