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PICO WATER DISTRICT

Water Quality Report

What's Inside:

- ▶ Strengthening Connections for the Next 100 Years
- ▶ Delivering on Our Commitment to Water Quality
- ▶ Celebrating a Century of Service
- ▶ About Your Water Quality Report
- ▶ Where Your Water Comes From
- ▶ How You Can Help Improve Our Water Future
- ▶ Payments Made Easy



picowaterdistrict.net



STRENGTHENING CONNECTIONS FOR THE NEXT 100 YEARS

This year's Water Quality Report comes to you at a monumental time for Pico Water District. While we are happy to share the results of hundreds of water tests conducted on your water in 2025, we are also excited to celebrate 100 years of service to the community!

Ever since those early days when five water companies merged together to form the District, we've committed to delivering quality water at a reasonable price to meet the needs of our customers. Today, we're reflecting on how Pico Water District has evolved over the years, and what's next.

To guide us forward, we created a Strategic Plan that outlines a carefully curated approach to embracing a bold future, improving facilities, empowering staff and leadership, and strengthening public engagement.

We enjoy the opportunity to speak with customers as they visit the office, and to see the young children they brought with them in past years grow up and have families of their own. While a growing number of people pay bills online to save time, we want to maintain those close relationships with our customers.

Growing up in Pico Rivera, I remember seeing the District's water tower in the sky. Returning from trips out of town, it was a visible reminder that once I could see it again, I was home.

While the aging tower was taken down for safety reasons a few years after I joined the District in 1994, we want to remain a beacon for the community. That's why we give back through academic scholarships for graduating seniors, collect toys for those in need each holiday season, and are an active member in the Pico Rivera Chamber of Commerce.

Our next step is to develop a Communications and Outreach Plan to identify additional ways to improve our transparency and engagement with you. Our customers are more than just names and account numbers on a spreadsheet. You are our family, friends, and neighbors.

You are always welcome to stop by our office, attend Board of Directors meetings and even give me a call directly at (562) 692-3756 if you have questions or comments. We thank you for the trust you've placed in us for the past 100 years and look forward to what the next century of service will bring.

– **Joe D. Basulto,**
General Manager



WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!

Pico Water District
welcomes all customers
to better understand your
water service.



Board of Directors meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month. The meetings start at 5:30 p.m. in the District Boardroom, located at 4843 S. Church Street in Pico Rivera.

Members of the public are invited to participate.
Meeting agendas and minutes are available online
at www.picowaterdistrict.net.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Raymond Rodriguez
President

David Angelo
Director

**Elpidio "Pete"
Ramirez**
Vice President

Victor Caballero
Director

David Gonzales
Director

A SYSTEM BUILT FOR THE FUTURE

Pico Water District began planning for PFAS treatment early, investing in solutions that ensure high-quality, reliable water today while preparing for tomorrow's regulations and challenges.



DELIVERING ON OUR COMMITMENT TO WATER QUALITY

Providing high-quality, reliable drinking water has always been Pico Water District's top priority. In recent years, that commitment has included addressing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), a group of widely used chemicals found in everyday products that have become a focus of new state and federal regulations.

As regulatory focus on PFAS standards has increased in recent years, Pico Water District has taken a proactive approach to protecting water quality. The District relies entirely on local groundwater, making it essential to treat water at the source rather than rely on imported supplies. To meet this challenge, the District designed and constructed advanced treatment systems at multiple well sites to remove PFAS before water is delivered to our customers.

Two of these facilities are already online and treating water, with the final system at Well 5A completing the District's PFAS treatment network and bringing this effort to fruition. Together, these facilities represent a significant, multi-year investment in infrastructure focused on maintaining the highest standards of water quality.

The treatment process uses ion-exchange technology, which removes PFAS by capturing these compounds as water passes through specialized treatment vessels. This proven method allows the District to effectively reduce PFAS levels and ensure compliance with evolving regulations.

As this system comes fully online, customers can be confident that their water continues to meet all state and federal drinking water standards. More importantly, this investment strengthens the long-term reliability of Pico Water District's groundwater supply and reflects a forward-looking approach to protecting public health.



CELEBRATING A CENTURY OF SERVICE

For the past 100 years, Pico Water District customers have known that when they turn on the faucet, they can reliably expect clean water to come out. But that wasn't always the case.

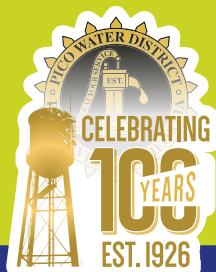
Farmers settled in the area during the late 1800s. By the start of the 20th century, several irrigation companies created ditches to deliver well water. As more people settled in the unincorporated Pico and Rivera communities, they realized that those who lived near the wells enjoyed good water pressure, while those farther away received only a trickle.

Eventually, the community voted to create the Pico County Water District in 1926, which would consolidate those water providers into a single government operation. One of the first accomplishments was building a water tower to maintain reliable pressure throughout the system. That tower stood as a landmark for the community for 70 years, until it was finally taken down for safety reasons.

Over the years, the District grew alongside the community. Eventually, the farms and irrigation ditches would give way to a modern distribution system with underground pipes connecting customers.

The unincorporated communities grew significantly in the years following World War II, with thousands of homes and businesses constructed. By 1958, more than 30 years after the Pico Water District was created, the city of Pico Rivera was incorporated.

Over the years, the District has brought in new technology to operate more efficiently. More recently, new water treatment systems have improved water quality to ensure the water we deliver meets or exceeds all standards.



Our ongoing commitment to excellence ensures that the District is prepared to meet future challenges and continue delivering reliable water for the next 100 years. While the tools and technologies have evolved, the District's mission has remained the same: to provide high-quality water and dependable service to every customer.

ABOUT YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

This Annual Water Quality Report covers water quality testing that was performed in 2025 and is based on requirements established by the State of California. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water and to provide a reliable supply that meets all state and federal regulatory requirements. This report contains important information about your drinking water. Get it translated or speak with someone who understands it. For more details about the information contained in this report, please call (562) 692-3756.

Si desea una copia de este informe en español,
llame al (562) 692-3756 o visite nuestro sitio web
en www.picowaterdistrict.net/ccr-espanol



WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Pico Water District relies on the Central Groundwater Basin for 100% of its supply. The District conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2002. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to contaminants from chemical/petroleum processing/ storage, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, landfills/dumps, automobile gas stations, fleet/truck/bus terminals, railroad yards/ maintenance/fueling areas, motor pools, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, electrical/electronic manufacturing, sewer collection systems, lumber processing and manufacturing, water supply wells, parking lots/malls, veterinary offices/clinics, fire stations, office buildings/complexes, food processing, research laboratories, rental yards, junk/scrap/salvage yards, automobile body shops, wood/pulp/paper processing and mills, furniture repair/manufacturing, and hospitals. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by requesting one at the Pico Water District office.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the state prescribe regulations that limit certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. All 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791. You can also get more information on tap water by visiting these helpful websites: U. S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs.



CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:



Microbial contaminants, including 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;



Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;



Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;



Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



WHERE DOES MY TAP WATER COME FROM? All water delivered to Pico Water District customers comes from groundwater wells drilled in our service area. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report. This Water Quality Report reflects that the Pico Water District water meets all federal and state requirements for drinking water.



HOW IS MY DRINKING WATER TESTED? Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or as needed depending on the substance being tested.



WHAT AFFECTS THE QUALITY OF WATER? The sources of drinking 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.



WHAT ARE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS? The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the U.S. EPA. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the U.S. EPA's. There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water. Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are non-enforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.



LEAD IN TAP WATER

Pico Water District meets all standards for lead in the U.S. EPA Lead and Copper Rule, however, if present then elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Pico Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



SHOULD I TAKE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS?

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

The U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

PICO WATER DISTRICT 2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations. The State allows the District to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE – MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (ug/l) Sampled 2025	GROUNDWATER		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (g)	0.70	ND - 1.6	5	0.06 (a)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (g)	0.08	ND - 0.55	5	1.7 (a)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANICS (Sampled 2023 to 2025)					
Arsenic (µg/l)	1.4	ND - 1.8	10	0.004 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.1	ND - 0.1	1	2 (a)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.2	0.20 - 0.31	2.0	1 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l) (h)	0.7	0.53 - 0.74	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	2.6	1.5 - 3.7	10	10 (a)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL (pCi/l) (Sampled 2022-2025)					
Gross Alpha	2.54	0.57 - 3.47	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	3.58	3.58	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	ND	ND	5 (b)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.19	ND - 1.9		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0.99	ND - 1.8	20	0.43 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

MICROBIALS	AVERAGE % POSITIVE	RANGE % POSITIVE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliform Bacteria	0%	0%	5%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E. Coli Bacteria	0%	0%	0%	0%	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-	
MICROBIALS	AVERAGE	RANGE			MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Turbidity (NTU)	0.12	ND - 0.55	TT	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (c) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	8.4	2.3 - 6.6	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	0.6	0	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine/chloramine Residual (mg/l)	0.96	0.13 - 1.28	4.0 (d)	4.0 (e)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS (37 sites sampled in 2025)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES ABOVE ALL	ACTION LEVEL ALL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper (µg/l)	0.44 (f)	1	1.3 AL	0.3 (a)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	0.84 (f)	0	15 AL	0.2 (a)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE – FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

SOURCE GROUND WATER Sampled 2023-2025	AVERAGE	RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.1	11.7 - 12.6	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/l)	62.1	42.0 - 94.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	ND	ND	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Langlier Index (corrosivity) (SI)	0.7	0.14 - 1.2	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	638.0	460 - 920	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	88.9	62.0 - 140.0	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	398.3	300.0 - 570.0	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	0.1 - 0.3	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	AVERAGE	RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Color (color units)	0.04	ND - 3.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

CHEMICALS Sampled 2023-2025	GROUNDWATER		ANALYZED BY EPA METHOD 533 (Sampled in 2025)	GROUNDWATER			
	AVERAGE	RANGE		NL	MRL	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	163.1	110 - 210					
Calcium (mg/l)	74.8	44.7 - 108.0	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ng/l)	500 ng/l	3 ng/l	5.4	ND - 11.0
Magnesium (mg/l)	13.6	8.6 - 17.2	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ng/l)	-	3 ng/l	2.3	ND - 6.1
pH (standard unit)	7.6	6.9 - 7.9	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/l)	3 ng/l	3 ng/l	3.1	ND - 6.0
Potassium (mg/l)	4.3	3.6 - 4.7	Perfluorohexane sulfonic Acid (PFHxA)9 (ng/l)	-	3 ng/l	5.4	ND - 11.0
Sodium (mg/l)	46.8	37.0 - 50.0	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFOS) (ng/l)	6.5 ng/l	4 ng/l	20.3	ND - 56.0
Total Hardness (mg/l) (14.8 grains per gallon)	254.6	147 - 341	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/l)	5.1 ng/l	4 ng/l	9.7	ND - 22.0

FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR5)

CHEMICALS PARAMETERS Monitored 2023-2024	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL (MRL)	AVERAGE	RANGE	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)	0.003	0.00596	0.0046 - 0.0073	PFAS are a group of 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. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.003	0.0086	0.0036 - 0.017	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.003	0.0029	ND - 0.057	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.004	0.0116	0.0084 - 0.014	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.004	0.0192	0.012 - 0.028	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.005	0.0079	0.0053 - 0.01	
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)	0.003	0.0006	ND - 0.0051	
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA)	0.003	0.0014	ND - 0.004	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.003	0.0102	0.004 - 0.021	

NOTIFICATION OF PFOA/PFOS: PFOA and PFOS are manmade fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). These substances have been synthesized for water and lipid resistance and have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes. PFAS are resistant to degradation and do not break down in the environment. In May 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) issued a lifetime health advisory for PFOS and PFOA for drinking water, advising municipalities that they should notify their customers of the presence of levels over 70 parts per trillion (PPT) or nanograms per liter (NG/l) in community water supplies. In August 2019, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), revised the notification levels to 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA. The single health advisory response level (for the combined values of PFOS and PFOA) remained at 70 ppt. On February 6, 2020, DDW issued updated drinking water response levels of 10 ppt for PFOA and 40 ppt for PFOS based on a running four-quarter average. In 2021, DDW issued a notification level for PFBS of 500 ppt and for PFHxS of 3 ppt. Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] has a notification level of 500 ng/L (ppt). Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-5): The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulations. Every five years, EPA identifies a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored for by the nation's water utilities over a three year period. This is occurring in 2023-2025 with the Fifth UCMR (UCMR-5). In 2023, Pico Water District began monitoring for a total of 30 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. Once EPA has obtained this occurrence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water by regulating these contaminants. The findings from this monitoring are reported in this year's Consumer Confidence Report.

FOOTNOTES	ABBREVIATIONS
(a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).	< Less than
(b) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.	mg/l Milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
(c) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.	NA Constituent not analyzed
(d) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	ND Constituent not detected at the reporting limit
(e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	ng/l Nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)
(f) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.	NTU Nephelometric turbidity units
(g) One well had a detection of Tetrachloroethylene and Trichloroethylene below the MCL. The well is monitored quarterly.	pCi/l PicoCuries per liter
(h) Hexavalent Chromium (CR-6) was detected in several wells in 2024. Pursuant to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs), the DLR for Hexavalent Chromium is 0.0001 mg/L or 0.1 ug/L.	SI Saturation index
	uS/cm MicroSiemens per centimeter
	µg/l Micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

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 of expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

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

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL): The level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required. A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant. **MRL:** Minimum Reporting Level.

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 (CalEPA).

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

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water such as taste, odor, or appearance. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

VARIANCES AND EXEMPTIONS: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

HOW YOU CAN HELP IMPROVE OUR WATER FUTURE

Water conservation plays an important role in protecting our local water supply for the future. Small changes in daily habits can make a lasting impact and help ensure reliable water for years to come.

Follow these simple steps to help preserve this essential resource:

OUTDOOR

-  Water outdoor landscapes before 10 a.m. or after 4 p.m.
-  Use a shutoff nozzle when washing vehicles
-  Limit irrigation to reduce runoff and overwatering
-  Use mulch to help retain soil moisture in landscaping

INDOOR

-  Install high-efficiency fixtures and appliances
-  Run dishwashers and washing machines only with full loads
-  Turn off the tap while brushing teeth or shaving
-  Fix leaks promptly to prevent water waste

PAY ONLINE. NO STAMP REQUIRED.

Did you know? Pico Water District offers secure and convenient payment options through Xpress Bill Pay.

-  Make One-Time Payments Online
-  Set Up Automatic Payments
-  Access Your Account Anytime
-  Pay By Phone Or Mobile App



Scan to visit
Xpress Bill Pay



Follow Pico Water District on social media for updates, announcements, and helpful tips.



@picowaterdistrict



CHEERS TO 100 YEARS

Pico Water District will commemorate its 100th anniversary throughout 2026. Keep an eye on our website, social media and newsletters to see how you can join the celebration!