

Pasadena Water and Power

Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality 2012



PASADENA
Water & Power
SERVING THE COMMUNITY SINCE 1906





“We are proud to announce that your tap water met all drinking water quality standards.”

Message from the General Manager

Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) is pleased to present the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality (CCR). Once again, we are proud to announce that your tap water met all drinking water quality standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

In 2012, we celebrated our 100th year of providing quality and reliable municipal water service to the City of Pasadena and its neighboring surroundings. The Water Department promises to continue its legacy of providing a safe and reliable water supply. Our unwavering focus to help our customers improve their quality of life while protecting the water resources is still our number one priority. We want to thank you for your continued support of our efforts in conserving and safeguarding our water supplies.

The report is available for electronic viewing at www.PWPweb.com/CCR2012. It contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. By doing an electronic delivery of the CCR, we aim to cut cost, help the environment and improve customer readership. If you have any questions or if you would like a copy of the 2012 CCR mailed to your home, please call (626) 744-4409.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Phyllis E. Currie".

Phyllis E. Currie, General Manager

Your Water Supply

In 2012, PWP produced 32,000 acre-feet, or 10 billion gallons of water, to serve 161,497 customers in Pasadena, parts of Altadena, and other surrounding areas of Los Angeles County. Approximately 43 percent of the water supply was pumped from our local groundwater, 56 percent was imported surface water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and the remaining 1 percent was purchased from neighboring water agencies that combine surface water and groundwater.

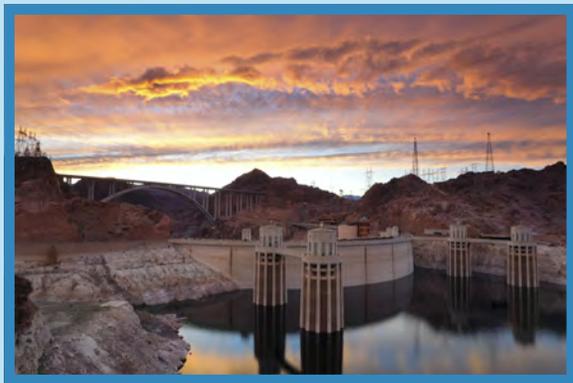
Almost two years after its inauguration in October 2011, the Monk Hill Treatment System (MHTS) continues to operate and successfully remove perchlorate and volatile organic compounds from four groundwater wells in the northwest portion of Pasadena. The treatment system decreased PWP's reliance on imported water. The amount of water purchased from MWD was down 8 percent versus the 2010 production data. PWP continues to explore all potential opportunities that will maximize the uses of our local water resources.

PWP's groundwater is pumped from the Raymond Groundwater Basin, a natural water-bearing zone underlying Pasadena, Altadena, La Canada-Flintridge, and portions of San Marino and Arcadia.

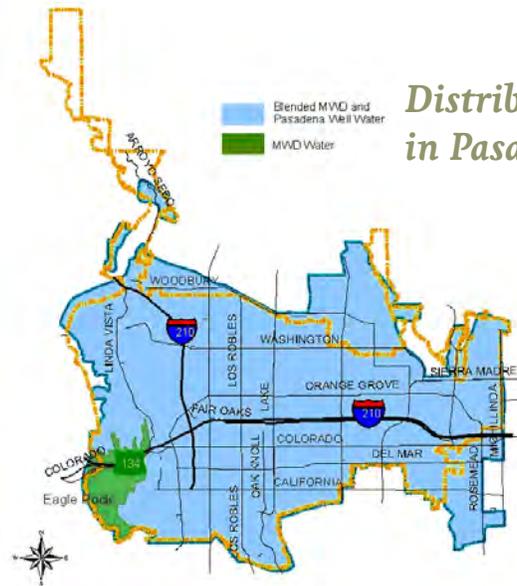
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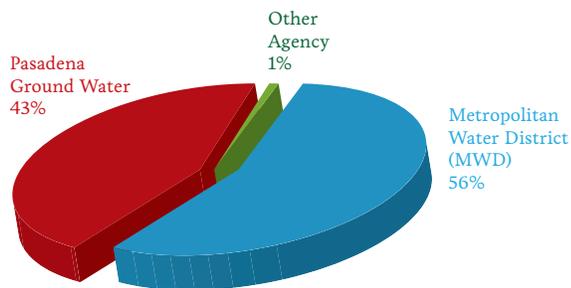
Surface water from streams, rivers, lakes, and precipitation enters the basin area through the natural water cycle. As surface water slowly percolates through the ground to the basin, the ground acts as a natural filter to strip the water of most contaminants. PWP disinfects the water with chlorine prior to pumping the water into the distribution system.



MWD is a consortium of 26 cities and water agencies that import wholesale water from the Colorado River and from the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in Northern California to serve nearly 19 million people in Southern California. MWD supplies PWP with water treated at the Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne. Last year, Weymouth Plant received about 43 percent of its water from Northern California; the remaining 57 percent came from the Colorado River. MWD uses chloramines (chlorine plus ammonia) to disinfect its water.



Distribution of Water in Pasadena 2012



Sources of Pasadena's Water Supply in 2012



MWD's Water Imports to Southern California



Investing in Pasadena's Water Infrastructure



Overview of PWP's Major Infrastructure Projects

Each year, through carefully planned and budgeted infrastructure repairs and upgrades, PWP continues to safeguard and secure the City's future water supplies. Here is an overview of a few of the critical infrastructure projects that are expected to begin, or will be continuing, in 2013.

Increasing the City's Local Water Resource...To Help Keep the Cost of Water Low

Project: Devil's Gate Tunnel Water

PWP is investigating the ability to store and utilize the water produced from the Devil's Gate Tunnels. Once completed, the water collected from these tunnels may be used as irrigation water at a lower cost than imported water.

Identifying Opportunities to Expand the City's Water Resources...

Project: A Recycled Water Program is Under Review

PWP is currently evaluating opportunities to expand the City's water supply portfolio by making high-grade, recycled water available to commercial customers for irrigation and other non-potable purposes.

Protecting the City's Water Quality...

Project: Construction of the Sunset Disinfection System

As part of the City's longstanding pledge to provide the highest quality water to its customers, plans are in the works to construct a state-of-the-art disinfection system for the five wells located at the Sunset Reservoir. A Perchlorate Treatment System is also being considered under these plans, which will help keep drinking water safe against perchlorate contamination. Through projects such as these, PWP works to develop additional local water resources, which are generally more reliable than imported supplies.

A Note of Thanks to Our Customers

While it is our goal to complete these projects with the least amount of disturbance possible to the community, sometimes temporary street closures or detours are necessary to replace pipelines. We thank you in advance for your patience and cooperation for any temporary traffic delays our projects may cause.

Improving Water Capture at the Arroyo Seco and at City Wells...

Project: Construction of the Arroyo Spreading Basin Intake Structures

This project will enable the capture and spreading of water runoff in the Arroyo Seco. Once complete, water runoff will be diverted to existing and new ponds for storage and groundwater recharge, providing for better management of our local water resources.



Project: Construction of the Eastside Well Collector Pipeline

Once complete, the Eastside Well Collector Pipeline will divert water flows from six of the City's groundwater wells (Jourdan, Chapman, Woodbury, Monte Vista, Twombly, and Wadsworth) to the Jones Reservoir, where the water will be stored before delivery to customers.

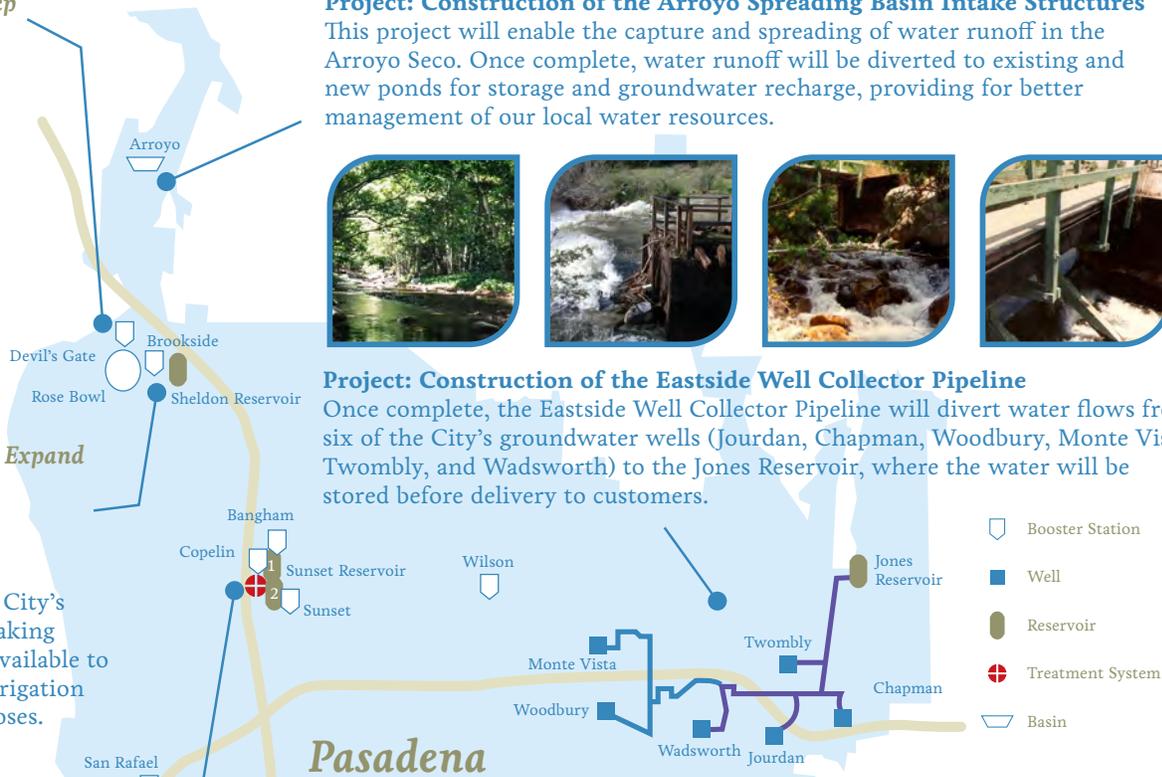
Upgrading the City's Water Storage and Delivery Systems...

Project: Major Upgrades to all City Reservoirs

PWP will be making major repairs and upgrades to the City's 14 existing reservoirs, many of which are well over 60 years old. These upgrades will improve the efficiency, security and reliability of the City's storage facilities for years to come.

Project: Major Upgrades to Booster Pumps and the Jourdan Well

To help improve the overall efficiency and reliability of the City's water delivery system, PWP will also be upgrading or replacing the older, less-efficient Jourdan well and three booster pumps (Arroyo, San Rafael, and Wilson).



For updated information about construction projects that may be happening in your neighborhood, please visit PWPweb.com, follow us on Twitter, @PWPnews, or on Facebook at [FB.com/PasadenaWaterandPower](https://www.facebook.com/PasadenaWaterandPower).

Water-Smart Programs and Rebates from PWP



Turf Removal Program

Did you know? Lawns typically use 50 percent more water than other plants. With PWP's Turf Removal Program, you can get \$1 for every square foot of water-thirsty grass that you replace with water-wise plants or a combination of these plants and water-permeable groundcover.

To qualify, apply and reserve funds **on or after August 1, 2013**; submit project plans to replace at least 250 square feet of turf grass with qualifying materials; and pass a pre-inspection before removing old turf.

PWPweb.com/TurfRemoval

Permanent Water Waste Prohibitions

Whether a water shortage exists or not, water waste is prohibited in Pasadena.

- No watering outdoors between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., except with a hand-held container or hose with a shut-off nozzle.
- No watering during periods of rain.
- No excessive water runoff from irrigating landscapes or vegetation of any kind.
- Sprinkler and plumbing leaks or malfunctions must be fixed within 7 days.
- No washing down paved surfaces unless for safety or sanitation, in which case a water saving device must be used.



Rebates

High
Efficiency
Clothes
Washers

**\$250
REBATE**

Smart
Irrigation
Controllers

**\$200
REBATE**

Rotating
Sprinkler
Nozzles

**\$6
REBATE**

Replace turf grass
with water-smart
landscaping

**\$1 PER
SQUARE FOOT**

Rebates on
Dozens of
Energy-Saving
Products and
37 Species of
Shade Trees

**Rebate programs are subject to change at any time.*

Connect to PWP!

Follow Pasadena Water and Power on social media to stay on top of the latest rebates, workshops and events that will help you and your family stay water and energy smart!

Facebook: [FB.com/PasadenaWaterandPower](https://www.facebook.com/PasadenaWaterandPower)

Twitter: Follow us @PWPnews

For more information or to report water waste, call the Water Waste Hotline at (626) 744-8888.

Save water and money at
PWPweb.com/Rebates





Federal and State Water Quality Regulations

Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (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 provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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.

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.

Important Health Information

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 (800) 426-4791.

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.

Water Quality Test Data 2012



Understanding the Water Quality Chart

As in previous years, the Water Quality Report compares the quality of your tap water to state drinking water standards. The report includes information on all regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants that were detected during calendar year 2012. 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.

CDPH 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.

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

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 CDPH.

NA: Contaminant or property was not analyzed.

n/a: Not applicable.

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

Regulatory Action Level (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Units of Measurement

ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
ppt	parts per trillion
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
LSI	Langelier Saturation Index
μS/cm	microsiemens per centimeter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Water Quality Test Data 2012: CCR Table

PASADENA GROUNDWATER AND MWD TREATED SURFACE WATER DATA

Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Pasadena Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Average	Range	Average	Range		
Primary Standard (Monitored for health concerns)									
Radiologicals (pCi/L)									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	(0)	3	2.7	ND - 7.4	ND	ND - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity ⁽¹⁾	50	(0)	4	4	3 - 5	4	ND - 4	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	20	0.43	1	4.6	4.2 - 5.6	2	1 - 2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppt) ⁽²⁾	500	100	500	650	ND - 4010	ND	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE) (ppb)	6	100	0.5	ND	ND - 0.68	ND	ND	No	Major biodegradation by-product of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	5	0.06	0.5	0.55	ND - 2.47	ND	ND	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and autoshops
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	5	1.7	0.5	0.93	ND - 3.62	ND	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Inorganic Compounds									
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.05	ND	ND	0.12	ND - 0.21	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.1	ND	ND - 0.12	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.1	0.9	0.4 - 1.5	0.8	0.6 - 1.1	No	Water additive for dental health. Erosion of natural deposit
Nitrate (ppm) ⁽²⁾	45	45	2	30	12 - 56	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb) ⁽²⁾	6	6	4	16	ND - 52	ND	ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
Secondary Standard (Monitored for aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, odor) ⁽³⁾									
Chloride (ppm)	500	n/a	n/a	41	20 - 66	90	85 - 95	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	15	n/a	n/a	2.5	ND - 8.0	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (Units)	3	n/a	1	2	1 - 2	2	2	No	
Specific Conductance (μ S/cm)	1600	n/a	n/a	618	411 - 822	740	350 - 930	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	0.5	69	45 - 94	140	130 - 160	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	n/a	n/a	340	162 - 470	470	450 - 490	No	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	n/a	0.1	0.2	0.05 - 0.56	ND	ND	No	Soil runoff
Other Parameters									
Alkalinity (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	165	82 - 204	95	61 - 120	No	n/a
Boron (ppb)	n/a	n/a	100	125	100 - 150	130	130	No	n/a
Calcium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	64	36 - 85	46	45 - 48	No	n/a
Chromium VI (ppb) ⁽⁴⁾	n/a	0.02	1	4.1	2.2 - 6.8	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Industrial waste discharge
Corrosivity (LSI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.59	0.48 - 0.69	0.28	0.24 - 0.32	No	n/a
Magnesium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	8 - 31	20	19 - 20	No	n/a
pH (pH Units)	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.5	7.2 - 8.0	8.1	7.9 - 8.6	No	n/a
Potassium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.5 - 2.9	3.9	3.7 - 4.1	No	n/a
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	31	29 - 35	78	74 - 82	No	n/a
Total Hardness (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	243	132 - 340	200	80 - 270	No	n/a



Water Quality Test

Data 2012: CCR Table



PASADENA WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND MWD TREATED SURFACE WATER DATA

Parameter	MCL	PHG	DLR	Pasadena Water System		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Average (RAA)	Range	Average (RAA)	Range		
Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals (D/DBP)									
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) ⁽⁵⁾	80	n/a	n/a	45	5 - 118	45	42 - 48	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	n/a	n/a	14	ND - 37	14	12 - 18	No	
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	n/a	1.08	ND - 2.20	2.3	1.5 - 2.8	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Microbiological (%)									
Total Coliform Bacteria (%) ⁽⁶⁾	5	(0)	n/a	0.17	ND - 1.44	0.10	ND - 0.50	No	Naturally present in the environment

PASADENA WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - LEAD AND COPPER LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS ⁽⁷⁾

Parameter	AL	PHG	DLR	Pasadena Water System		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				90th PCTL	# Sites Exceeding Action Level	90th PCTL	# Sites Exceeding Action Level		
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	5	1.9	2 out of 52	n/a	n/a	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.05	0.22	0 out of 52	n/a	n/a	No	



FOOTNOTES

- (1) CDPH considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The results for Pasadena were taken in 2011.
- (2) Pasadena well water is either blended with MWD water or treated at the Monk Hill Treatment System before being delivered to the customers. Once blended or treated, the chemical was well below the MCL.
- (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) Results are from 2011 and 2012 monitoring.
- (5) The MCL for THM, HAA5, and Total Chlorine Residual is based on a Running Annual Average (RAA). While the concentration of THM in Pasadena's water ranged from 5 to 118 ppb, its THM RAA in 2012 was 45 ppb, well below its respective MCL and in full compliance with the state and federal water quality standards. Stage 2 D/DBP monitoring began in the 2nd quarter of 2012. PWP is in compliance with the provisions of Stage 1 and Stage 2 D/DBP Rule.
- (6) Between 130 to 162 samples were taken monthly at the distribution system for the total coliform test. No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.
- (7) Pasadena is required to test a minimum of 50 homes for lead and copper every three years. Of the 52 homes tested in 2011, two sites exceeded the lead action level (AL). Compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule is based on obtaining the 90th percentile of the total number of samples collected and compare it against the lead and copper action levels. To have an exceedance, the 90th percentile must be greater than 15 ppb for lead or 1.3 ppm for copper.



Other Factors Affecting Water Quality and Common Prevention Methods

Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants under 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 ppm 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.

Perchlorate

Perchlorate is a chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, matches, and road flares. It can block the iodide uptake into the thyroid gland which produces thyroid hormones. Perchlorate reduces the production of the thyroid hormones which are needed for the normal growth and development of the fetus as well as the normal growth and development of an infant and a child. Ten of PWP's groundwater wells have been detected with perchlorate. Water from five of these wells is blended with MWD water resulting in a blend that is below the perchlorate MCL of 6 parts per billion (ppb). Water from four other wells is treated at the MHTS. Once treated, the resulting perchlorate concentration is below the detection limit. One well is offline due to perchlorate contamination.

Chromium (VI)

Chromium (VI) is substance that is found naturally in both local well water and in imported surface water, and is also an industrially produced chemical. While some locales have received much attention over the years for the presence of chromium (VI) that is the result of industrial discharges, all of the chromium (VI) found in the Pasadena area is naturally occurring. The principal health concern with chromium (VI) is that it might cause cancer when consumed in drinking water. Currently, there is no legal health standard for chromium (VI) in drinking water but the CDPH will be publishing a draft MCL.

Lead and Copper

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials associated with service lines and home plumbing. PWP 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 (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Fluoride

MWD water, which supplies about 56 percent of PWP's drinking water, is fluoridated to a level of 0.6 to 1.1 ppm. Before drinking water is delivered to your home or business tap, MWD water is blended with PWP's groundwater. PWP's groundwater has naturally occurring fluoride levels of 0.4 to 1.5 ppm. The fluoride concentration of the blended water ranged from 0.4 to 1.5 ppm and had an average of 0.9 ppm in the community drinking water. 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 www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx.

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 in the Colorado River and Northern California Rivers.

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 hot water heaters, thus reducing its effective lifetime. PWP's water hardness ranged from 132 to 340 ppm or 7.7 to 19.8 grains per gallon (gpg) in 2012. The average is 243 ppm or 14.2 gpg. Though hardness causes aesthetics disadvantages, our bodies require calcium and magnesium and therefore there is no known health effect that is caused by hard water.

“There are more than 200 people who expertly plan and care for the city’s essential water services on a daily basis.”



Preventing Pollution

Protecting our water resources is a vital part of providing high-quality drinking water. It is a responsibility shared by all of us. Proper disposal of hazardous materials prevents pollution of our streams, underground water supplies, and oceans. Motor oil, anti-freeze, pesticides, paint, medicines, etc. should not be poured down the drain or flushed down the toilet. Our local sewage treatment plants, which are not designed to treat these types of chemicals, will pass them on to our waterways and ocean. Keeping our local recreation areas free of litter and pollution also helps keep our water supply clean.

Flushing

Flushing of fire hydrants within Pasadena occurs regularly for several reasons. The Pasadena Fire Department requires flow tests to make sure every hydrant is ready in case of emergency and to ensure adequate pressure in building sprinkler systems; and the CDPH requires water distribution system flushing when nitrite levels exceed 25 ppb or when water samples test positive for coliform bacteria. Flushing is also used to release stagnant water from dead-end locations in the distribution system, which prevents deterioration of water quality. With the emphasis on water conservation that the entire community is embracing, PWP’s water quality team and the Fire Department have reviewed the flushing program and streamlined flushing activities. Despite this, some flushing still has to occur. Water trucks provided by Pasadena’s Public Works Department are capturing flushed water whenever possible. If you have questions about the program, send an e-mail to wpd_answerline@cityofpasadena.net.

Pasadena Water... The Essential Ingredient

There are more than 200 people who expertly plan and care for the city’s essential water services on a daily basis. Here are just a few of the people committed to ensuring that your water is reliable and safe.

The Engineering Section



PWP Engineer Rouminana Voutchkova spends her busy days approving studies, designs and environmental documents, and securing state and federal grants. She also coordinates with inspectors, contractors, design engineers, other city departments, and state and federal government officials to make sure PWP’s water supply projects meet the highest

standards. Her mission is to help PWP meet its growing demand and cut its reliance on imported water by maximizing the existing local water supplies and developing local resources.

The Production Section

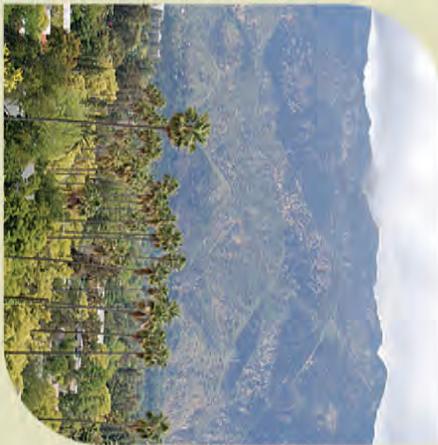


PWP Water System Crew Supervisor Doug Ross has had his eyes and hands on every corner of the water system. His daily routines include flushing the water mains, collecting water samples, or repairing faulty booster pumps. He regularly inspects the facilities within the city and monitors PWP’s computerized control system, SCADA. He is a certified water treatment and distribution operator.



150 S. Los Robles Ave., Suite 200
Pasadena, CA 91101

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Important Information Inside!

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 시용하십시오.

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

Mahalaga ang impormasyon na nilalaman nito.
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

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 इसके किसी से सक्त अनुवाद कराएं ।

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pudgnr qrh qdhuqfgrnuq, fcurqquidhr huw furuugdr nhdhqr' uhdh' hcuu
nrq qhhuuquduw qdhuqguwqfhrq.

Water Quality Questions

David E. Kimbrough, Ph.D. (English)
(626) 744-7315
Tony Estrada (Español)
(626) 744-3838

Report Water Waste
(626) 744-8888
www.PasadenaSavesWater.com

Rebates and Conservation Tips
(626) 744-6970
www.PasadenaSavesWater.com

**Metropolitan Water District
of Southern California (MWD)**
(213) 217-6000
www.mwdh2o.com

**California Department of Public Health
Division of Drinking Water and
Environmental Management**
(818) 551-2004
www.cdph.ca.gov/DDWEM

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater

Hazardous Waste Disposal & Recycling
(888) CLEAN-1A
www.888Clean1A.com

Pasadena Water & Power welcomes your comments, questions, and participation. Comments from the public are also welcomed at weekly Pasadena City Council meetings, held every Monday at 6:30 pm at City Hall, 100 North Garfield Avenue.

This report is available for electronic viewing at www.PWPweb.com/CCR2012.

Previous years reports and additional information about water quality are available at www.PWPweb.com/WaterQuality.

If you would like a copy of this report mailed to your home, please call (626) 744-4409.