2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering the reporting period
January to December 2025

PASADENA
WATER & POWER DEPARTMENT

Message from the General Manager

Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) is pleased to present the 2026 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality, covering calendar year 2025. Every year, PWP produces this report to provide specific information about where your water comes from, how we treat it, and its overall composition. The Pasadena community uses approximately 22 million gallons of water each day, and PWP is proud to continue to provide the community with reliable, high-quality water supply. Pasadena's tap water is monitored daily and assessed by the standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW). I am proud to share that Pasadena's water complies with all federal and state drinking water standards.

Pasadena's water supply consists of local groundwater from the Raymond Basin aquifer, along with imported water from The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. PWP continues to invest in critical infrastructure, such as the replacement of aged water mains and the rehabilitation of reservoirs and wells. These projects will help ensure continued reliable, high quality water service.

The year was also marked by the tragic Eaton Fires, which greatly impacted our community and damaged key water infrastructure. PWP staff responded to these events with urgency, diligence, and a dedication to safety above all. Long after the fires were out, PWP continued to monitor water quality in fire-impacted areas and provided transparent testing data throughout the year to further ensure safe drinking water. In addition, significant progress was made to critical infrastructure, including ongoing restoration of Allen Reservoir, site preparation and preliminary design for the rebuild of Don Benito Reservoir, and improvements to interconnection piping for enhanced resilience. PWP continues to go above and beyond to ensure the community can continue to trust the water that is delivered to their homes.

Water-use efficiency remains a high priority. PWP offers a wide range of programs, incentives, and free workshops to educate customers on how to use water wisely. With generally hotter and drier conditions, it is imperative for residents and business owners to continue to take conscious steps to improve water-use efficiency. Just as we rely on our community members to continue adopting conservation as a way of life, PWP continues to make major efforts to ensure increased sustainability and resiliency in our water supply and distribution.

David Reyes,
General Manager

Questions About Your Water?

PWP welcomes your comments, questions and participation.

For more information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact: Jack Miyamoto (in English) or Tony Estrada (en Español) at (626) 744-7311. Public comments are also welcomed at the weekly Pasadena City Council meetings, held every Monday at 5:30 p.m. at City Hall, 100 N. Garfield Avenue.

This report is available electronically at **PWPweb.com/CCR2026.** 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 Customer Service at (626) 744-4005.

Pasadena City Service Center:
(626) 744-7311 | **CityofPasadena.net/311**

Rebates and Conservation Tips:
(626) 744-6970 | **PWPweb.com/SaveWater**

Pasadena Cross Connection Program:
(626) 744-7958 | **PWPweb.com/Backflow**

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

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water:
(818) 551-2004 | **www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.html**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
(800) 426-4791 | **epa.gov/SafeWater**

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

Continuous Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

Pasadena's Water Supply

In 2025, PWP provided approximately 24,600 acre-feet or 8 billion gallons of water to serve about 165,500 customers in Pasadena and portions of the unincorporated areas of Altadena, East Pasadena, and San Gabriel. PWP's water supply sources include local groundwater from the Raymond Groundwater Basin and imported water from The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). Approximately half of PWP's water supply came from local supplies and the remaining sourced through MWD, the largest supplier of imported water to the region serving 19 million people in Southern California. MWD supplies water primarily from the Colorado River system and the State Water Project (Northern California).

The Raymond Groundwater Basin is a natural underground reservoir composed of layers of soil and rock that are permeable and can hold water. The Raymond Basin is replenished through a process called recharge, which occurs when water from rain and surface water infiltrates into the ground and percolates down into the underground aquifer.

PWP actively captured and recharged over 600 million gallons of stormwater at Arroyo Seco and Eaton spreading basins to further increase groundwater supplies.

Learn more about Pasadena's water supply at **PWPweb.com/Water.**

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.

In general, 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.

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.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **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.
- **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** can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water Quality

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. The US Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Additional information on bottled water is available on California Department of Public Health's website at **www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx**

Information About Water Quality & Your Health

Federal and State Regulations that Impact Health & Water Quality

Important Health Information
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those 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 individuals 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.

Fluoride
Your purchased water is fluoridated. MWD, which typically supplies about one-half to two-thirds of PWP's drinking water, adds fluoride to their water supply to the level of 0.6 to 0.9 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 0.6 to 1.2 ppm, the resulting concentration of fluoride in 2025 was an average of 0.8 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 **PWPweb.com/WaterQualityFAQ.**

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 sources like 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 water heaters, thus reducing its effective lifetime. In 2025, PWP's water hardness ranged from 202 to 256 ppm or 12 to 15 grains per gallon. The average was approximately 222 ppm or 13 grains per gallon.

Though hardness causes aesthetic disadvantages, our bodies require calcium and magnesium and therefore there is no known negative health effect that is caused by hard water.

Nitrates
Nitrate, measured as nitrogen, in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Lead and Copper
Under the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), PWP tests the water at the tap of dozens of its customers every three years. Most other water quality testing occurs at the source of drinking water, such as wells, streams, and lakes. However, LCR samples are collected at the tap because lead and copper are almost never found in source waters and any occurrence at the tap would most likely be from corrosion of household fixtures, such as brass in faucets.

The results of our testing indicate that the water does not exceed the Action Levels set in the LCR.

If you are concerned about the presence of lead or copper in your tap water, you can minimize the potential for lead and copper exposure by flushing your tap for 5 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking.

Based on extensive efforts to verify and ensure water quality, Pasadena is deemed a non-lead service line system. An inventory of water service line materials has been established, which complies with the 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). Efforts to continuously improve the inventory are ongoing and will be updated on a regular basis. Further information including access to the customer service line inventory can be found at **PWPweb.com/LineInventory.**

PFAS
Per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that may pose a hazard to health. They have been used in a variety of products nation wide and are resistant to heat, water, oils and stains. Though MCLs for PFAS in California have not yet been established, PWP has been voluntarily monitoring for PFAS annually since 2020. The voluntarily annual monitoring for PFAS at all sources continued in 2025. There has been no detection[1] for PFAS in Pasadena's treated drinking water system. The state adoption of federal established PFAS standards is among the State's priorities in 2025.

[1] No detection above the method reporting limit, which is the lowest level of quantitation and the lowest concentration standard in the calibration range.

Drinking Water Source Assessments

An assessment of the drinking water sources for 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; and underground storage tanks. As new drinking water sources are utilized in Pasadena's water system, a supplemental assessment is performed.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Pasadena Water and Power, 150 S. Los Robles Avenue, Suite 200, Pasadena.

The most recent surveys for MWD source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2022 Update and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2021 Update. Based upon the surveys, the Colorado River and State Water Project supplies are most vulnerable to contamination resulting from recreation, urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater.

A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at praadministration@mwdh2o.com.

Save Water

With generally hotter and drier conditions, it is imperative for Pasadena residents and business owners to continue to take conscious steps to improve water-use efficiency. Despite recent rains and drought relief, PWP urges customers to continue their water conservation efforts to help build drought resilience. PWP customers are encouraged to:

- **Follow the Outdoor Watering Schedule,** which can be found at PWPweb.com/Schedule
- **During and after rain,** turn off sprinklers and keep them off for 48 hours
- **Replace turf** with drought-tolerant and California native plants
- **Repair all leaks** and adjust sprinkler spray to avoid water waste
- **Optimize irrigation** systems by retrofitting to drip irrigation
- **Continue to hand water trees** to keep them healthy

PWP offers robust support for residential and commercial customers through rebates, incentives, programs, and free workshops. Learn more at **PWPweb.com/SaveWater.**

Water Quality During the Eaton Fire

In January of 2025, extreme wind and elevated fire conditions resulted in the Eaton Fire, burning approximately 14,000 acres, including many structures in northern Pasadena. Damage to infrastructure, including reservoirs, had the potential to impact water quality. Out of an abundance of caution, a "Do-Not-Drink-Water Notice" was issued for the portions of our service area served by the potentially impacted facilities to protect the health of our customers.

PWP infrastructure and facilities located in the burned zones needed to be assessed for their integrity and restored accordingly. The PWP team, including operations and construction crews, engineers, and water quality experts, worked around the clock and systematically assessed all potentially Eaton Fire-impacted water facilities. Water quality tests performed include microbiological tests, disinfectant residuals, general mineral/physical tests (e.g., pH, turbidity, conductivity), and volatile organic compounds tests, such as for benzene - a fire-related analyte. PWP utilized its own accredited water quality laboratory, which enabled a prioritized quick turnaround of the extensive sampling and testing. The results of these tests officially confirmed safe drinking water quality and were approved by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water before lifting the "Do-Not-Drink-Water Notice."

Throughout 2025, PWP voluntarily published water quality test results from Eaton Fire-impacted areas. These tests, performed as an extra precaution, confirmed continued safe drinking water quality. The data can be viewed online at **PWPweb.com/WaterTesting2025**.

City of Pasadena 2025 Groundwater and MWD Treated Surface Water Data

Parameter	MCL	PHG / MCLG	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Water System		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Typical	Range	Typical	Range		
PRIMARY STANDARD (MONITORED FOR HEALTH CONCERNS)									
Radiologicals (pCi/L) [1]									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	0	3	6.4	1.7 - 12	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50	0	4	n/a	n/a	ND	ND - 5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	20	0.43	1	8.0	1.7 - 14	ND	ND - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	5	0	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Compounds									
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	5	1.7	0.5	ND	ND - 0.5	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	5	0.06	0.5	ND	ND - 0.9	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Inorganic Compounds									
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	50	ND	ND	Highest Average (RAA)= 96	ND - 100	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards and industrials process
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	100	ND	ND	129	129	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (ppb)	10	0.02	1	2.9	ND - 5.7	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial waste discharge
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.1	0.8	0.6 - 1.2	0.7	0.5 - 0.8	No	Water additive for dental health, erosion of natural deposit
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.4	4.6	1.1 - 6.4	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	1	1.7	ND - 3.7	ND	ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
SECONDARY STANDARD (MONITORED FOR AESTHETIC QUALITIES SUCH AS TASTE, COLOR, ODOR) [2]									
Chloride (ppm)	500	n/a	n/a	48	24 - 82	92	86 - 98	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	15	n/a	n/a	ND	ND - 1	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	300	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits;industrial wastes
Odor (Units)	3	n/a	1	1	ND - 1	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	n/a	608	490 - 730	868	754 - 981	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	0.5	89	42 - 156	176	139 - 212	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	n/a	n/a	410	340 - 480	536	456 - 617	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	n/a	0.1	0.1	ND - 0.2	ND	ND	No	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS									
Alkalinity (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	200	170 - 220	110	95 - 124	No	n/a
Calcium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	60	55 - 67	56	43 - 70	No	n/a
Corrosivity (LSI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.68	0.47 - 0.84	0.56	0.51 - 0.61	No	n/a
Magnesium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	13 - 22	22	19 - 25	No	n/a
pH (pH Units)	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.5	7.3 - 7.8	8.2	8.2 - 8.3	No	n/a
Potassium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.5	1.9 - 3.7	4.4	3.8 - 5.0	No	n/a
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	25 - 58	89	78 - 100	No	n/a
Total Hardness (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	222	202 - 256	234	189 - 280	No	n/a

Understanding the Water Quality Chart

The Water Quality Report compares the quality of your tap water to state and federal drinking water standards. The report includes information on all regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants that were detected during calendar year 2025. 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 PWP 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 USEPA.

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. The addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

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

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

NA: Contaminant or property was not analyzed.

n/a: Not applicable.

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

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

Parameter	MCL	PHG	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Water System		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Highest Average	Range		
Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals (D/DBP) [3]							
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	n/a	n/a	Highest Average (LRAA) = 57	3.5 - 79.5	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	n/a	n/a	Highest Average (LRAA) = 21	ND - 25	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	n/a	Highest Average (RAA) = 1.4	ND - 3.5	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Microbiological							
Coliform Assessment (% positive)	TT	0	n/a	Highest Monthly Average = 0.7%	0 - 0.7%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform / E. coli	0 [4]	0	n/a	0 positive samples for 2025	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

City of Pasadena Water Distribution System - Lead and Copper Levels at Residential Taps [5]

Parameter	AL	PHG	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Water System		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level [6]		
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	5	ND	0 out of 61	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.05	0.26	1 out of 61	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system

Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) [7]

Parameter	Pasadena Water System		MCL	PHG / MCLG	DLR / MRL	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Average	Range					
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	Synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil.
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid(9Cl-PF3ONS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.002	n/a	
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.004	n/a	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.004	n/a	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.004	n/a	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.002	n/a	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.020	n/a	
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.004	n/a	
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.004	n/a	
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.006	n/a	
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.008	n/a	
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.007	n/a	
Lithium (ppb)	16	ND - 36	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	Naturally occuring metal potentially concentrated in brine waters.

1) The data for Pasadena is collected on a monitoring schedule based on radionuclide Rule (Section 64442, Title 22, California Code of Regulations) . Results are based on 2021, 2023 - 2025 monitoring.

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

3) The MCL for TTHM and HAA5 are based on the Location Running Annual Average (LRAA) and the MRDL for total chlorine residual is based on the Running Annual Average (RAA)

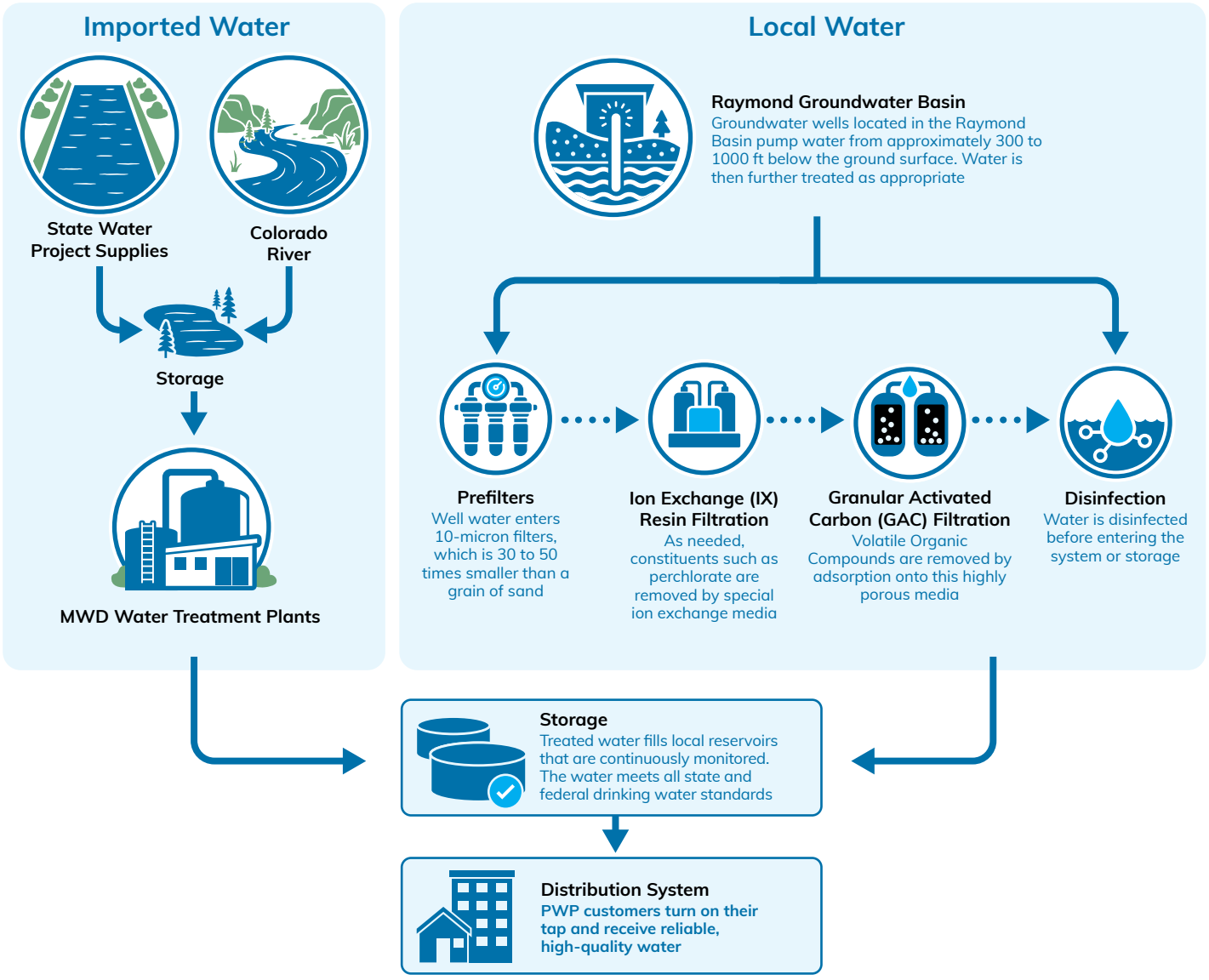
4) The E. coli MCL is based on routine and repeat samples testing positive for coliforms and/or E. coli or failure to collect required repeat samples. Fecal Coliform / E. Coli constitutes an acute MCL violation. No Level 1 Assessments or MCL violations occurred for 2025.

5) Lead and Copper values are based on triennial monitoring at residential taps. Results are based on 2023 monitoring.

6) Lead Range: ND - 3.4 ppb. Copper Range: ND - 1.6 ppm.

7) Data was collected in 2023 for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5.

Behind the Tap: How Water Gets to You



Pasadena's water supply meets all drinking water quality standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

Important Information

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please translate it, or speak with someone who can help you understand it.

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.

Այս տեղեկագիրը պարունակում է կարեւոր տեղեկություն ձեր խմելու ջրի մասին: Խնդրում ենք թարգմանել այն կամ խորհրդակցել ինչ-որ մեկի հետ, ով կարող է օգնել ձեզ այն հասկանալ:

此份報告包含飲用水資訊。內有重要資料。請找他人為您翻譯與解釋。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다. 본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है।कृपया इसे किसी से अनुवाद कराएं।

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

PASADENA WATER & POWER DEPARTMENT

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