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111 South First Street  
Alhambra, California 91801

This report contains very important information about  
your drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante  
sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.  
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.  
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.



**City of Alhambra Utilities Department**

**2011 Water Quality Report**

***Safe Drinking Water is Our Priority***



## A Message from the Alhambra Department of Utilities

**A**t the City of Alhambra, safe drinking water is our main priority. In the City of Alhambra, we have a team of professionals that work around the clock to make sure our tap water meets or exceeds all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) standards.

This report is prepared to provide our customers with a snapshot of local drinking water quality during the year 2011. Included in this report are details about your drinking water sources, the constituents found in your drinking water and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards. The tables in this report include the results of water samples collected in the year 2011. For more information or questions about this report, please feel free to contact Mrs. Lou Vargas, Environmental Compliance Specialist, City of Alhambra, 111 South First Street, Alhambra, CA 91801, or by calling (626) 570-3259.

We encourage landlords, business owners and schools to share this report with "non-billed" water users. Water quality reports are also available at Alhambra Public Library, Alhambra City Hall, Utilities Department Customer Service Center, and on the City website at [www.cityofalhambra.org](http://www.cityofalhambra.org).

## Alhambra Water Supply Information

**T**he City of Alhambra maintains approximately 17,900 service connections and provides approximately 92,000 customers with quality drinking water that meets or surpasses all State and Federal drinking water standards. The City's main source of water (80%) comes from ten active wells whose average depth is 790 feet. All the active wells draw water from the Main San Gabriel Basin. An additional source of water (20%) comes from a service connection with the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). The MWD water is surface water treated at the Weymouth Treatment Plant in the City of La Verne and transported via transmission main to the City of Alhambra. The MWD water from the Weymouth Plant is a blend of water from the State Water Project (55%) and Colorado River water (45%). The blending of water from different sources produces water that contains lower levels of constituents. All water sources are treated and disinfected using chlorine or chloramines and then sent through a distribution network of buried pipes to your home or business.

## Water Source Assessment

The City of Alhambra Utilities Department has conducted Drinking Water Source Assessments of the drinking water sources. The latest assessment was completed in April 2009. Sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: auto repair shops, sewer collection systems, dry cleaners, irrigated crops, leaking underground storage tanks, high density housing and historic dump & landfill sites. A summary of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Mrs. Lou Vargas, Environmental Compliance Specialist at (626) 570-3259.



# Drinking Water Regulations

**T**he Federal government, through the USEPA, regulates the quality and safety of drinking water in the United States. In California, the USEPA standards are supplemented and enforced by the CDPH. Drinking water standards establish limits for substances that may affect health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

## Special Health Information

**D**rinking 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) or by accessing the web site [www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html).

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 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).

## Water Quality Sampling

**D**uring the year 2011, the City of Alhambra collected more than 4500 individual samples for testing at the wells and throughout the distribution system. These samples included those required by the CDPH and additional samples collected by the City to monitor the quality of drinking water. Samples are collected by trained technicians and sent to independent, state-certified laboratories for analysis.

## Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants 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 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels in drinking water may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

## Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

TTHMs are a by-product of drinking water chlorination. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TTHMs of 80 ppb is based upon a running average of water quality test results taken throughout the entire year. While the City of Alhambra water had a range of concentration from 8.4 ppb to 74 ppb, its running average for TTHMs in 2011 was 34 ppb, well below the MCL of 80 ppb, and in full compliance with all State and Federal water quality standards.

## Lead

If present, 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. The City of Alhambra 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

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.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, that 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 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**, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

## Water Quality Standards

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The tables in this report show 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. 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

**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.

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

# City of Alhambra 2011 Water Quality Analysis Results

Primary Standards Regulated, Health-Related Water Quality Standards	State PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	California State MCL or [MRDL]	Groundwater City of Alhambra		Surface Water MWD-Weymouth Plant		Typical Source of Contamination
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Clarity							
Turbidity (Surface Water) (A) (B)	N/A	0.3 NTU/95%	N/A	N/A	0.07 NTU (C)	100% (C)	Soil runoff.
Coliform Bacteria							
Total Coliform Bacteria	(0%)	5.0 % positive	0%	0%	0.0 - 0.1%	0.0%	Naturally present in the environment.
Acute Violations (fecal bacteria) (D)	0 Violations	See (D)	0 Violations	0	0 Violations	0	Human and animal fecal waste.
Organic Chemicals							
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	1.7 ppb	5 ppb	ND - 1 ppb	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.06 ppb	5 ppb	ND - 0.37 ppb	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and automobile repair shops. (metal degreaser).
Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (E)	N/A	80 ppb	8.4 - 74 ppb	34 ppb	48 - 68 ppb	57 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (E)	N/A	60 ppb	1.2 - 41 ppb	17 ppb	17 - 33 ppb	26 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine Residual	[4 ppm]	[4.0 ppm]	0.08 - 2.60 ppb	1.20 ppb	1.3 - 2.8 ppb	2.3 ppb	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (B)	600 ppb	1000 ppb	ND	ND	ND - 220 ppb	110 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (F)	1 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.42 - 0.71 ppm	0.55 ppm	0.1 - 0.4 ppm	0.2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Fluoride (treatment related) (F)	1 ppm	2.0 ppm	N/A	N/A	0.7 - 1.0 ppm	0.8 ppm	Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (as NO3)	45 ppm	45 ppm	7.0 - 36 ppm	22 ppm	ND - 0.4 ppm	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactivity							
Gross Alpha Activity	(0 pCi/L)	15 pCi/L	ND - 6.32 pCi/L	ND	ND - 3 pCi/L	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Activity	(0 pCi/L)	50 pCi/L	NR	NR	ND - 6 pCi/L	4 pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	0.43 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	ND - 5.7 pCi/L	2 pCi/L	1 - 2 pCi/L	2 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	0.05 pCi/L	N/A	ND - 0.258 pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	0.019 pCi/L	N/A	ND - 2.8 pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	(0 pCi/L)	5 pCi/L	ND - 1.6 pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Standards Regulated, Aesthetic, (Non-Health-Related) Water Quality Standards							
Turbidity (Groundwater)	N/A	5 NTU	ND - 0.76 NTU	0.17 NTU	N/A	N/A	Solution of finely divided subsurface clay and silt.
Odor-Threshold Odor Number (TON)	N/A	3 TON	1 TON	1 TON	2 TON	2 TON	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Chloride	N/A	500 ppm	14 - 58 ppm	29 ppm	63 - 76 ppm	70 ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate	N/A	500 ppm	20 - 82 ppm	38 ppm	120 - 170 ppm	150 ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance	N/A	1600 µS/cm	390 - 760 µS/cm	514 µS/cm	320 - 870 µS/cm	630 µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water.
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	1000 ppm	250 - 450 ppm	316 ppm	390 - 480 ppm	440 ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Corrosivity (Langelier Index at source Temperature)(G)	N/A	Non-corrosive	- 0.07 to + 0.734	+ 0.14	+ 0.20 to + 0.37	+ 0.28	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors.
Unregulated Contaminants (No MCL or MRDL, but State and Federal Monitoring is Required)							<b>AL</b> = Action Level. Specified treatment must begin for this particular contaminant, if detected at or above this level. <b>NR</b> = Not Required (no laboratory testing required). <b>MWD</b> = Metropolitan Water District. <b>N/A</b> = Not Applicable, in this instance. <b>ND</b> = Not Detected, not found at or above the State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR) of this contaminant. <b>NL</b> = Notification Level. This is an advisory level. If the contaminant is detected at this level, then certain requirements and recommendations apply. <b>µS/cm</b> = micromhos per centimeter. <b>CFU/ml</b> = Colony Forming Units per milliliter. <b>NTU</b> = Nephelometric Turbidity Units. <b>pCi/L</b> = Pico Curies per Liter. <b>ppm</b> = Part per million (Milligrams per Liter). <b>ppb</b> = Parts per billion (Micrograms per Liter). <b>ppt</b> = Parts per trillion (Nanograms per Liter). <b>TON</b> = Threshold Odor Number.
Boron (H)	NL = 1 ppm	N/A	ND - 16 ppm	0.07 ppm	0.13 ppm	0.13 ppm	
Chromium VI (I)	0.02 ppb	N/A	4.0 - 9.5 ppb	6.6 ppb	0.09 ppb	0.09 ppb	
Chlorate	NL = 800 ppb	N/A	NR	NR	42 ppb	N/A	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NL = 10 ppt	N/A	NR	NR	ND - 3 ppt	ND	
Vanadium (H)	NL = 50 ppb	N/A	ND - 8.7 ppb	5.9 ppb	ND	ND	
Water Characteristics (No MCL or MRDL, but State and Federal Monitoring is Required)							<b>TT</b> = Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Calcium	N/A	N/A	37 - 74 ppm	51 ppm	41 - 54 ppm	48 ppm	
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	10 - 22 ppm	14 ppm	16 - 21 ppm	18 ppm	
pH	N/A	N/A	7.24 - 8.0	7.6	7.8 - 8.8	8.1	
Potassium	N/A	N/A	1.2 - 2.6 ppm	2.0 ppm	3.4 - 4.1 ppm	3.8 ppm	
Sodium	N/A	N/A	25 - 41 ppm	33 ppm	62 - 76 ppm	69 ppm	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	N/A	N/A	130 - 200 ppm	161 ppm	43 - 110 ppm	82 ppm	
Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	N/A	N/A	140 - 280 ppm	184 ppm	60 - 250 ppm	170 ppm	
Total Organic Carbon TOC	N/A	TT	N/A	N/A	1.7 - 2.9 ppm	2.3 ppm	



# Distribution System Samples

## Tap Water Monitoring For Lead and Copper

Primary Standards	California State PHG or (MCLG)	California State MCL or (Action Level)	90th Percentile Results	Results Exceeding AL	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (K)	0.2 ppb	(15 ppb)	ND (<5 ppb) (K)	0 Samples (K)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (B) (K)	0.3 ppm	(1.3 ppm)	0.530 ppm (K)	0 Samples (K)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Distribution System Corrosion Control			Range	Average	
Iron	N/A	300 ppb	ND	ND	Corrosion, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Phosphate, Ortho (as PO <sub>4</sub> )	N/A	N/A	ND - 1,200 ppb	540 ppb	Corrosion control, leaching of natural deposits; industry.

## Footnotes

- (A) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria.
- (B) Turbidity (in surface water), Aluminum and Copper each have both Primary and Secondary Standards, with a different Action Level for Copper and different MCLs for Aluminum and Turbidity (in surface water).
- (C) To meet the Primary Standard, the turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. The monthly averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards section were based on the MWD Weymouth Plant treated water supply.
- (D) Fecal Coliform / E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of two consecutive positive total coliform samples one of which contains fecal coliform / E. coli constitutes an acute violation of the MCL. No such violations occurred in 2011.
- (E) These results are the range of the individual sample results in 2011 and the highest annual running average of the four quarters of 2011, instead of the range and an arithmetic average. Alhambra and the MWD are in compliance with the current State MCLs for TTHM and HAA5.
- (F) Beginning in November 2007, the MWD water from the Weymouth plant has been fluoridated in compliance with the State's Fluoridation System Requirements. The MWD treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7 to 1.3 ppm as required by the CDPH regulations. The MWD sampling for naturally-occurring fluoride was done before the fluoridation treatment began. The fluoride in Alhambra groundwater is all naturally occurring.
- (G) The Langelier Index is a measure of water corrosivity. A positive index number is non-corrosive and a negative index number is corrosive. In 2011, both the Alhambra water and the MWD water were non-corrosive.
- (H) As unregulated contaminants, Boron and Vanadium are monitored as required by the CDPH. All of the data presented in the 2011 Water Quality Report (WQR) is the most recent monitoring done in compliance with the State regulations. Some of the detection data for Boron and Vanadium in the 2011 WQR are from 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2005.
- (I) The MWD monitoring for Chromium VI (or Hexavalent Chromium) was done in 2011. The most recent CDPH-required monitoring of Chromium VI levels in Alhambra water was conducted in 2000, 2001, 2004 and 2005. The CDPH has not required any further monitoring of Chromium VI in Alhambra groundwater.
- (J) The most recent monitoring of tap water for Lead and Copper in the water distribution system (required once every three years), was completed in June, 2009. This monitoring consisted of laboratory analyses of tap water samples from 30 multiple family and single family residential sampling sites. The next round of Lead and Copper monitoring is scheduled for 2012.
- (K) The Copper and Lead Action Levels are exceeded if more than 10% of the samples exceed the MCLs. Therefore, the '90<sup>th</sup> Percentile' level and the number of samples exceeding the Action Level are reported in this table, instead of a range and arithmetic average.

# Water Conservation.....

Water conservation is the most responsible way to reduce our demand for water. Using less water also puts less pressure on our sewage treatment facilities, and uses less energy for water heating.

6.5% of all energy used in California is expended to pump and treat water. In fact, water delivery from the California State Water Project accounts for 2–3% of all the electricity used in the state.

In addition, reducing energy usage and using alternative energy sources saves water. Electricity production from fossil fuels and nuclear energy is responsible for 39% of all freshwater withdrawals in the nation.

There are many effective ways to conserve water in and around your home:

## Saving Water Indoors

- Instead of pouring water down the drain, use it to water plants.
- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.

## Saving Water Outdoors

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Adjust sprinklers so only the lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- When mowing, raise the blade to at least three inches high.
- For landscaping, use native or other low water use plants.

Efforts should be taken to conserve water year-round, in both wet and dry years. Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at [www.cityofalhambra.org](http://www.cityofalhambra.org) or [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense).

# Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

## Where does the Storm Drain goes?

Unlike indoor plumbing, the storm drain carries water and urban pollution directly to creeks, rivers and ultimately to the beach without treatment!

## Recycle

Place plastics, aluminum cans and glass bottles in appropriate containers for curbside recycling pickup.

Recycle used motor oil and paint, or dispose of it along with household chemicals at hazardous waste collections sites. Take household hazardous waste, such as batteries, paints, fluorescent lamps, and computer components to your local hazardous waste facilities. For local facilities or events, please contact 1(800) CLEAN LA or call **1(800) 238-0172** for the nearest location of the next L.A. County Hazardous Waste Round Up.

## Compost Yard Trimmings

Sweep up garden clippings and place them around plants & trees to help maintain moisture. Avoid overusing fertilizers and never fertilize just before it rains.

## Reporting

To report spills into storm drains, clogged storm drains, or illegal dumping contact the Department of Utilities at **(626) 570-5061**



## Frequently Asked Questions

### Q. Who is responsible for what pipes?

A. Your drinking water supply is the responsibility of many agencies that oversee its quality along the trip to your tap. In some cases, water can travel a very long distance, coming from lakes and rivers or from our local groundwater supply. All water is distributed through transmission and distribution pipes.

Once the water enters your home or business (service line), the City's Utilities Department cannot protect the quality of your water any longer. The reason is that the Utilities Department does not have control of the condition of the customer's pipes. It is the customer's responsibility to maintain water pipes on their property in good condition.

### Q. Why do I need to know the hardness in grains per gallon of my drinking water when installing a new dishwasher or water softener?

A. Water hardness is often used for sizing household water softeners or dishwashers. To find the total hardness value, go to the Water Quality Analysis Results Table, and look under the section "Water Characteristics" to find total hardness, divide that by 17.1 mg/L, and the result will be in grains per gallon.

### Q. What is my water pressure?

A. The Department of Health Services requires that a public water system provide at least 20 pounds of pressure. The City's water system pressure ranges from 35 psi to 100 psi depending on the location.

## MEASUREMENT COMPARISONS

Parts per million (ppm);	3 drops in 42 gallons (a large bathtub)
Parts per billion (ppb);	1 drop in 14,000 gallons (an average swimming pool)
Parts per trillion (ppt);	1 drop in 14,000,000 gallons (an average lake)

## Important Telephone Numbers

### Utilities Customer Service Center

Billing questions, trash services or any questions regarding water or sewer service  
(626) 570 - 5061

### Illegal Dumping to Storm Drains

City of Alhambra (626) 570 - 5061  
(626) 570 - 5067

### Water service emergencies (dispatch)

Leaks, 24 hours turn-off/turn-on service  
(626) 570 - 5124

### Water Quality Questions

(English & Spanish)  
Lou Vargas  
(626) 570 - 3259

### Stormwater Pollution Questions

David Dolphin  
(626) 300-1571

### LA County Household Hazardous Waste Round Up

(800) 238 - 0172

## Community Participation

Regularly-scheduled City Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month, at 7:00 pm in City Hall, located at 111 South First Street, Alhambra, California and are open to the public. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water. A City Council agenda is available from the office of the City Clerk or via the website [www.cityofalhambra.org](http://www.cityofalhambra.org). We welcome your participation in these meetings.