



2025 Annual  
Drinking Water  
Quality Report

Covering the reporting period January to December 2024



**PASADENA**  
WATER & POWER DEPARTMENT



## Message from the General Manager

Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) is pleased to present the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality, covering calendar year 2024. 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 23 million gallons of water each day, and PWP is proud to have the responsibility to ensure that Pasadena has sufficient, 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). I am proud to share that Pasadena's water complies with all federal and state drinking water standards.

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. The City continues to invest in critical infrastructure, such as the replacement of aged water mains and the rehabilitation of reservoirs and wells. These projects will help the City continue to provide reliable, high quality water service.

The importance of this work was made especially apparent this past January, during the devastating Eaton Fires, which greatly impacted our community. Information about water quality can be found at [PWPweb.com/WaterQuality](https://www.pwpweb.com/WaterQuality).

Water conservation remains a high priority. PWP offers a wide range of programs, incentives, and free workshops to educate customers on how to use water wisely. With extremely variable 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 members to continue adopting conservation as a way of life, PWP continues to make major efforts to ensure increased sustainability and resiliency in our water supply and distribution.



David Reyes,  
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/CCR2025](https://www.pwpweb.com/CCR2025). Previous years' 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 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) 744-6970 | [PWPweb.com/SaveWater](https://www.pwpweb.com/SaveWater)

### **Pasadena Cross Connection Program:**

(626) 744-7958 | [PWPweb.com/Backflow](https://www.pwpweb.com/Backflow)

### **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California:**

(213) 217-6000 | [mwdh20.com](https://www.mwdh20.com)

### **State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water:**

(818) 551-2004 | [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.html](https://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)



# ■ Continuous Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

## Pasadena's Water Supply

In 2024, PWP provided approximately 26,000 acre-feet or 8.5 billion gallons of water to serve about 165,000 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 2024 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 2024 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.

PWP actively captured and recharged over 2.3 billion gallons of stormwater at Arroyo Seco and Eaton spreading basins to further increase groundwater supplies.

Learn more about Pasadena's water supply at [PWPweb.com/Water](https://www.pwpweb.com/Water).

## 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.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from

a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- **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.
- **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 [www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx](https://www.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

Imported supplies through MWD, which typically makes up about two-thirds of PWP's drinking water, has fluoride levels 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 1.2 ppm, the resulting concentration of fluoride in 2024 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 is hard because it has passed over similar formations as it flows hundreds of miles from sources like the Colorado River and Northern California. 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 2024, PWP's water hardness ranged from 208 to 270 ppm or 12 to 16 grains per gallon. The average was approximately 236 ppm or 14 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 they occur most frequently in tap water because of the 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.

Based on extensive efforts to verify and ensure water quality, Pasadena is deemed a non-lead service line system. An inventory of water service line materials has been established, which complies with the 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). Efforts to continuously improve the inventory are ongoing and will be updated on a regular basis. Further information including access to the customer service line inventory can be found at [PWPweb.com/LineInventory](https://www.pwpweb.com/LineInventory).

### 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 nation wide and are resistant to heat, water, oils and stains. Though MCLs for PFAS in California have not yet been established, PWP has been voluntarily monitoring for PFAS annually since 2020. The voluntarily annual monitoring for PFAS at all sources continued in 2024. There has been no detection<sup>1</sup> for PFAS in Pasadena's treated drinking water system. The state adoption of federal established PFAS standards is among the State's priorities in 2024.

<sup>1</sup> No detection above the method reporting limit, which is the lowest level of quantitation and the lowest concentration standard in the calibration range.



## 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@mwdh2o.com](mailto:praadministration@mwdh2o.com).

## Use Water Wisely

With extremely variable weather conditions, it is imperative for Pasadena residents and business owners to continue to take conscious steps to improve water-use efficiency. PWP urges customers to continue their water conservation efforts to help build drought resilience. PWP customers are encouraged to:



**Follow the Outdoor Watering Schedule**, which can be found at [PWPweb.com/Schedule](http://PWPweb.com/Schedule).



**Turn off sprinklers**, during and after rain, and keep them off for 48 hours.



**Replace turf** with drought-tolerant and California native plants.



**Repair all leaks** and adjust sprinkler spray to avoid water waste.



**Optimize irrigation** systems by retrofitting to drip irrigation.



**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](http://PWPweb.com/SaveWater).



## Water Quality During the Eaton Fire

In January of 2025, the extreme wind-fueled Eaton Fire caused tremendous destruction in our community. During the unprecedented fire event, with the threat of damage to water infrastructure, a "Do-Not-Drink-Water Notice" was issued out of an abundance of caution for portions of our service area served by these potentially impacted facilities to protect the health of our customers.

The PWP team, including operations and construction crews, engineers, and water quality experts, worked around the clock to systematically assess all potentially Eaton Fire-impacted water facilities and perform extensive water quality tests. With PWP having its own crews, along with its own certified water quality lab, PWP was able to restore the water system and confirm safe drinking water in collaboration with the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water to lift the "Do Not Drink Water Notice" within days instead of months or years. PWP continues to ensure and confirm safe drinking water quality. For the latest results, visit [PWPweb.com/EatonFire/Water](http://PWPweb.com/EatonFire/Water).



City of Pasadena 2024 Groundwater and MWD Treated Surface Water Data

Parameter	MCL	PHG / MCLG	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Water System		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Typical	Range	Typical	Range		
PRIMARY STANDARD (MONITORED FOR HEALTH CONCERNS)									
Radiologicals (pCi/L) <sup>1</sup>									
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 - 5	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 - 82	Highest Average (RAA)= 93	ND - 150	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards and industrials process
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	100	ND	ND - 110	124	124	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (ppb) <sup>2</sup>	10	0.02	1	3.1	1.5 - 5.2	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial waste discharge
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.1	0.8	0.5 - 1.2	0.7	0.3 - 0.8	No	Water additive for dental health, erosion of natural deposit
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.4	4.5	ND - 6.3	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	1	1.6	ND - 4.0	ND	ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
SECONDARY STANDARD (MONITORED FOR AESTHETIC QUALITIES SUCH AS TASTE, COLOR, ODOR) <sup>3</sup>									
Chloride (ppm)	500	n/a	n/a	48	23 - 87	106	96 - 116	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	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits;industrial wastes
Odor (Units)	3	n/a	1	1	1	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	n/a	658	520-880	996	912 - 1080	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	0.5	92	41 - 178	225	200 - 250	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	n/a	n/a	410	320 - 560	632	573 - 690	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	n/a	0.1	0.1	ND - 0.1	ND	ND	No	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS									
Alkalinity (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	193	160 - 210	118	109 - 127	No	n/a
Calcium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	64	59 - 68	68	59 - 76	No	n/a
Corrosivity (LSI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50	0.31-0.81	0.62	0.60 - 0.65	No	n/a
Magnesium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	15 - 25	26	23 - 29	No	n/a
pH (pH Units)	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.3	7.1 - 7.7	8.2	8.2	No	n/a
Potassium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.1 - 4.2	5.0	4.6 - 5.4	No	n/a
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	42	24 - 73	105	93 - 117	No	n/a
Total Hardness (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	236	208 - 270	272	241 - 303	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 2024. 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.				Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.				Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in 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.				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.				NA: Contaminant or property was not analyzed.	
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.				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).				n/a: Not applicable.	
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.								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				LSI = Langelier Saturation Index					
ppb = parts per billion				µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter					
ppt = parts per trillion				NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.					
pCi/L = picocuries per liter									

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) <sup>4</sup>							
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	n/a	n/a	Highest Average (LRAA) = 52	3 - 74	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	n/a	n/a	Highest Average (LRAA) = 22	ND - 25	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 = 0.6%	0 - 0.6%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform / E. coli	0 <sup>5</sup>	0	n/a	0 positive samples for 2024	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

City of Pasadena Water Distribution System - Lead and Copper Levels at Residential Taps <sup>6</sup>

Parameter	AL	PHG	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Water System		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level <sup>7</sup>		
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

Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) <sup>8</sup>

Parameter	Pasadena Water System		MCL	PHG / MCLG	DLR / MRL	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Average	Range					
11-Chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF30UdS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	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(9Cl-PF30NS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.002	n/a	
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.004	n/a	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.004	n/a	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.004	n/a	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.002	n/a	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.020	n/a	
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.004	n/a	
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.003	n/a	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.004	n/a	
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.005	n/a	
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.006	n/a	
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.008	n/a	
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) (ppb)	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	0.007	n/a	
Lithium (ppb)	16	ND - 36	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	Naturally occurring metal potentially concentrated in brine waters.

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) State Water Board adopted MCL of 10 ppb for Chromium VI with an effective date October 1, 2024.

3) There are no PHGs, MCLGs or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

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 2024.

6) Lead and Copper values are based on triennial monitoring at residential taps. Results are based on 2023 monitoring.

7) Lead Range: ND - 3.4 ppb and Copper Range: ND - 1.6 ppm

8) Data was collected in 2023 for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5.





## 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 Water Quality Laboratory continues to maintain accreditation, even 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 consumer taps. In 2024, over 90,000 individual parameters were analyzed as part of the process to meet all state and federal standards. Highlighting Pasadena Water Quality Laboratory's commitment to public health, they continue to confirm safe drinking water quality, including with additional post-fire guidance provided by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

## 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 տեղեկագիրը պարունակում է կարևոր տեղեկություններ խմելու ջրի մասին: Խնդրում ենք թարգմանել այն կամ խորհրդակցել ինչ-որ մեկի հետ, ով կարող է օգնել ձեզ այն հասկանալ:

此份報告包含飲用水資訊。內有重要資料。請找他人為您翻譯與解釋。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다. 본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है। कृपया इसे किसी से अनुवाद कराएं।

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



150 South Los Robles Avenue · Suite 200 · Pasadena, California 91101  
(626) 744-4005 · [PWPweb.com](http://PWPweb.com)