AZUSA
LIGHT & WATER

2024 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

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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 standard of quality, all Division water personnel are state-certified in Water Distribution and Water Treatment, ensuring the consistent delivery of safe, high-quality drinking water. You can trust in the safety and reliability of our water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) 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 provide the same protection for public health.

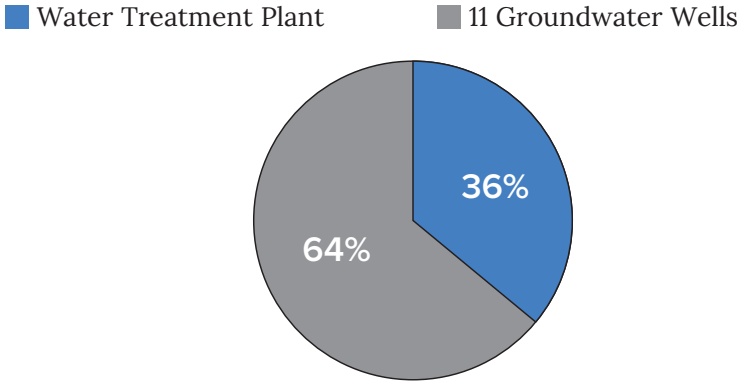
For further information, please contact Azusa Light & Water at (626) 812-5225 or visit our website at www.azusalw.com
For City of Azusa information, visit www.azusaca.gov

@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 the City of Azusa and portions of Glendora, Covina, West Covina, Irwindale, and Unincorporated Los Angeles County. Serving approximately 23,309 active service connections with an estimated customer population of 120,000, 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.

2024 Azusa Water Supply Sources



- Surface Water from the San Gabriel Canyon watershed treated at Joseph F. Hsu Water Filtration Plant
- Groundwater pumped from 8 wells in the Canyon Aquifer
- Groundwater pumped from 2 wells in the Intermediate Aquifer
- Groundwater pumped from 1 well in the Main San Gabriel Aquifer
- San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Raw Water Connection

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 drinking water standards that exceed those required by state and federal regulations and is of superior quality. Through proper planning and reliable operations and maintenance, ALW expects our precious water resources to remain 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.

Constituents in Water

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Nitrates

Nitrate 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Immuno-Compromised People

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. U.S. EPA/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.

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

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 U.S. EPA.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

Nitrate levels sampled in the Azusa distribution system range from non-detectable (ND) to 5.7 mg/L Nitrate as Nitrogen in groundwater sources. Nitrate levels in surface water are non-detectable (ND).

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 2024 are 31.5 µg/L for the groundwater and surface water blend, well below the 80 µg/L limit.

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, that 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.

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

Perchlorate — Has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.

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

monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfection.

Variance — State Water Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a TT under certain conditions.

Unregulated Contaminants

Boron — Exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

2024 WATER QUALITY TABLE

PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory, Health-Related Standards Established by the State of California Water Resources Control Board									
PARAMETER	VIOLATION	UNIT	STATE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AZUSA GROUNDWATER RANGE	AZUSA GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	AZUSA SURFACE WATER RANGE	AZUSA SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
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%	0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment Human and Animal waste
DISINFECTANT, DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS									
Chlorine Residual	No	mg/L	(4)	(4)	0.3-1.29	0.87	0.3-1.29	0.87	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (b)	No	µg/L	80	N/A	10-42	31.5(c)	10-42	31.5(c)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (b)	No	µg/L	60	N/A	ND-13	10.93(c)	ND-13	10.93(c)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	No	µg/L	5	0.06	ND-0.99	0.39	ND	ND	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Arsenic	No	µg/L	10	0.004	ND-3.6	2.6	ND-3.6	2.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium**	No	µg/L	1000	2	100-250	175	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (hexavalent)	No	µg/L	10	0.02	0.24-2.4	0.6	N/A	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	mg/L	2	1	0.24-0.3	0.26	0.12	0.12	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	No	mg/L	10	10	ND-5.7	2.65(b)	ND	ND	Leaching from fertilizer use
Perchlorate	No	µg/L	6	6	ND-3.9	1.56(b)	ND	ND	Abnormal production of Thyroid Hormones
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
Gross Alpha Activity**	No	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.6-1.8	1.7	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
Boron	No	µg/L	NL-1000	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff/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.
(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 2024. 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 MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	AZUSA GROUNDWATER RANGE	AZUSA GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	AZUSA SURFACE WATER RANGE	AZUSA SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Turbidity	Units	5	0.02-0.25	0.06	0.02-0.25	0.06	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	18	18	39	39	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	500	27	27	16	16	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	190-470	241	160	160	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µmho/Cm	1600	430	430	330	330	Substances that form ions in the water
Foaming Agents(MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED							
pH	Units	No Standard	7.6	7.6	7.95-8.4	8.13	
Hardness (CaCo3)	mg/L	No Standard	150	150	90	90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	No Standard	31	31	30	30	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium	mg/L	No Standard	47	47	21	21	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium	mg/L	No Standard	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	mg/L	No Standard	8.4	8.4	9	9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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.

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

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.

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 trillion (1ppt)?
Answer: 1ppt equal to 1 drop of water in 20 Olympic size swimming pools, 1 second in 32,000 years, 1 inch in 16,000,000 miles or 1 cent in $10 billion

ADDITIONAL DATA CITY OF AZUSA LIGHT & WATER LEAD & COPPER TRIANNUAL (2023)							
PARAMETER INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	UNITS OF MEASUREMENT	MCL or AL	PHG or MCLG	AZUSA DRINKING WATER CONCENTRATION 90th Percentile Value Distribution System	AZUSA DRINKING WATER CONCENTRATION RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Copper	µg/L	1300 (AL)	170	480	ND-860	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.
Lead	µg/L	15 (AL)	2	ND	ND	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.

50 Copper & Lead Samples Collected August 2023 *No Copper Samples exceeded the Action Level* *No Lead Samples exceeded the Action Level*

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Azusa Light and Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Azusa Light and Water at (626) 812-5225. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Azusa Light & Water has conducted a service line inventory which can be viewed online at https://www.azusaca.gov/2223/25159/Water-Service-Line-Inventory#liveEditTab_widgets

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/leadsampleinginschools.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 Treatment Superintendent (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.

Definitions

Notification Level — The concentration of a contaminant which trigger health-based advisories and are established by the DDW for chemicals in drinking water for which maximum contaminant levels have not been established. When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain notification requirements and recommendations apply.

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

Response Level — The concentration of a contaminant at a level considerably greater than the notification level, which if exceeded, triggers a recommendation from DDW that the drinking water system take the source out of service.

MCL — Not yet established for PFAS

Emerging Contaminants

An "emerging contaminant" is a chemical or material that is characterized by a perceived, potential, or real threat to human health or the environment or by a lack of published health standards. A contaminant may also be "emerging" because a new source or a new pathway to humans has been discovered or a new detection method or treatment technology has been developed.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of more than 12,000 human-made substances that are not naturally occurring and are resistant to heat, water, and oil. These chemicals have been used and produced extensively in the United States for both commercial and industrial purposes, as well as for emergency fire response. Due to their unique chemistry, PFAS have been widely used as surface coatings and protectant formulations in consumer goods such as carpet and home textiles; clothing; food packaging; and non-stick cookware. PFAS have also been used as a surfactant in chrome plating, firefighting foam, and other industrial applications. In typical conditions, PFAS are resistant to degradation and do not break down in the environment. These substances can accumulate within the human body and are toxic over certain concentrations levels which the EPA is currently studying.

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) are two types of PFAS that are no longer manufactured or imported into the US, though there could be some imported goods that contain these substances. Other PFAS-containing goods and materials are still being produced and used in the US. Exposure to unsafe levels of PFOA and PFOS may result in adverse health effects including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy, cancer, liver effects, immune effects, thyroid effects, and other effects (such as cholesterol changes). PFOA and PFOS have been found in the blood of nearly all people tested across several national studies. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), levels of both PFOA and PFOS have steadily decreased in the US since 1999-2000.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

PARAMETER	UNIT	STATE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	AZUSA GROUNDWATER RANGE	AZUSA GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	AZUSA SURFACE WATER RANGE	AZUSA SURFACE WATER AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ng/L	No Standard	1.7-7.3	3.8	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial activities
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	No Standard	1.9-6.3	3.8	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial activities
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ng/L	No Standard	1.6-2.9	2.1	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial activities
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	No Standard	1.7-1.8	1.8	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial activities
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA)	ng/L	No Standard	1.9-3.4	2.8	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial activities
Perfluorobutanoic Acid(PFBA)	ng/L	No Standard	1.7-6.5	3.5	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial activities
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA)	ng/L	No Standard	1.8-2.5	2.1	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial activities
Perfluoropentanoic Acid(PFPEA)	ng/L	No Standard	1.7-3.0	2.5	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial activities

Samples collected in 2023 and 2024

AZUSA LIGHT & WATER DEPARTMENT

Azusa Light & Water's (ALW) Water Division is responsible for supplying reliable, high quality drinking water to approximately 120,000 people in the City of Azusa and portions of Glendora, Covina, West Covina, Irwindale, and unincorporated 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 287 miles of pipeline to business, industrial and residential customers.

The Water Division is composed of four sections: Treatment, Distribution, Management and Administration

TREATMENT

- Responsible for operation and maintenance of water provided to ALW customers through its integrated water systems:
  - 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, 13 pump stations, and 15 pressure regulating stations
- The Treatment 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

DISTRIBUTION

- Operates, maintains, and repairs
  - Over 287 miles of water pipeline from 2 to 36 inches
  - 23,735 service connections and several thousand valves
  - Over 2,444 fire hydrants
- Maintain fleet of equipment and water facilities
- 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

MANAGEMENT

- Serves on Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster Board
- Serves on the San Gabriel Valley Water Association Board
- Water Resource Management

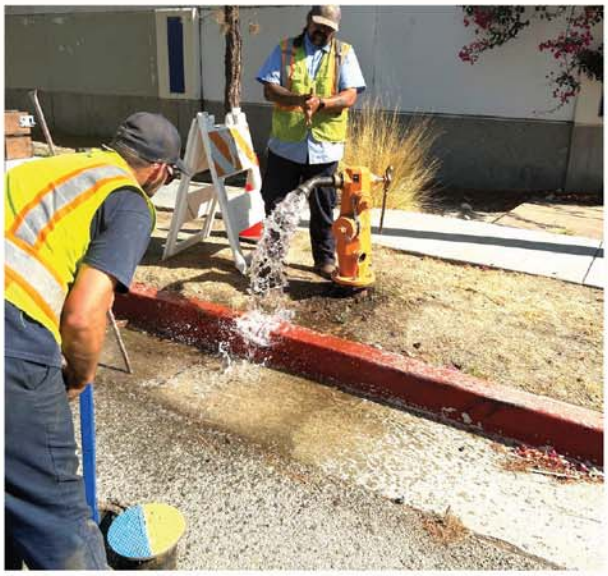
ADMINISTRATION

Includes division management, support staff and water engineering

Water Engineering

- 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

FIRE HYDRANT ALERT: REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY



Azusa Light & Water (ALW) reminds residents that only ALW employees wearing uniforms and driving vehicles with the ALW logo are authorized to work on fire hydrants in the city.

If you notice any suspicious activity near a fire hydrant, please contact the Azusa Police Department at (626) 812-3200.

To report a missing fire hydrant in your neighborhood, call Azusa Light & Water at (626) 812-5225. Stay vigilant and help protect our fire hydrants!

PROTECTING CLEAN WATER FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Future generations depend on the decisions we make today. By using water wisely, preventing pollution, and supporting sustainable water systems, we help ensure that our children and grandchildren will have access to safe, clean water.

At Azusa Light & Water (ALW), we're committed to responsible water management through long-term planning, regular system maintenance, and community education. Together, we can protect our water resources and build a more sustainable future for everyone.

Water Treatment Section

Membrane Replacement Capital Improvement Project (CIP)

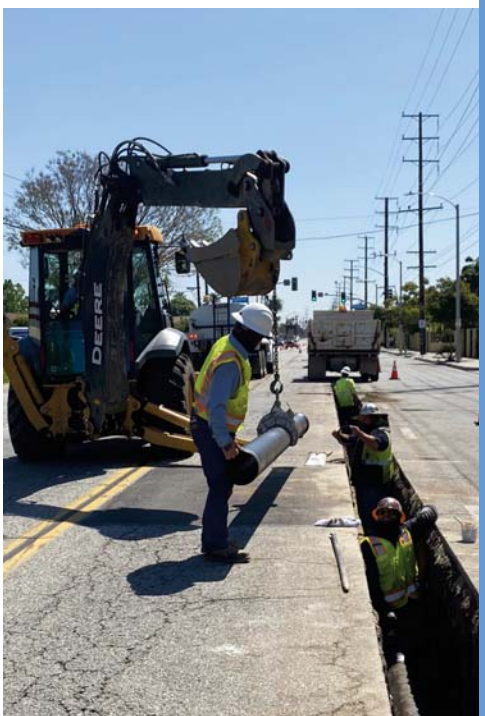
In late 2024 and early 2025, the Water Treatment Operations Team completed the Membrane Replacement Capital Improvement Project (CIP), replacing 692 membrane filter units at a total cost of $1.2 million. These membrane modules, used in the plant's ultra-filtration process, are constructed from individual fibers with a porosity of 0.04 microns, allowing for the effective removal of fine particulates and micro-organisms from surface water sources.

This project replaced aging filtration membranes that had been in continuous operation for over 11 years, during which they filtered more than 20 billion gallons of local surface water. The successful completion of this CIP ensures the continued reliability, efficiency, and water quality performance for our customers.

Water Distribution Section

Gladstone Pipeline Replacement Project

Successfully completed the replacement of over 900 linear feet of 8-inch ductile iron water main, along with associated appurtenances, between Donna Beth Avenue and Pasadena Avenue. All work was performed in-house by Azusa Water Division personnel.



AZUSA
LIGHT & WATER

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

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Azusa Light & Water is pleased to submit this report to you, our customer. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver everyday. Our commitment is to provide you the public, 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 standard, the Azusa Light & Water Filtration Plant is staffed by State of California Division of Drinking Water certified operators working 7 days per week, 365 days per year, constantly treating and monitoring the quality of drinking water to the public.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para obtener una versión en español de este informe, por favor comuníquese con Azusa Light & Water. Visite www.azusalw.com o llame al (626) 812-5225 para solicitar una copia o para recibir asistencia en español.