

City of
Alhambra

City of Alhambra 2022 Water Quality Report

A Message from Alhambra Utilities Department

Dear Customer:

This report summarizes the results of thousands of analyses conducted on your drinking water during 2022. At the City of Alhambra, a team of professionals who work around the clock to make sure your tap water meets or exceeds all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board - Department of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) standards. We encourage landlords, business owners, and schools to share this report with "non-billed" water users. In addition, a paper copy of this report is also available at Alhambra Public Library, Alhambra City Hall and Utilities Department Customer Service Center.

IMPORTANT FOR THE IMMUNO-COMPROMISED

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk with infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/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 at (800) 426-4791.

NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at a level above 10mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate level 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 10mg/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

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. City of Alhambra 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 <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The City of Alhambra Utilities Department has conducted Drinking Water Sources Assessments for its ground water sources. The latest assessment was completed in April 2009. Sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: auto repair shops, sewer collection systems, dry cleaners, irrigated crops, leaking underground storage tanks, high density housing and historic dump and landfill sites. A summary of the assessment can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Compliance Specialist, at (626) 570-3259.

ALHAMBRA WATER SUPPLY INFORMATION

The City of Alhambra maintains approximately 19,000 service connections and provides approximately 85,000 customers with quality drinking water that meets or surpasses all State and Federal drinking water standards. The City's main source of water (70%) comes from local groundwater from Main San Gabriel Water Basin. An additional source of water (30%) comes from a service connection with the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). The MWD water is surface water from Colorado River and State Water Project which is treated at the Weymouth Treatment Plant within the City of La Verne and transported via transmission main to the City of Alhambra.

COMPREHENSIVE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Alhambra Utilities Department works diligently to ensure that your water complies with all state and federal drinking water standards. This is a comprehensive effort that includes monitoring and testing for many types of contaminants that may be present in source water (i.e., water before treatment), including:

- Microbials, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganics, 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 chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, or that may 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards set limits for substances in water that may be harmful to humans if consumed in excess. They include MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards deal with aesthetic qualities such as taste and odor which relate to consumer acceptance rather than health factors.

DEFINITIONS

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.

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, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

CaCO₃: Calcium Carbonate

mg/L: Milligrams per liter (which is equal to parts per million).

µg/L: Micrograms per liter (which is equal to parts per billion).

ppm: Parts per million (which is equal to milligrams per liter).

ppb: Parts per billion (which is equal to micrograms per liter).

µmhos/cm: Micromhos/centimeter.

pCi/L= Pico Curies per Liter.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units.

ND: The substance could not be found at the minimum amount that can be detected.

NR: Not Required (no laboratory testing is required)

NA: Not Applicable.

NL: Notification Level (if the contaminant is detected at this level, then certain requirements and recommendations apply).

MWD: Metropolitan Water District

NA: Not Applicable.

City of Alhambra 2022 - Water Quality Table

CONSTITUENT AND (UNIT)	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	MCL or [MRDL]	DLR	Groundwater City of Alhambra Wells		Surface Water MWD - Weymouth Plant		Typical Source of Contaminants
				Range	Average	Range	Average	
PRIMARY STANDARDS- MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS								
CLARITY (COMBINED FILTER EFFLUENT TURBIDITY) (A)								
Highest single measurement of the treated surface water (NTU)	N/A	TT	N/A	NR	NR	Highest	0.04	Soil runoff
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	N/A	TT	N/A	NR	NR	% ≤ 0.3	100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive in a month) (B)	(0)	5%	N/A	-	1%	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (% positive in a month)	(0)	0%	N/A	-	0%	NA	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS								
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM], ppb	N/A	80	1	20 - 41	25.75	21 - 32	29	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5], (ppb)	N/A	60	1	1.4 - 9.2	5.09	ND - 7.6	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate, (ppm)	0.1	10	1	NR	NR	ND - 7.6	ND	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Chlorine Residual, (ppm)	4	4	N/A	ND - 3.9	1.6	0.4 - 2.9	2.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Trichloroethylene [TCE], (ppb)	1.7	5	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE], (ppb)	0.06	5	0.5	ND - 1.2	0.59	ND	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum, (ppb) (C)	600	1000	50	ND	<50	58 - 240	156	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, (ppm)	1	2	0.1	0.4 - 0.7	0.6	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [as Nitrogen-N], (ppm)	10	10	0.4	2.5 - 7.2	5.1	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
RADIOLOGICALS (D)								
Gross Alpha Activity, (pCi/L)	0	15	3	0 - 7.4	2.0	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity, (pCi/L)	0	50	4	NR	NR	4 - 7	6	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-228, (pCi/L)	0.019	NA	1	ND - 0.38	0.10	ND - 1	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, (pCi/L)	0.43	20	1	1.3 - 7.9	3.8	1 - 3	2	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS, AESTHETIC NON HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS								
Aluminum, (ppb) (C)	600	200	50	ND	<50	58 - 240	156	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity, (NTU)	N/A	5	0.1	ND - 0.1	ND	ND	ND	Solution of finely divided subsurface clay and silt
Color, (Units)	N/A	15	N/A	ND	ND	1	1	Naturally-occurring materials
Odor-Threshold Odor Number (TON)	N/A	3	1	ND	ND	3	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride, (ppm)	N/A	500	N/A	16 - 48	27	98 - 105	102	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	SMCL = 50	20	ND - 1.3	ND	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron, (ppb)	N/A	300	100	ND - 58	ND	ND	ND	Corrosion; leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Sulfate, (ppm)	N/A	500	0.5	25 - 71	44	212 - 232	222	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance, (µS/cm)	N/A	1600	N/A	370 - 680	498	964 - 1,020	992	Substances that form ions, when in water
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS], (ppm)	N/A	1000	N/A	230 - 400	300	632 - 643	638	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS REQUIRING MONITORING AT ENTRY POINTS INTO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
Boron, (ppb)	N/A	NL= 1000	100	NR	NR	-	140	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chlorate, (ppb)	N/A	NL= 800	20	74 - 280	158	88	88	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium Hexavalent, (ppb)	0.02	N/A	N/A	3.4 - 8.6	5.7	ND	ND	Industrial discharge or erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	1.0	3.6 - 9.5	6.6	ND - 15	9.60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids - HAA6Br (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.4 - 11.6	7.0	NR	NR	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids - HAA9 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5 - 16.7	11.7	NR	NR	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
WATER CHARACTERISTICS: NO MCL OR MRDL, BUT STATE OR FEDERAL MONITORING IS REQUIRED								
Calcium, (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.1	31.5 - 74.9	50.4	68 - 71	70	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium, (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.01	7.64 - 21.5	13.9	25 - 26	26	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
pH, (Units)	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.2 - 7.8	7.5	8.1	8.1	N/A
Potassium, (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.2	1.1 - 2.4	1.8	4.5 - 4.8	4.6	Salt present in the water, naturally-occurring
Sodium, (ppm)	N/A	N/A	1	26 - 36	31.5	98 - 103	100	Salt present in the water, naturally-occurring
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO3], (ppm)	N/A	N/A	1	140 - 180	157	126 - 128	127	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide
Total Hardness [as CaCO3], (ppm)	N/A	N/A	1	110 - 276	183	277 - 281	279	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits, sun of polyvalent cations, magnesium and calcium
Total Organic Carbon [TOC], (ppm)	N/A	TT	0.3	NR	NR	1.7 - 2.6	2	Various natural and man-made sources; precursor for formation of disinfection byproducts
LEAD AND COPPER TESTING AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS								
LEAD/COPPER	PHG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile Result	No. of Sample Collected	Typical Source of contaminants			
Lead, (ppb) (F)	0.2	15	1.1	60	Corrosion of household plumbing system			
Copper, (ppm) (F)	0.3	1.3	0.43	60	Corrosion of household plumbing system			

Footnotes:

- (A) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is good indicator of the effectiveness of surface water filtration. To meet the Primary Standard, the turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month, and shall not exceed 1 NTU for any single measurement. High turbidity level can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- (B) The result is the highest percentage of positive samples collected in a month during 2022. Coliforms are bacteria used as an indicator that if present, other potentially harmful organisms may be present. According to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), no more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform-positive. Total Coliforms were detected in one sample collected in the distribution system in September 2022. However, all follow-up confirmation samples were negative for Total Coliforms and Fecal/E. Coli bacteria. A routine sample and a repeat sample that are Total Coliform positive and where one of these is also Fecal/E. Coli positive constitutes an MCL violation. Therefore, the MCL was not violated in 2022.
- (C) Aluminum has both Primary (health-related) and Secondary (aesthetic) Standards.
- (D) Not all sources were sampled for radioactivity in 2022; sources were sampled between 2012-2022. The most recent results are included.
- (E) The most recent monitoring of Lead and Copper at thirty (30) residences was completed in 2021. None exceed the action level for lead and copper. The next round of monitoring is scheduled for the Summer of 2024.

Water Conservation

Water conservation remains the most responsible way to reduce our demand for water and conserve our water supply. Water supply is greatly affected by regional drought, growth in population, and climate change. The need to conserve water is critical, as we all play a role in water usage. However, there are many effective ways we can help save water in and around our home. With these simple changes in our daily routines, we can reduce our water footprint and protect this valuable resource for future generations. The City of Alhambra is currently under Water Shortage Contingency Plan Level 2, Chapter 15.25.090 of the Alhambra Municipal Code. For more information on mandatory conservation please visit cityofalhambra.org/615/Drought-Updates (available in English, Chinese and Spanish)



Reduce Your Water Bill – Rebates with San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District

As a resident of Alhambra, the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District offers financial incentives to help you purchase water saving appliances and fixtures. Not only will you be able to reduce your water bill, but you will also be conserving more water to reduce the demand to our water supply. The following rebates include:

- Up to \$35 per rain barrel or \$350 per cistern
- Up to \$85 for a water efficient washing machine
- Up to \$80 for weather based irrigation controller or soil moisture sensor system
- Up to \$40 for high-efficiency toilet
- Up to \$150 for commercial waterless urinal
- Up to \$2 per nozzle (minimum 30) for rotating sprinkler nozzles
- Up to \$100 per flow monitor device rebate

For more information, please call (855) 512-1221 or visit sgvmwd.com/water-conservation/#rebates

Water Saving Tips for Homes & Businesses

- Install water efficient showerheads, toilets, and faucet aerators.
- Regularly check and repair water leaks around the home and business.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean patios, driveways, and sidewalks.
- Water lawns and gardens in cooler morning or evening hours.
- Support efforts to expand water conservation and storm water capture.
- Landscape with CA native plants or drought tolerant plants.
- Increase engagement with water conservation awareness and rebate programs.

For more information, please visit ca-alhambra.civicplus.com/575/Water-Conservation

Irrigation Controller Retrofit Program

San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District offers an outdoor irrigation and water saving program that provides qualified residents with a FREE irrigation inspection, irrigation controller and spray nozzles. The District has contracted with Eco Tech Services to manage the program. If eligible, Eco Tech Services will replace your old irrigation timer with a new weather-based irrigation controller installed by a landscape professional. The approximate value per landscape is \$1,000.

*Commercial and HOA properties may be eligible if funding is available.

For more information call (866) 308-8391 Eco Tech Service or visit <http://ecotechservices.net>

Rain Barrels

Utilizing rain barrels is a great way to reduce storm water runoff and to conserve more water for outdoor water needs. The City of Alhambra works closely with Rain Barrels Intl., Inc. to help teach the community about the importance of rainwater harvesting and the many benefits of a rain barrel. Each service address is eligible for up to four (4) rain barrels for a rebate of \$35 per rain barrel with the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District.

For more information, please call (919) 602-6316 or visit <http://rainbarrel Intl.com>

IT'S UP TO US TO PREVENT STORMWATER POLLUTION

The City of Alhambra has two (2) drainage systems:

(1) the sewers

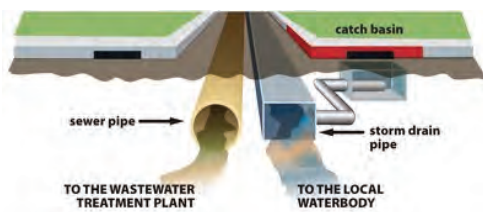


(2) storm drains



The storm drain system was designed to prevent flooding by carrying excess rain water away from City streets out to the Los Angeles River and finally, out to the ocean.

During storms in urban areas, rainwater runoff picks up pollutants generated from commercial businesses, residential areas, streets, and sidewalks, directly to lakes, rivers, or beaches, causing stormwater pollution.



Pollutants such as sediment (dirt), paint, plaster, yard waste, used motor oil, animal waste, and trash contain chemicals and bacteria that are harmful to aquatic life and humans.

Stormwater pollution can also be caused by nuisance water from sources such as irrigation systems, swimming pool or spa discharges, residential car washing, driveway and pavement rinsing. These sources can also carry pollutants directly to lakes, rivers, and beaches.

Household and Business Best Practices

X Do not rinse any outdoor spills with water.

- ✓ Use dry cleanup methods such as applying cat litter or another absorbent material, sweep it up completely and dispose of it in the trash.
- ✓ Take items such as used or excess batteries, cleaners, automotive fluids, painting products, TVs and computer monitors, to a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Event.

X Do not hose down your driveway, sidewalk, patios, floor mats, or parking lots to the street, gutter or storm drain.

- ✓ Sweep up debris and dispose of it in the trash.

X Do not discharge/pour any waste water or wash water to the sidewalk, street, gutter or storm drain.

- ✓ Properly discharge to the sanitary sewer system.

Pool/Spa Discharge

Non-commercial Pool/spa water may be discharged as follows:

1. When it is not raining, drain **dechlorinated** pool and spa water directly into the sanitary sewer via the P-trap.

If sanitary sewer access is not available:

2. Drain into **landscape** areas without causing erosion or allowing sediment and other materials to enter the street, gutter or storm drain.

If sanitary sewer and landscape drainage are not feasible, discharge to the storm drain system as follows:

3. Assure all chemicals are removed from pool/spa.
4. Assure the pool/spa is free and clear of algae and other organisms that cause water discoloration

SEWER PIPE BLOCKAGE PROGRAM

The sewer pipe blockage control program is implemented to control fats, oils, grease, rags and debris, all of which can severely damage your sanitary sewer system.

Be a good neighbor and help prevent sewage backups!

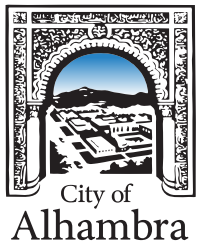


X Never pour fats, oil, or grease down drains, even if you have a garbage disposal! It could cause sewer backups into houses or onto streets, harming wildlife and be expensive to clean up

- ✓ Pour cooking oil and grease into a seal-able container with an absorbent such as paper garbage and discard with your other garbage
- ✓ Wipe grease out of pots, pans and plates with paper towel prior to washing. This helps prevent grease build-up in your sewer lateral and Service Authority sewer lines.
- ✓ Use strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps and other solids; empty strainer contents into trash.

X Never flush paper towels, feminine products, or baby wipes (even "flushable wipes") down the toilet.

- ✓ Throw all paper products including feminine products and baby wipes in the trash, only toilet tissue and paper seat covers should be flushed



111 South First Street
Alhambra, CA 91801

THIS NOTICE CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER.

City of Alhambra 2022 Water Quality Report will be available online on July 1, 2023. Please visit the following URL: <https://www.cityofalhambra.org/DocumentCenter/View/4262> to learn more about your drinking water. If you would like a paper copy of the 2022 CCR mailed or would like to speak with someone about the report, please call (626) 570-3259.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Favor de comunicarse con la Ciudad de Alhambra el Departamento de Utilidades a (626) 570-3259 para asistirlo en español.

本報告包含閣下飲用水嘅重要訊息。如需廣東話垂詢，請聯絡
City of Alhambra, Utilities Department (626) 570-3259

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ City of Alhambra, Utilities Department tại (626) 570-3259 để được trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Regularly scheduled City Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month, at 6:00pm in City Hall, located at 111 South First Street, Alhambra, California and are open to the public. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water. A City Council agenda is available from the office of the City Clerk or via the website <http://www.cityofalhambra.org>. We welcome your participation in the meetings.

*Someone Wasting Water or Illegal Dumping to Storm Drains
(626) 570-5061 or email us at waterwatcher@cityofalhambra.org*

*Utilities Customer Service Center: (626) 570-5061
Billing questions, or any questions regarding water or sewer service*

*Water Service Emergencies: (626) 570-5124
(Dispatch) Leaks, 24 hours turn off/turn-on service*

Water Quality Questions: (626) 570-3259

Stormwater Pollution Questions: (626) 570-5036

Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Questions: (626) 570-5067