2016 Consumer Confidence Report

East Pasadena Water Company

At East Pasadena Water Company (EPWC), we provide our customers with clean, fresh water. This Annual Consumer Confidence Report has been developed in compliance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations to keep you informed about EPWC's water quality. In it, you will find detailed information about our 2016 water quality results.

Introduction

East Pasadena Water Company is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This report will give you a summary of how EPWC provides your tap water and explain a few of the many steps we take to ensure that the high quality of your water stays protected.

For more information or questions about the information contained in this report, please contact Wayne Goehring, East Pasadena Water Company, 3725 Mountain View Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91107. Phone (626) 793-6189.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si necesita mas informacion llame a nuestra oficina al (626) 793-6189.

Where does my drinking water come from?

EPWC provides approximately 11,000 people with drinking water that meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water standards. Most of the water we serve is pumped from local, natural groundwater sources. The water is pumped from wells in the Main San Gabriel and Raymond Groundwater Basins. EPWC blends water from both basins in its daily operations to meet water quality standards. It is sent through a distribution network of underground pipes to your home or business.

What are water quality standards?

The federal government, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), regulates the quality and safety of drinking water in the United States. In California, the EPA standards are supplemented and enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Drinking water standards establish limits for substances that may affect human health or aesthetic qualities of water. **EPWC drinking water meets or exceeds EPA and SWRCB standards.** The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (see definition in next column) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to regulate the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that may affect human health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires treatment or other actions which a water provider must follow.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, the EPA and the State of California have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Webster's Dictionary defines a goal as an "end toward which effort is directed". Water quality goals are often set at such low detection levels that they are not currently achievable in practice and are not directly measurable, but they

nevertheless provide useful guideposts for aiming water management activities. The chart in this report includes two types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs 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 human health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

What contaminants may be present in sources of drinking water?

The sources of drinking water generally include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, 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. Listed below are Contaminants that may be present in the source water:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum.

Are there any precautions the public should consider?

Drinking water, including bottled water, can 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants 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 at (800) 426-4791.

About Nitrate— Nitrate (as nitrogen) in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 seek advice from your health care provider.

How does your drinking water measure up?

Your drinking water is regularly tested using state-approved methods to ensure its safety. The chart in this report lists all the drinking water constituents that were detected in 2016 or in the most recent tests. The State 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. **We are pleased to report that, once again, East Pasadena Water Company met or surpassed all state and federal primary drinking water standards.** Please see the other side of this page for more details.

Customer Service

As a service organization, we value your input, concerns and suggestions. Please feel free to contact us at (626) 793-6189.

Well Locations

EPWC operates (4) deep wells throughout our water system which are located in Arcadia & Pasadena.

Interconnection Locations

We also maintain two emergency interconnections with the following water systems:

- City of Pasadena Water & Power
- City of Arcadia Water Department

East Pasadena Water Company
3725 Mountain View Avenue
Pasadena, California 91107
(626) 793-6189

East Pasadena Water Company
2016 Annual Water Quality Results

Your water is tested regularly to ensure compliance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requirements. This report shows all drinking water constituents that were detected in 2016 or in the most recent tests. Once again, your water met or surpassed all state and federal primary drinking water standards. For additional water quality data, contact Wayne Goehring at East Pasadena Water Company, (626) 793-6189.

Table 1—Primary Standards—Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by the State of California Department of Public Health

Constituents	Units	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG OR (PHG)	Ground Water Range	Average	Most Recent Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Organic Chemicals							
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	PPB	80	None	N/D—5.4	2.70	July 2016	By Product of drinking water disinfection.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	PPB	5	0.06	N/D—4.6	3.35	Monthly in 2016	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners & auto shops (metal degreaser).
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	PPB	5	1.7	N/D—.85	.61	Monthly in 2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites &other factories.
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)	PPT	N/L=5	None	N/D—40	30	Weekly - October thru December 2016	Manmade chemical found at industrial or hazardous waste sites. It has been used as a cleaning and degreasing solvent and also is associated with pesticide products.
Inorganic Chemicals							
Fluoride	PPM	2**	1	.81—.83	.82	March 2015	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Nitrate - N	PPM	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	.58—8	5.08	Monthly in 2016	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (Total) (a)	PPB	50	.04	N/D—10	3.33	March 2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (a)	PPB	10	.02	5.5—8.4	6.93	September 2013 October 2014 March 2015	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (b)	PPB	AL=15	0.2	N/D	N/A (0 of 20 samples exceeded A/L)	August 2016	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (b)	PPM	AL=1.3	0.3	N/D—.15	.11 (0 of 20 samples exceeded A/L)	August 2016	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Radioactivity							
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/l	15	(0)	N/D—22	13.18	May 2014 & March, June, July, September 2015	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	pCi/l	20	(0)	1.3—17	8.92	May 2014 & March, June, July, September 2015	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 2—Secondary Standards—Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California, Department of Public Health

Constituents	Units	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG OR (PHG)	Ground Water Range	Average	Most Recent Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Odor-Threshold (c)	Units	3	None	1	1	March 2015	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Turbidity (c)	Units	5	None	N/D—0.2	.07	March 2015	Soil runoff
Chloride	PPM	500	None	6.3—36	16.6	March 2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate	PPM	500	None	7.9—90	35.9	March 2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	1,000	None	170—460	283.33	March 2015	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits.
Additional Constituents Analyzed							
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	PPM	N/S	None	180—240	203.33	March 2015	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	Units	N/S	None	7.6—7.9	7.8	March 2015	Measure of acidity and alkalinity
Hardness (CaCo3)	PPM	N/S	None	110—300	173.33	March 2015	Naturally occurring
Sodium	PPM	N/S	None	22—25	23.67	March 2015	Naturally occurring
Calcium	PPM	N/S	None	33—85	51	March 2015	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	PPM	N/S	None	6.2—21	11.23	March 2015	Naturally occurring
Potassium	PPM	N/S	None	N/D—2.5	.83	March 2015	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance	Umho/cm	1600	None	290—640	413.33	March 2015	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Disinfection Residuals							
Free Chlorine Residual	PPM	MRDL=4.0 as Cl_2	MRDL=4.0 as Cl_2	.30—.50	.38	Weekly in 2016	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

All EPWC water is treated with Calcium hypochlorite (Chlorine)

Unit Definitions

C.C.R.= Consumer Confidence Report units (unit level established by the State Water Resources Control Board)
AL= regulatory action level
mg/l = milligrams per liter
N/D = non detect
N/S = no standard
N/L = notification level
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l = pico Curies per liter
PPB = parts per billion
PPM = parts per million
PPT = parts per trillion
ug/l = micrograms per liter (parts per billion PPB)
umho/cm = micromho per centimeter
** = fluoride standard depends on temperature

Glossary of Terms

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):
MCLs and MRDLs 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

Regulatory Action Level (AL):
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires treatment or other actions which a water provider must follow.

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 a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)
Currently, there is no federal MCL for 1,2,3-TCP, but it has a notification level of 0.005 ug/L. State law (Health & Safety §116455) requires timely notification by drinking water systems whenever a notification level is exceeded in drinking water that is provided to consumers. Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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. East Pasadena Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Notes

(a) Some people who use water containing chromium (total) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.

(a) Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(b) Action level measured at customers tap, a primary standard. Compliance based on the 90th percentile value. The value shown as a result of lead & copper is the 90th percentile for all the samples

(c) Results are based on distributions system monitoring and apply to the entire system.

Microbiological % of samples positive = 0
Coliform Bacteria - # of acute violations = 0