

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering the reporting period
January to December 2023



Pasadena's water quality
is equal to or better than
what is required to
safeguard public health.

Water Quality Excellence

Message from the General Manager

Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) is pleased to present the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for calendar year 2023. Every year, PWP produces this report to provide specific information about where your water comes from, how we treat it, and its overall composition. The Pasadena community uses approximately 24 million gallons of water each day, and PWP is proud to have the responsibility to ensure that Pasadena has sufficient, safe, high-quality water supply. Pasadena's tap water is monitored daily and assessed by the standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Currently, Pasadena's water supply consists of local groundwater in the Raymond Basin aquifer, along with imported water from The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. PWP's Water System and Resources Plan (WSRP) focuses on ensuring a reliable supply of water and a resilient delivery system. The City continues to invest in critical infrastructure, including reservoirs, pipelines, and wells for continued reliable delivery of water throughout PWP's service area. An example of these investments is the newly-constructed Wadsworth Groundwater Treatment Facility, further described in this report.

PWP offers a wide range of programs, incentives, and free workshops to educate customers on how to use water wisely.

With potentially hotter and drier conditions, it is imperative for Pasadena residents and business owners to continue to take conscious steps to improve water-use efficiency. Just as we rely on our community to continue adopting conservation as a way of life, PWP continues to make major efforts to ensure increased sustainability and resilience in our water supply and distribution system.



David M. Reyes
Acting General Manager

The Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality is produced annually and includes information about Pasadena's drinking water sources, constituents found in drinking water, and how water quality compares to regulatory standards. I am proud to share that Pasadena continues to serve high quality water that complies with all federal and state drinking water standards.

To learn more, visit [PWPweb.com/WaterQuality](https://www.pwpweb.com/WaterQuality).

Sincerely,

David M. Reyes, Acting General Manager

Questions about your water?

PWP welcomes your comments, questions, and participation.

For more information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact: **Jack Miyamoto** (*in English*), or **Tony Estrada** (*en Español*) at **(626) 744-7311**.

Public comments are also welcomed at the weekly Pasadena City Council meetings, held every Monday at 5:30 p.m. at City Hall, 100 N. Garfield Avenue.

This report is available electronically at [PWPweb.com/CCR2024](https://www.pwpweb.com/CCR2024). Previous reports and additional water quality information are available at [PWPweb.com/WaterQuality](https://www.pwpweb.com/WaterQuality).

If you would like a copy of this report mailed to you, please call PWP Customer Service at **(626) 744-4005**.

Pasadena City Service Center:

(626) 744-7311 • [CityofPasadena.net/311](https://www.cityofpasadena.net/311)

Rebates and Conservation Tips

(626) 744-7311 • [PWPweb.com/SaveWater](https://www.pwpweb.com/SaveWater)

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

(213) 217-6000 • [mwdh2o.com](https://www.mwdh2o.com)

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

(818) 551-2004

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.html

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791 • [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater)

Hazardous Waste Disposal and Recycling

(888) CLEAN-LA • [888CleanLA.com](https://www.888CleanLA.com)

Constant Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

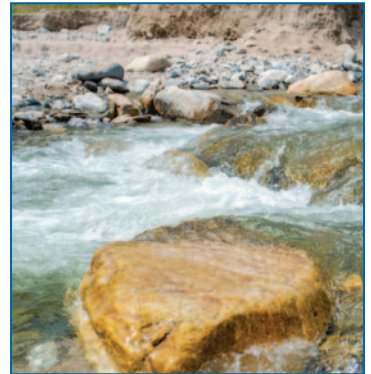
Pasadena's Water Supply

In 2023, PWP provided approximately 23,800 acre-feet or 8.6 billion gallons of water to serve more than 160,000 customers in Pasadena and portions of the unincorporated areas of Altadena, East Pasadena, and San Gabriel. PWP's water supply sources include local groundwater from the Raymond Groundwater Basin and imported water from The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). Approximately two-thirds of PWP's 2023 water supply was purchased through MWD, the largest supplier of imported water to the region serving 19 million people in Southern California. MWD supplies water from the Colorado River system and the State Water Project (Northern California).

The remaining portion of PWP's 2023 water supply was from the Raymond Groundwater Basin, a natural underground reservoir composed of layers of soil and rock that are permeable and can hold water. The Raymond Basin is replenished through a process called recharge, which occurs when water from rain and surface water infiltrates into the ground and percolates down into the

underground aquifer.

Following unprecedented drought conditions, California experienced an extreme swing in weather with a historically wet year in 2023. To capture surplus regional supplies, PWP partnered with MWD and Raymond Basin groundwater producers to implement a program that allowed for over 800 million gallons of additional groundwater storage augmentation. PWP actively captured and recharged over 4.7 billion gallons of stormwater at Arroyo Seco and Eaton spreading basins to further increase groundwater supplies. PWP continues to look for opportunities to partner with agencies to maximize capturing water when available. These efforts help bolster water supply reliability, including increased resilience in times of prolonged drought.



Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791.

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that May be Present in Source Water include:

- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and

petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

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



Water Quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

Information About Water Quality & Your Health

FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS THAT IMPACT HEALTH & WATER QUALITY

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791.

Fluoride

Your purchased water is fluoridated. MWD, which typically supplies about two-thirds of PWP's drinking water, adds fluoride to their water supply to the level of 0.6 to 0.9 parts per million (ppm). Before drinking water is delivered to your home or business tap, the fluoridated water is blended with PWP's groundwater. Since PWP's groundwater has naturally occurring fluoride levels of 0.6 to 1.1 ppm, the resulting concentration of fluoride in 2023 was an average of 0.8 ppm. At this range, fluoride has been proven to be effective in preventing tooth decay. For more information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues, please visit [PWPweb.com/WaterQualityFAQ](https://www.pwpweb.com/WaterQualityFAQ).

Hardness

Water becomes hard as it passes over or through certain geological formations that contain calcium or magnesium. For example, groundwater becomes hard as it percolates down to the water table through limestone deposits containing calcium, or through dolomite and other magnesium bearing minerals that dissolve into water. Surface water imported to Pasadena can become hard because it passes over similar formations from sources like the Colorado River. Hard water causes white, scaly deposits on plumbing fixtures, cooking utensils, and dishwashers. It reduces the cleaning power of soap and detergent and causes buildup in water heaters, thus reducing its effective lifetime. In 2023, PWP's water hardness ranged from 190 to 370 ppm or 11 to 22 grains per gallon. The average was approximately 290 ppm or 17 grains per gallon.

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

Nitrates

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

Lead and Copper

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

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

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

PFAS

Per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that may pose a hazard to health. They have been used in a variety of products nationwide and are resistant to heat, water, oils and stains. PWP has

been voluntarily monitoring for PFAS annually since 2020. There have been no detections of PFAS in PWP's drinking water system. Additionally, granulated activated carbon (GAC) is a treatment process both utilized by Pasadena and effective at removal of many PFAS compounds. The EPA finalized a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation in April 2024. Additional information about PFAS is available at waterboards.ca.gov/pfas.



Wadsworth Groundwater Treatment Facility

The Wadsworth Treatment Facility is a state-of-the-art facility that further cleans the local groundwater and increases local supply reliability and resilience. This new project, delivered on budget and on schedule, treats water collected by three groundwater wells and includes six, 22-foot-tall vessels filled with granular activated carbon that removes volatile organic compounds, a 16-foot-tall steel tank for backwash water, a sodium hypochlorite disinfection system, an emergency generator, and hi-tech instrumentation, controls, and security. The total capacity of the treatment plant is 3,000 gallons per minute and treats the same amount of water that about 15,000 families use in a year.

The Wadsworth Treatment Facility project was identified in PWP's WSRP, Pasadena's roadmap for long-term capital and water resource planning that addresses its aging infrastructure, future water demands, existing water resources, and opportunities for new water supplies.

The successful opening of the Wadsworth Groundwater Treatment Facility is the latest example of PWP's on-going commitment to sustainable, reliable, high quality water service for our customers.



Ways to Conserve Water

Despite recent rains and drought relief, PWP urges customers to continue their water conservation efforts to continue to build drought resilience. PWP customers are encouraged to:

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

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

Drinking Water Source Assessments

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Pasadena's water system was completed in August 2002. The wells in Pasadena were found to be most vulnerable to contamination from automobile gas stations, repair shops and body shops; and underground storage tanks. As new drinking water sources are utilized in Pasadena's water system, a supplemental assessment is performed.

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

The most recent surveys for MWD source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2020 Update and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2021 Update.

Based upon the surveys, the Colorado River and State Water Project supplies are most vulnerable to contamination resulting from recreation, urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater.

A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at praadministration@mwddh2o.com.

City of Pasadena 2023 Groundwater and MWD Treated Surface Water Data

Parameter	MCL	PHG / MCLG	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Sources		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Typical	Range	Typical	Range		
Primary Standard (Monitored for health concerns)									
Radiologicals (pCi/L)⁽¹⁾									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	0	3	8.0	2.1 – 14	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50	0	4	n/a	n/a	ND	ND – 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	20	0.43	1	8.7	3.2 – 14	ND	ND – 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	5	0	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Compounds									
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	5	1.7	0.5	ND	ND – 0.7	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	5	0.06	0.5	ND	ND – 0.8	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Inorganic Compounds									
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	50	ND	ND	Highest Average (RAA) = 115	ND – 71	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards and industrial processes
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	100	ND	ND – 140	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.1	0.8	0.6 – 1.1	0.7	0.6 – 0.8	No	Water additive for dental health, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.4	4.6	ND – 7.5	0.8	0.8	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	2	1.3	ND – 3.1	ND	ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
Secondary Standard (Monitored for aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, odor)⁽²⁾									
Chloride (ppm)	500	n/a	n/a	53	25 – 66	44	34 – 55	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	15	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	300	n/a	n/a	46	ND – 260	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor (Units)	3	n/a	1	ND	ND	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	n/a	733	520 – 880	432	357 – 507	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	0.5	102	42 – 159	62	51 – 72	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	n/a	n/a	469	300 – 600	252	209 – 296	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	n/a	0.1	0.3	ND – 1.1	ND	ND	No	Soil runoff
Other Parameters									
Alkalinity (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	173	130 – 200	72	65 – 78	No	n/a
Calcium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	82	58 – 110	24	20 – 28	No	n/a
Corrosivity (LSI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.66	0.38 – 0.86	0.39	0.21 – 0.58	No	n/a
Magnesium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	12 – 32	10	7.8 – 13	No	n/a
pH (pH Units)	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.9	7.6 – 8.0	8.6	8.6	No	n/a
Potassium (ppm) ⁽³⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.3	1.9 – 2.8	2.8	2.6 – 3.0	No	n/a
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	22 – 52	47	39 – 55	No	n/a
Total Hardness (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	290	190 – 370	102	81 – 122	No	n/a

Understanding the Water Quality Chart

The Water Quality Report compares the quality of your tap water to state and federal drinking water standards. The report includes information on all regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants that were detected during calendar year 2023. More than 100 regulated contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this report. A number of regulated chemicals and other compounds do not require annual monitoring. Their most recent test results and corresponding test year are footnoted, if applicable. DDW allows PWP to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a

contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. The addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLR): The DLR is a parameter that is set by regulation for each reportable analyte. It is not laboratory specific and it is independent of the analytical method used (in cases where several methods are approved). It

is expected that a laboratory can achieve a Reporting Limit that is lower than or equal to the DLR set by the DDW. This is also known as the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL).

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

NA: Contaminant or property was not analyzed.

n/a: Not applicable.

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

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Units of Measurement:

ppm = parts per million

ppb = parts per billion

ppt = parts per trillion

pCi/L = picocuries per liter

LSI = Langelier Saturation Index

µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

City of Pasadena Water Distribution System

Parameter	MCL	PHG	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Water System		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Highest Average	Range		
Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals (D/DBP) ⁽⁴⁾							
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	n/a	n/a	Highest Average (LRAA) = 46	6 – 66	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	n/a	n/a	Highest Average (LRAA) = 19	3 – 36	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	n/a	Highest Average (RAA) = 1.4	ND – 3.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Microbiological							
Coliform Assessment (% positive)	TT	0	n/a	Highest Monthly Average = 1.4%	0 – 1.4%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform / <i>E. coli</i>	0 ⁽⁵⁾	0	n/a	0 positive samples for 2023	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

City of Pasadena Water Distribution System – Lead and Copper Levels at Residential Taps⁽⁶⁾

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

Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Parameter	MCL	PHG / MCLG	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Water System		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Typical	Range	Typical	Range		
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) ⁽⁷⁾	n/a	0.02	1	3.4	1.3 – 8.6	ND	ND	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial waste discharge

Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)⁽⁸⁾

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

Footnotes:

- 1) The data for Pasadena is collected on a monitoring schedule based on radionuclide Rule (Section 64442, Title 22, California Code of Regulations). Results are based on 2021 and 2023 monitoring.
- 2) There are no PHGs, MCLGs or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.
- 3) Potassium results are for samples collected in 2022.

- 4) The MCL for TTHM and HAA5 are based on the Location Running Annual Average (LRAA) and the MRDL for bromate and total chlorine residual are based on the Running Annual Average (RAA)
- 5) The *E. coli* MCL is based on routine and repeat samples testing positive for coliforms and/or *E. coli* or failure to collect required repeat samples. Fecal Coliform / *E. coli* constitutes an acute MCL violation. No Level 1 Assessments or MCL violations occurred for 2023.
- 6) Lead and Copper values are based on triennial monitoring at residential taps. Results are based on 2023 monitoring.

- 7) The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium.
- 8) Data was collected in 2023 for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5.

For more information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact: Jack Miyamoto (*in English*), or Tony Estrada (*en Español*) at (626) 744-7311.

PWP's Certified Accredited Water Quality Laboratory

The Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) provides evaluation and accreditation of environmental testing laboratories to ensure the quality of analytical data used for regulatory purposes to meet the requirements of the State's drinking water programs. Pasadena's Water Quality Laboratory continues to maintain accreditation as more stringent standards are adopted and implemented.

PWP's water supply undergoes numerous field and laboratory testing to ensure the highest water quality



before reaching consumers.

In 2023, over

85,000 individual parameters were analyzed as part of the process to meet all state and federal standards. Highlighting PWP's commitment to public health, the Water Quality Laboratory proactively lowers detection limits for reporting even prior to state mandates.



Welcome Jack Miyamoto, Water Quality Manager

PWP welcomes Jack Miyamoto, Water Quality Manager. Mr. Miyamoto manages the Water Quality Section, overseeing the water quality laboratory and ensuring Pasadena continues to provide water that meets all regulatory standards.



Mr. Miyamoto comes to PWP with over 15 years of experience in the water industry. Previously, he worked for the City of Santa Monica for 13 years, serving in various capacities, including leading laboratory operations and regulatory compliance.

Mr. Miyamoto has a bachelor's degree in chemistry and biology from the University of California, Irvine.

Important Information

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Mahalaga ang impormasyon na nilalaman nito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Այս զեկուցագիրը պարունակում է շատ կարևոր տեղեկություն Ձեր խմելու ջրի վերաբերյալ. Բարձրանե՛ք կամ խոսացե՛ք որեի՛ց անձի հետ որը կհասկանա զեկուցագիրը:

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है। कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद कराये।

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다. 본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

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



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