


Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Azusa Light & Water
Water System Number:	1910007

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06-21-22 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Carlos Solis	Title: Water Treatment Supervisor
Signature: 	Date: 06/21/2022
Phone number: 626-812-5080	

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL:
<https://www.ci.azusa.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/45463/ALW-CCR-Notice-2021-English>
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☒ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL:
<https://www.ci.azusa.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/45463/ALW-CCR-Notice-2021-English>
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL:
<https://www.ci.azusa.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/45463/ALW-CCR-Notice-2021-English>
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL:
www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Monthly billing inserts (23,000) will be mailed out to customers beginning in June until depleted

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of
section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.*

This Notice is intended to help you obtain important information about your drinking water.



AZUSA
LIGHT & WATER

729 N. Azusa Ave.
Azusa, CA 91702
www.azusalw.com

Your drinking water meets or exceeds all the water quality standards. You may view our **2021 Consumer Confidence Report** at the following URL:
<https://www.ci.azusa.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/45463/ALW-CCR-Notice-2021-English>

If you would like a paper copy of the **2021 Consumer Confidence Report** mailed to your address or would like to speak to someone about the report, please call
(626) 812-5225.



Este aviso se pretende ayudarle a obtener informacion importante sobre su agua potable.



AZUSA
LIGHT & WATER

729 N. Azusa Ave.
Azusa, CA 91702
www.azusalw.com

El agua potable cumple o supera todos los estandares de calidad de agua. Usted puede ver nuestro informe de **Confianza del Consumidor de 2021** en la siguiente URL:
<https://www.ci.azusa.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/45462/ALW-CCR-Notice-2021-Spanish>

Si usted desea una copia del informe de **Confianza del Consumidor de 2021** enviada a su direccion o le gustaria hablar con alguien sobre el informe, por favor llame al (626) 812-5225.



2021 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report



AZUSA
LIGHT & WATER

Para obtener una version en español de este informe, visite www.azusalw.com o llame al (626) 812-5225 para pedir una copia.

2021 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Azusa Light & Water is pleased to submit this report to you, our valued customer. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver every day. Our commitment is to provide our customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Your water not only meets, but also surpasses, both State and Federal standards for quality and safety. To maintain this high quality, Water Treatment Plant Operators certified by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are operating Azusa's Joseph F. Hsu Water Filtration Plant on a regular basis, treating and monitoring the quality of the drinking water we serve.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



For further information, please contact Azusa Light & Water at (626) 812-5225 or visit our website at www.azusalw.com.

For City of Azusa information, visit www.azusaca.gov.



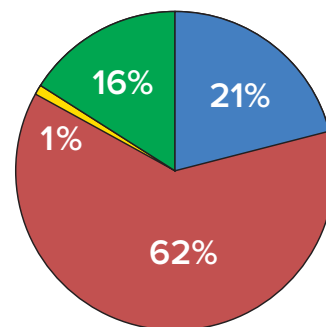
@cityofazusa

The Azusa Water System

The City of Azusa, a municipality incorporated December 29, 1898, maintains ownership and operation of the municipal utility referred to as Azusa Light & Water (ALW). ALW is entrusted with the responsibility for providing water utility service within its municipal boundaries, and, since acquiring the Azusa Valley Water Company in 1993, providing water utility service to portions of the communities surrounding the City of Azusa. Serving approximately 24,111 active service connections with an estimated customer population of 110,044, the combined and integrated water systems of the City of Azusa and the Azusa Valley Water Company comprise Azusa Light & Water, the largest municipal water utility in the San Gabriel Valley.

2021 Azusa Water Supply Sources

Water Treatment Plant 11 Groundwater Wells
Treated Purchased Water Untreated Purchased Water



- Surface Water from the San Gabriel Canyon watershed treated at Joseph F. Hsu Water Filtration Plant
- Groundwater pumped from 8 wells in the Canyon Basin
- Groundwater pumped from 2 wells in the Intermediate Basin
- Groundwater pumped from 1 well in the Main San Gabriel Basin
- San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Raw Water Connection
- USG-8 treated water purchased USGVMWD
- 3000 Acre Feet untreated water purchased USGVMWD

In general, typical sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Water supplied to ALW's distribution system is a blend of treated surface water and groundwater.

All water provided to ALW customers continues to meet higher drinking water standards than that required by State and Federal regulations and of superior quality. Through proper planning and reliable operations and maintenance, ALW expects our precious water resources to be clean, safe, and sustainable well into the future.



Azusa produces its water from the upper reaches of the San Gabriel River, near the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon, far upstream of the contaminated groundwater zones found elsewhere in the San Gabriel Valley.

Contamination Limits

Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. 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 activities. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that drinking 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L, measured in Nitrate as Nitrogen, is considered a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High Nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High Nitrate levels may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies.

Well Nitrate levels may rise for short periods of time due to rainfall or agricultural activity. Where higher Nitrate levels are present, you should seek advice from your healthcare provider or choose to use bottled water for mixing formula and juice for your baby; if you are pregnant, you should drink bottled water. Water purveyors are required by DDW regulations to issue warnings to customers when drinking water nitrate levels exceed 10 mg/L. Average Nitrate levels

Immuno-Compromised People



Some people may be more vulnerable to constituents in the water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions

Notification Level & Action Level —

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Cryptosporidium — A microscopic organism which, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal waste and may occur in surface watersheds. If detected, cryptosporidium is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

Definitions (cont.)

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

— The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Maximum contaminant level goals are set by the EPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

— The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

— The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

— The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the public health goals and maximum contaminant level goals as is economically and technologically practicable.

Primary Drinking Water Standard

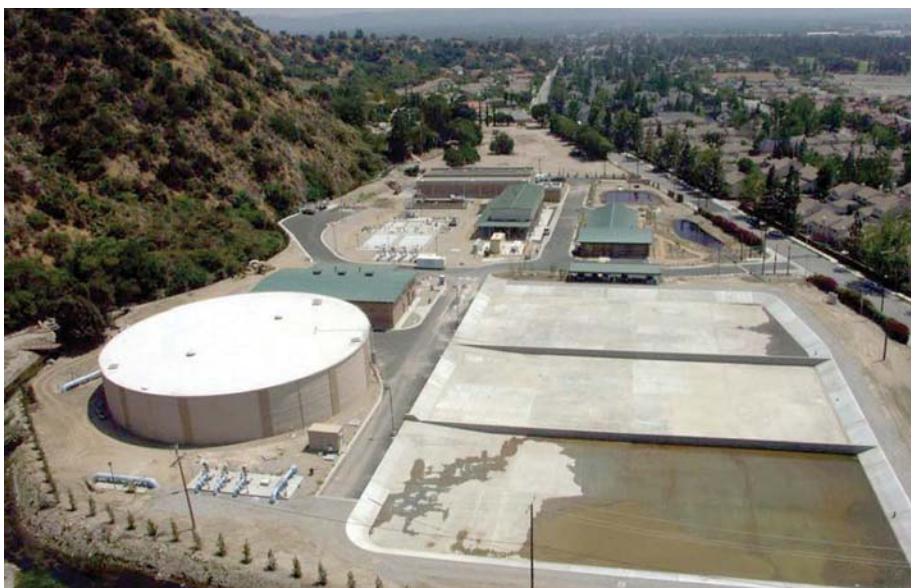
— Primary maximum contaminant levels, specific treatment techniques adopted in lieu of primary MCLs, and monitoring and reporting requirements for MCLs that are specified in regulation.

Public Health Goals (PHG)

— The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Public health goals are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Radon

— A radioactive gas found throughout the United States that can't be seen, tasted or smelled. It can move up into a building through the ground through cracks and holes in the foundation and can build up to high levels. Radon can get into indoor air when released from tap water from



The Joseph F. Hsu Filtration Plant uses latest filtration technology to filter up to 12 million gallons per day.

sampled in the Azusa distribution system range from, ND to 6.8 mg/L Nitrate as Nitrogen for groundwater and ND (nondetectable) for surface water.

Trihalomethanes

Trihalomethanes (THM's) are a family of disinfection byproduct chemicals formed when a disinfectant such as chlorine is added to the water supply and mixes with naturally occurring organic material found primarily in Surface Water. Disinfection is an important and necessary step in the water treatment process that protects against harmful bacteria and other potential contamination. Chlorine is the most widely used and approved water system disinfectant in the United States.

The amount of Total THM's allowed in drinking water is regulated by the EPA, which has set a Total THM (TTHM) annual average safe limit of 80 µg/L in drinking water. Results of a health study released in early 1998 suggest that women who drink five glasses of water daily and are in the first three months of pregnancy may have an increased risk of miscarriage from TTHM levels in drinking water above 80 µg/L. State officials have cautioned that the study is not definitive and have stated that more study on the issue is needed. Average TTHM levels sampled in the Azusa distribution system for all four quarters in 2021 are 38.1 µg/L for the groundwater and surface water blend.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.



To maintain high quality water, Water Treatment Plant Operators certified by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are operating Azusa's Joseph F. Hsu Water Filtration Plant on a regular basis, treating and monitoring the quality of the drinking water we serve.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants — Salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Microbial contaminants — Viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Total coliform bacteria can be found naturally present in the environment while Fecal coliform and E. coli are found in human and animal fecal waste.

Organic chemical contaminants — Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides — Can come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban or stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Radon — Can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Perchlorate — Some people who drink water containing perchlorate in excess of the notification level may experience effects associated with hypothyroidism. Perchlorate interferes with the production of thyroid hormones, which are required for normal pre- and postnatal development in humans, as well as normal body metabolism.

Arsenic — While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of the low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Definitions (cont.)

showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source in indoor air as compared to radon entering the home through soil. Radon is a known carcinogen and breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon, testing the air in your home is inexpensive and easy. For information call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

Treatment Technique — A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity — A measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfection.

Variance — State or EPA may give permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. (ADON).

Unregulated Contaminants

Boron — Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Manganese — Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.

2021 WATER QUALITY TABLE

PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory, Health-Related Standards Established by the State of California Water Resources Control Board									
PARAMETER	VIOLA- TION	UNIT	STATE	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AZUSA		AZUSA		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
			MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MRDL)		GROUNDWATER RANGE	AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	AVERAGE	
FILTRATION PERFORMANCE & MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Turbidity (a)	No	Units	0.10 (a)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.01-0.07	0.02	Soil Runoff
Cryptosporidium	No	Oocysts/L	TT	N/A	N/A		<.10	<.10	Naturally present in the environment >99% of crypto is removed during treatment
MICROBIOLOGICAL Coliform Bacteria P/A (b)	No	% Positive	5%	(0)	0%-0.89%	0.89% (maximum)	0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment Human and Animal waste
DISINFECTANT, DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS									
Chlorine Residual	No	mg/L	(4)	(4)	0.31-1.45	0.92	0.31-1.45	0.92	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (b)	No	µg/L	80	N/A	3.6-72.0	58.25(c)	3.6-72.0	58.25(c)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (b)	No	µg/L	60	N/A	2.4-28.0	15.0(c)	2.4-28.0	15.0(c)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	No	µg/L	5	0.06	ND-1.2	0.49	ND	ND	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Arsenic	No	µg/L	10	0.004	2.0-4.1	2.8	2.0-4.1	2.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium**	No	µg/L	1000	2	ND-110	28	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	mg/L	2	1	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.17	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	No	mg/L	10	10	ND-6.8	2.8(b)	ND	ND	Leaching from fertilizer use
Perchlorate	No	µg/L	6	6	ND-4.7	0.88(d)	ND	ND	Abnormal production of Thyroid Hormones
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
Gross Alpha Activity**	No	pCi/L	15	(0)	2.9	2.9	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
Boron	No	µg/L	NL-1000	N/A	110	110	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	No	µg/L	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits

(a) Standard applies to surface water only. A separate standard applies to the distribution system. See secondary standards.

(b) Based on distribution system monitoring. E. coli was detected in only one (1) routine sample during the entire year, subsequent repeat and water source sampling detected no total coliform and no E. coli in the system and ALW was not in violation of the E. coli MCL.

(c) Four quarter average.

(d) Blended value.

(MRDL) The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Samples collected in 2018. 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.

CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California Water Resources Control Board							
PARAMETER	UNIT	STATE	AZUSA		AZUSA		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
		MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	GROUNDWATER RANGE	AVERAGE	SURFACE WATER RANGE	AVERAGE	
Turbidity	Units	5	0.02-0.23	0.09	0.02-0.23	0.09	Soil Runoff
Color	Units	15	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	Units	3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Chloride	mg/L	500	44	44	65	65	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	500	30	30	49	49	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	250	250	330	330	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µmho/Cm	1600	430	430	480	480	Substances that form ions in the water
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED							
pH	Units	No Standard	7.30-8.05	7.72	7.75-8.30	8.00	
Hardness (CaCo3)	mg/L	No Standard	160	160	89	89	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	No Standard	31	31	64	64	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium	mg/L	No Standard	47	47	26	26	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium	mg/L	No Standard	4.1	4.1	2.0	2.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	mg/L	No Standard	9.7	9.7	6.1	6.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

ABBREVIATIONS

<	Less than	mg/L	milligrams per Liter (parts per million)
ND	None Detected	pCi/L	pico Curies per Liter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit(s)	NL	Notification Level
µmho/Cm	micromhos per Centimeter	N/A	Not Applicable
µg/L	micrograms per Liter (parts per billion)	TT	Treatment Technique

When you read about water quality, you might ask yourself:

How much is one part per billion (1ppb)?

Answer: 1ppb equal to 1 drop of water in 14,000 gallons, 1 second in 32 years, 1 inch in 16,000 miles or 1 cent in \$10 million.

How much is one part per million (1ppm)?

Answer: 1ppm is equal to 1 drop of water in 14 gallons, 1 second in 12 days, 1 inch in 16 miles or 1 cent in \$10,000.

In addition to the above constituents, we have conducted monitoring for 32 additional organic chemicals for which the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and U.S. EPA have not yet set a standard and all results were below detection levels unless otherwise noted.

**ADDITIONAL DATA
CITY OF AZUSA LIGHT & WATER
LEAD & COPPER TRIANNUAL (2020)**

PARAMETER INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	UNITS OF MEASUREMENT	PHG or MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE	MCL or AL	AZUSA DRINKING WATER CONCENTRATION	
						90th Percentile Value Distribution System	RANGE
Copper	µg/L	170	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.	1300 (AL)	680	58-940
Lead	µg/L	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.	15 (AL)	0	0

50 Copper & Lead Samples Collected August 2020

No Copper Samples exceeded the Action Level

No Lead Samples exceeded the Action Level

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. Azusa Light & Water 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/lead>.

LEAD TESTING IN SCHOOLS

The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), in collaboration with the California Department of Education, have taken the initiative to test for Lead in drinking water at all public schools serving kindergarten or any of grades 1-12, inclusive, and preschools and child day care facilities located on public school property. In early 2017, DDW and Local Primacy Agencies issued amendments to the domestic water supply permits of approximately 1,200 community water systems, including Azusa Light & Water (ALW), so that applicable facilities served by a community water system could request water sampling for Lead and receive technical assistance if an elevated Lead sample is found. To further safeguard water quality in California's K-12 public schools, California Assembly Bill 746, approved on October 13, 2017, required community water systems to test lead levels by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites constructed before January 1, 2020. ALW has satisfied this requirement by completing Lead testing of drinking water in all 26 schools served by the utility. For more information, go to https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/leadsamplinginschools.html.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF AZUSA'S SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique*	Low-pressure membrane filtration system.
Turbidity Performance Standards** (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the combined filtered water must: 1. Be less than or equal to 0.10 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. Not exceed 0.5 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.07
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Azusa Light & Water. To request a viewing of the DWSAP assessment, contact the utility's Water Production Supervisor (626) 812-5080.

Azusa Light & Water submitted DWSAP package on December 19, 2002, using an electronic format approved by Department of Public Health. The assessments are summarized in the table below.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (DWSAP) PROGRAM			
SOURCE NUMBER	SOURCE ID	MOST VULNERABLE ACTIVITIES (PCA)	CHEMICAL DETECTED
001	Well 1	Mining Operations-Historic	None
002	Well 2	Mining Operations-Historic	None
003	Well 3	Mining Operations-Historic	None
004	Well 4	Mining Operations-Historic	None
033	Well 11	Mining Operations-Historic	None
034	Well 12	Mining Operations-Historic	None
005	Well 5	Animal Feeding Operations as defined in federal regulation 2 Automobile-Gas Stations Dry Cleaners Historic Gas Stations Metal Plating/Finishing/Fabricating Mining Operations-Historic Plastics/Synthetics Producers Underground Storage Tanks-Confirmed Leaking Tanks Known Contaminant Plumes Sewer Collection Systems	None
006	Well 6		None
007	Well 7		None
008	Well 8		None
010	Well 10		Perchlorate, Nitrate, PCE

(PCA) Possible Contamination Activities

Azusa Light & Water encourages customers to stay informed by attending regularly scheduled Utility Board meetings held on the 4th Monday of each month at 6:30 P. M. Utility Board meetings are held at the Azusa Light & Water office located at 729 N. Azusa Avenue, Azusa, CA 91702. Visit us online at www.azusalw.com.

AZUSA LIGHT & WATER DEPARTMENT

Azusa Light & Water's (ALW) Water Division is responsible for supplying reliable, high quality drinking water to approximately 110,000 people in the City of Azusa and portions of Glendora, Covina, West Covina, Irwindale, and Los Angeles County. Production of water comes from groundwater wells, surface water treatment, and the purchase of treated and untreated imported water. Water is transmitted through 281 miles of pipeline to business, industrial and residential customers.

The Water Division is composed of three sections: Production, Distribution, and Administration

PRODUCTION	DISTRIBUTION	ADMINISTRATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for operation and maintenance of water provided to ALW customers through its integrated water systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joseph F. Hsu Filtration Plant – 12 million gallon per day (MGD) advanced membrane filtration plant treating naturally and occurring and imported water from the San Gabriel River 11 groundwater wells, 13 reservoirs, 9 booster stations, and 15 pressure regulating stations The Production Section consistently meets or exceeds water quality regulations, collecting and testing over 200 samples each month for analysis by an outside certified laboratory. Maintain fleet of equipment and water facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates, maintains, and repairs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 281 miles of water pipeline from 2 to 36 inches 24,000 service connections and several thousand valves Over 2,444 fire hydrants Maintain fleet of equipment Inspect and test backflow devices to prevent cross-contamination In-house welding services In-house main line replacements Manage integrated supplies system Inspection for new developments 	<p>Includes division management, support staff and water engineering</p> <p>Water Engineering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical and civil engineering support to the Division Implement the Capital Improvement Program (CIP), project management, as well as material specification and design review Provides conditions of approval for all development projects, conducts plan checks, and determines utility related fees for services requested by customers Develops technical documents, including staff reports, memorandums, requests for proposals, and contracts Water Resource Management

FY 2021-2022 PROJECTS COMPLETED



W-277 Cypress Transmission Water Main Replacement Project

Installed 6,500 linear feet of 24-inch new water main with over 18 intricate tie-ins to replace water transmission main installed in 1913. Project cost: \$2.9M



06-18-21 Cypress St. project Contractor is installing the second pipe at sta. 68+90 DD



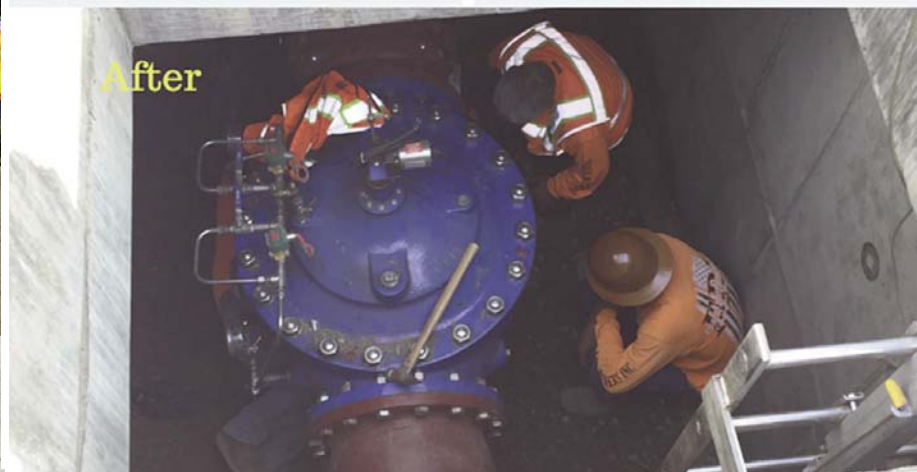
W-356 North Reservoir Rehabilitation and Seismic Retrofit

Completed rehabilitation of existing
3-million gallon steel tank installed in 1976
including seismic protection improvements.
Project cost: \$1.6 M



W-354 Triangle Flow Control Valve Structure

Several critical water transmission mains intersect at Sierra Madre Avenue and San Gabriel Canyon Road, referred to as the “Triangle”. To increase efficiency & reliability in water production, Azusa Light & Water successfully installed an automated 24-inch flow control station to regulate water flow coming from the Hsu Filtration Plant going to ALW water system. The valve is remotely controlled by the Water Treatment Plant Operators 24 hours seven days a week. The added controls and automation to this connection allows better control of water flow fluctuations. Total Cost: \$228,089



Water Treatment Plant Operations and Maintenance Projects

The Treatment Plant Operators perform various maintenance tasks. The raw water feed pump screens shown being inspected and serviced. These pumps send water to the Filtration Membranes.

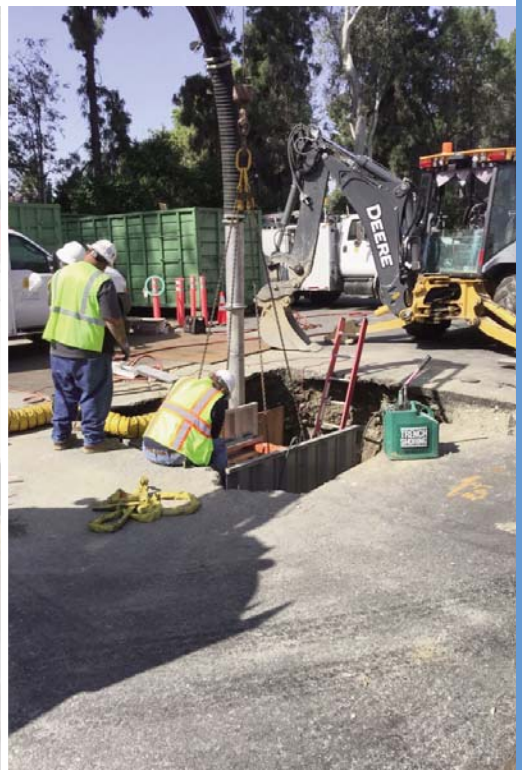




Over 70 students from Valleydale Elementary School recently toured the Hsu Water Filtration Plant to learn the importance and the process of keeping Azusa water clean and safe.

Water Distribution

Water Distribution Workers perform various maintenance, upkeep and repair of ALW's 281 miles water distribution system, service lines, fire hydrants, and valves to operate the water system.



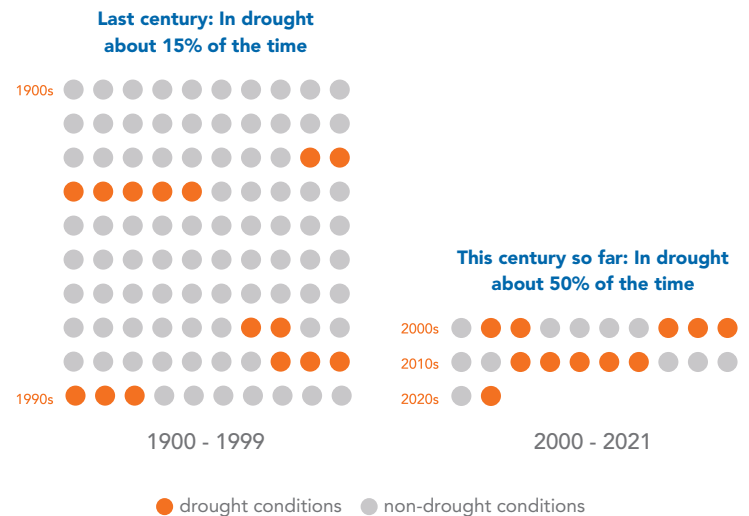
Droughts more of the time means taking action together all of the time.



In the San Gabriel Valley, most of our water is groundwater that's held deep down underground in the earth's natural basin. It holds the waters that connect us. Ongoing droughts and dry conditions limit the basin's time to recover from one drought before the next drought begins.

Our challenge is that droughts are now more frequent, as shown in this infographic.

Comparison: drought frequency



For our water, we are taking action together with our partners in response to these challenges. We are identifying ways to protect and improve the quality of this groundwater, and developing new sources of water for the future.

To learn more about our groundwater, visit: thewatersthatconnectus.com



Conservation is a Way of Life Even the smallest changes can have a big impact. Californians use an average of 196 gallons of water per day. From taking shorter showers or turning off faucet while brushing teeth, making wise water use as a daily habit can all add up to water savings. Every drop counts. Please be water-wise!

Here are some ways to reduce water use:

- **FIX LEAKS** – Save 110 gallons each month
- **INSTALL A HIGH-EFFICIENCY TOILET** – Save 19 gallons per person/day
- **WASH FULL LOADS OF CLOTHES AND DISHES** Washer: Save 15-45 gallons/load
Dishwasher: Save 5-15 gallons/load
- **INSTALL DRIP IRRIGATION & ADD A SMART CONTROLLER** – Save 15 gallons each time you water and 24 gallons per day
- **PLANT DROUGHT RESISTANT TREES & PLANTS** – Save 30-60 gallons per 1000 sq. ft.

LANDSCAPE WATERING SCHEDULE

SUMMER (April-October) – 3 days per week

Residential Even Address: Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday
Odd Address: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday

Commercial/HOA: Monday, Wednesday, Friday

WINTER (November-March) – 2 days per week

Residential Even Address: Tuesday, Thursday
Odd Address: Monday, Wednesday

Commercial/HOA: Monday, Friday

No watering between 9 AM – 6 PM

Drought Hotline: 626-812-5119 • water.wise@azusaca.gov

**DROUGHT WATERING SCHEDULE: TWO DAYS PER WEEK
EFFECTIVE JUNE 1ST UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE**