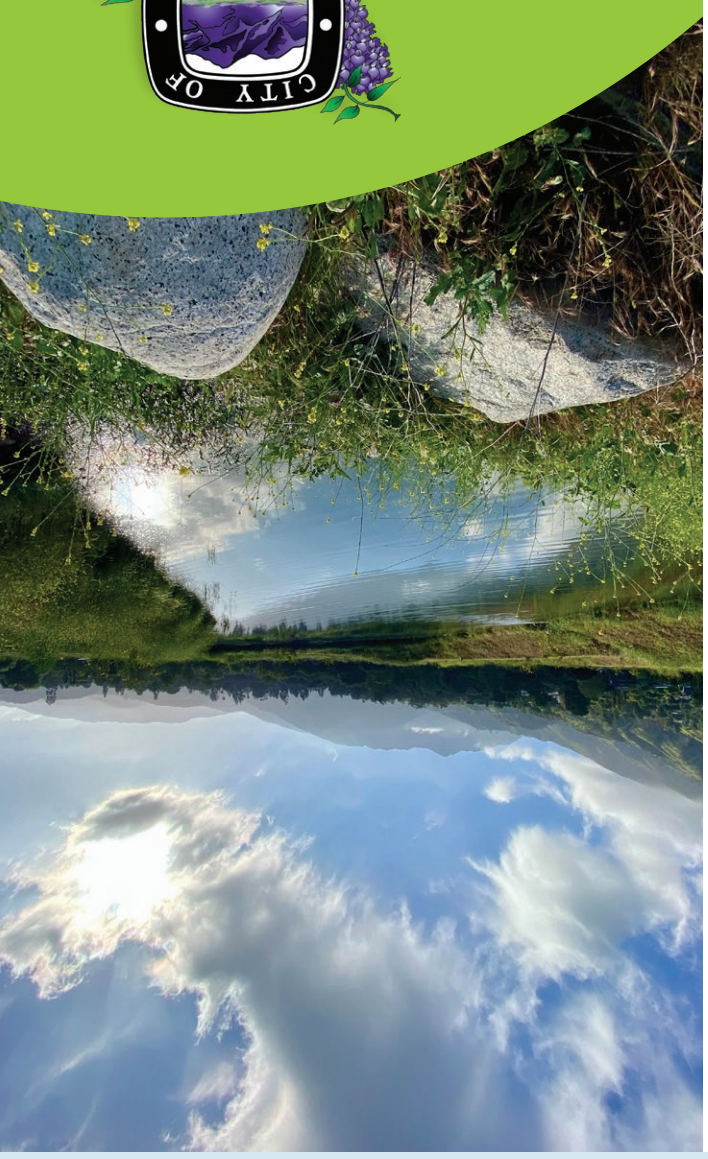
Consumer Confidence Report

REPORTING YEAR 2024



City of Sierra Madre
232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.
Sierra Madre, CA 91024

QUESTIONS?
For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Steven McGee at (626) 355-5839.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Steven McGee. Telefono: (626) 355-5839

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。

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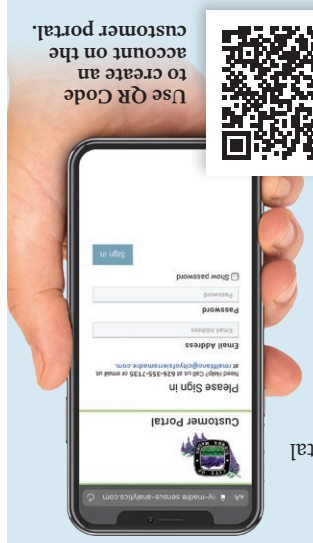
DEAR RESIDENTS,

The City's Automated Meter Infrastructure (AMI) Customer Portal is ready to help you save on your water bill. You can now track water consumption on the City's AMI Customer Portal. Please visit **https://my-madre.sensus-analytics.com/login.html#/** signin to create an account. The customer portal will allow you to view water consumption and set custom notifications in the event of high water use or leak conditions. For more information, please contact the Utilities Department at (626)264-8914.



Why Conserve?

The City of Sierra Madre continues to meet our community's water demands. While our 2020 Urban Water Management Plan found that we can meet the City's water demands to withstand five continuous years of drought conditions, conservation is the most efficient and least expensive means for our community to preserve our water supply in the long-term. Having learned from the previous 2012-2016 drought, we hope to encourage our residents to recognize water conservation as a way of life in Southern California.

Water Conservation

For more information on water conservation please visit the City's website at www.cityofsierramadre.com and the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District's website at www. sgvmwd.org, there you will find water conservation tips, rebate information, and links to other water conservation assistance. Feel free to contact the Utilities Department at 626-355-7135 should you have any questions.

GET INVOLVED

Our City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month (except holidays) at 5:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers located in City Hall at 232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre, California 91024. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The City of Sierra Madre is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This report is provided to you annually and includes information about where your drinking water comes from, the constituents found in your drinking water and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

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.

Our City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month (except holidays) at 5:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers located in City Hall at 232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre, California 91024. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

During calendar year 2024, the water supply for the City of Sierra Madre came from one source: (1) groundwater from wells in the East Raymond Basin. All water is treated with chlorine disinfection before it is delivered to your home.

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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.

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW are limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **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.
- **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.
- **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Notification Level (NL):** An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council, board of directors, and county board of supervisors).
- **Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **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.
- **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.

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water generally 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as 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.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agriculture application and septic systems.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Your drinking water is regularly tested using DDW approved methods to ensure its safety. The table in this report lists all the constituents **detected** in your drinking water that have Federal and State drinking water standards. **Detected** unregulated constituents and other constituents of interest are also included.

ARE THERE ANY PRECAUTIONS THE PUBLIC SHOULD CONSIDER?

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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD IN TAP WATER

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. The City of Sierra Madre 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 the City of Sierra Madre at (626) 355-5839. 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.

The City of Sierra Madre has prepared the required lead service line inventory. The lead service line inventory is available by contacting the City of Sierra Madre at (626) 355-5839.

FLUORIDE VARIANCE

The City of Sierra Madre has been granted a Fluoride Variance from DDW. The City of Sierra Madre first requested the variance in 1994. On June 6, 1995, DDW conducted a public hearing in the City of Sierra Madre to determine if there was substantial public opposition to the City receiving a variance from the California drinking water standard for fluoride. DDW found that there is not substantial community opposition to the City receiving the variance from the California drinking water standard for fluoride.

In the meantime, DDW has raised the MCL for fluoride to 2 ppm with a PHG of 1 ppm. In 2024, the City on an average did not exceed the PHG of 1 ppm and the MCL of 2 ppm in water delivered to our customers. It should be noted that due to the fluoride concentration of our water, additional fluoride products are not necessary for children.

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2024 CITY OF SIERRA MADRE GROUNDWATER QUALITY [1]

Chemical	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violations?	Most Recent Testing	Next Scheduled Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS								
Inorganic Chemicals								
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	< 0.05	ND - 0.088	No	2023	2026	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.74	0.69 - 0.83	No	2023	2026	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	0.45	0.2 - 1.2	No	2023	2026	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	1.3	1.1 - 1.6	No	Quarterly	--	Fertilizers, septic tanks
Radiologicals								
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND - 4.2	No	2024	2030	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	<1	ND - 1.3	No	2024	2027	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards [2]								
Aluminum (ppb)	200	600	< 50	ND - 88	No	2023	2026	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500	n/a	53	43 - 67	No	2023	2026	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	300	n/a	120	ND - 280	No	2023	2026	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	n/a	650	600 - 730	No	2023	2026	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	120	92 - 150	No	2023	2026	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	n/a	380	210 - 460	No	2024	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	n/a	0.38	0.15 - 0.60	No	2023	2026	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Chemicals								
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	150	140 - 160	No	2023	2026	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	67	60 - 79	No	2023	2026	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	240	210 - 280	No	2023	2026	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	12 - 16	No	2023	2026	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	11 - 20	No	2023	2026	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.4	7.3 - 7.7	No	2023	2026	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.9	1.3 - 2.4	No	2023	2026	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	40	36 - 43	No	2023	2026	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT [3]	n/a	0.37	ND - 0.52	No	Monthly	--	Naturally present in the groundwater

2024 CITY OF SIERRA MADRE UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Testing	Next Scheduled Testing
Bromide (ppb)	n/a	n/a	54	54	2020	Testing completed
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.88	0.88	2020	Testing completed

2024 CITY OF SIERRA MADRE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

Chemical	MCL or (MRDL)	PHG or (MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violations?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	n/a	0.25	ND	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	n/a	8.1	ND - 11	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4)	(4)	0.63	0.24 - 0.94	No	Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.91	0.74 - 1.1	No	Quarterly	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number) [2]	3	n/a	1	1 - 2	No	Monthly	Naturally present in the groundwater
Turbidity (NTU) [2]	5	n/a	0.16	ND - 1.2	No	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits

At-The-Tap Lead and Copper Testing	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level Violations?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.31	0/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	5.5	1/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2023. Lead was detected in four samples, one of which exceeded the lead Action Level (AL). Copper was detected in 29 samples, none exceeded the copper AL. An AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded in more than 10 percent of the samples, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. The City of Sierra Madre complies with the Lead and Copper ALs.

2024 CITY OF SIERRA MADRE UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Testing	Next Scheduled Testing
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.2 - 1.8	2020	Testing completed
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.4 - 2.1	2020	Testing completed
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.5	2 - 3	2020	Testing completed

TABLE DEFINITIONS

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level;

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

n/a: not applicable

ND: not detected

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units

PHG: California Public Health Goal

ppb: parts-per-billion

ppm: parts-per-million

TT: Treatment Technique;

µmho/cm: micromho per centimeter

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter

<: detected but average is less than the required reporting limit

[1] This table includes groundwater quality for water sampled at City of Sierra Madre's wells. Results are from the most recent testing performed pursuant to state and federal drinking water regulations.

[2] Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

[3] A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.