



Gateway
to the
San Gabriel Valley

PRE-SORTED
STANDARD MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
ALHAMBRA, CA
PERMIT # 124

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.



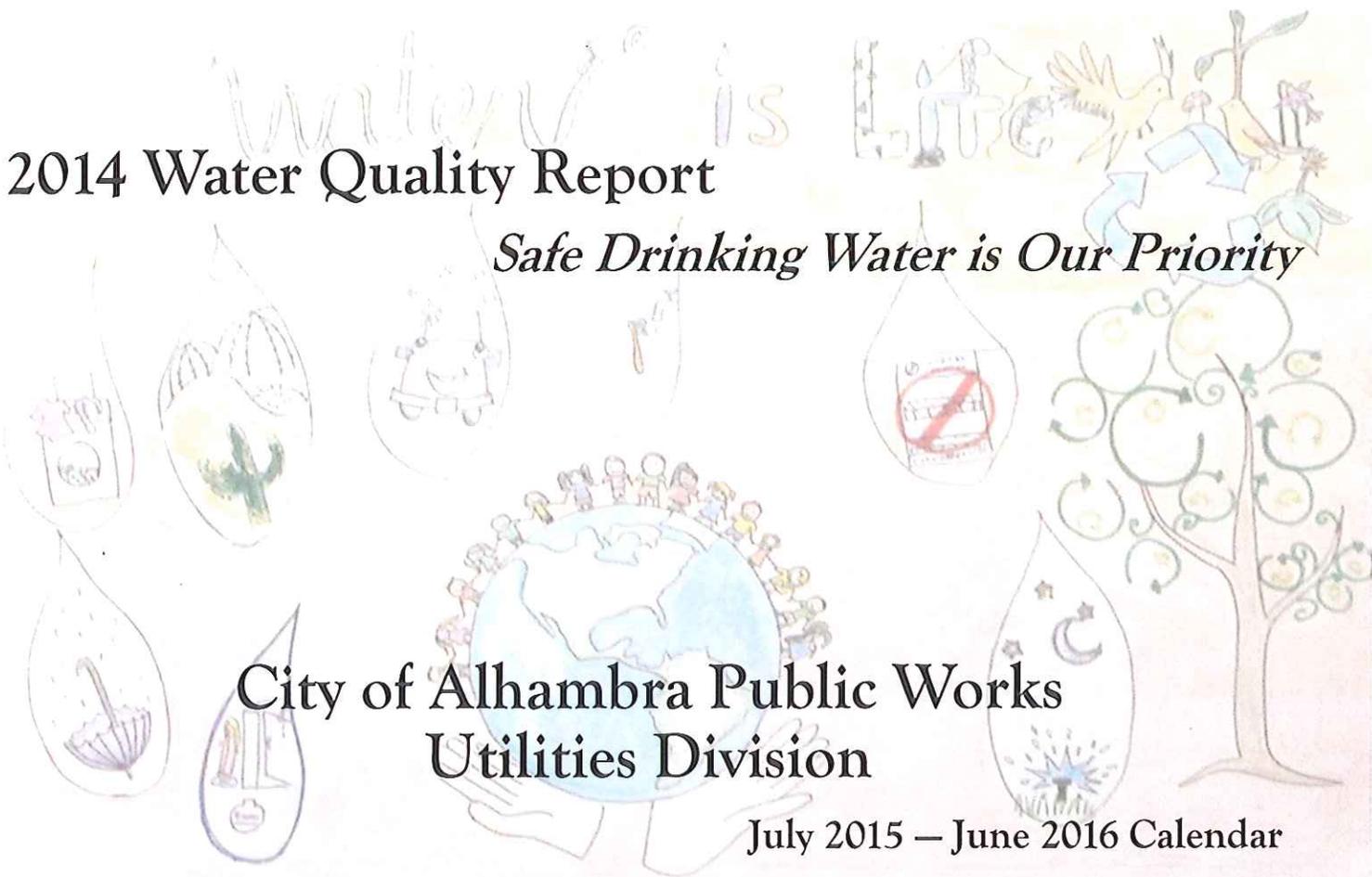
2014 Water Quality Report

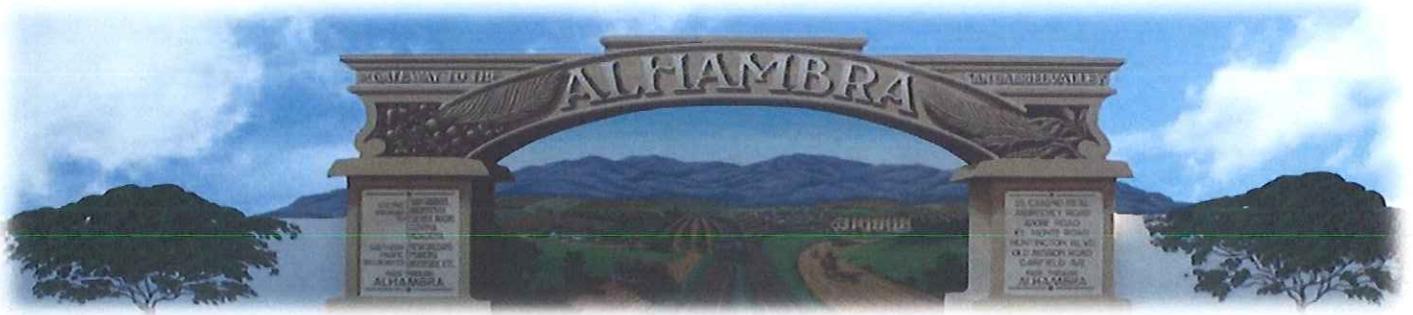
Safe Drinking Water is Our Priority

City of Alhambra Public Works
Utilities Division

July 2015 – June 2016 Calendar

Drawing by Calista Lee





A Message from the Alhambra Utilities Department

At the City of Alhambra, safe drinking water is our top priority. In the City of Alhambra, we have a team of professionals who work around the clock to make sure our tap water meets or exceeds all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) standards.

This report is prepared to provide our customers with a snapshot of local drinking water quality during the year 2014. 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 2014. 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 Division Customer Service Center, and on the City website at www.cityofalhambra.org.

July 2015

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3 City Hall Closed	4
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Drawing by Sophie Wong

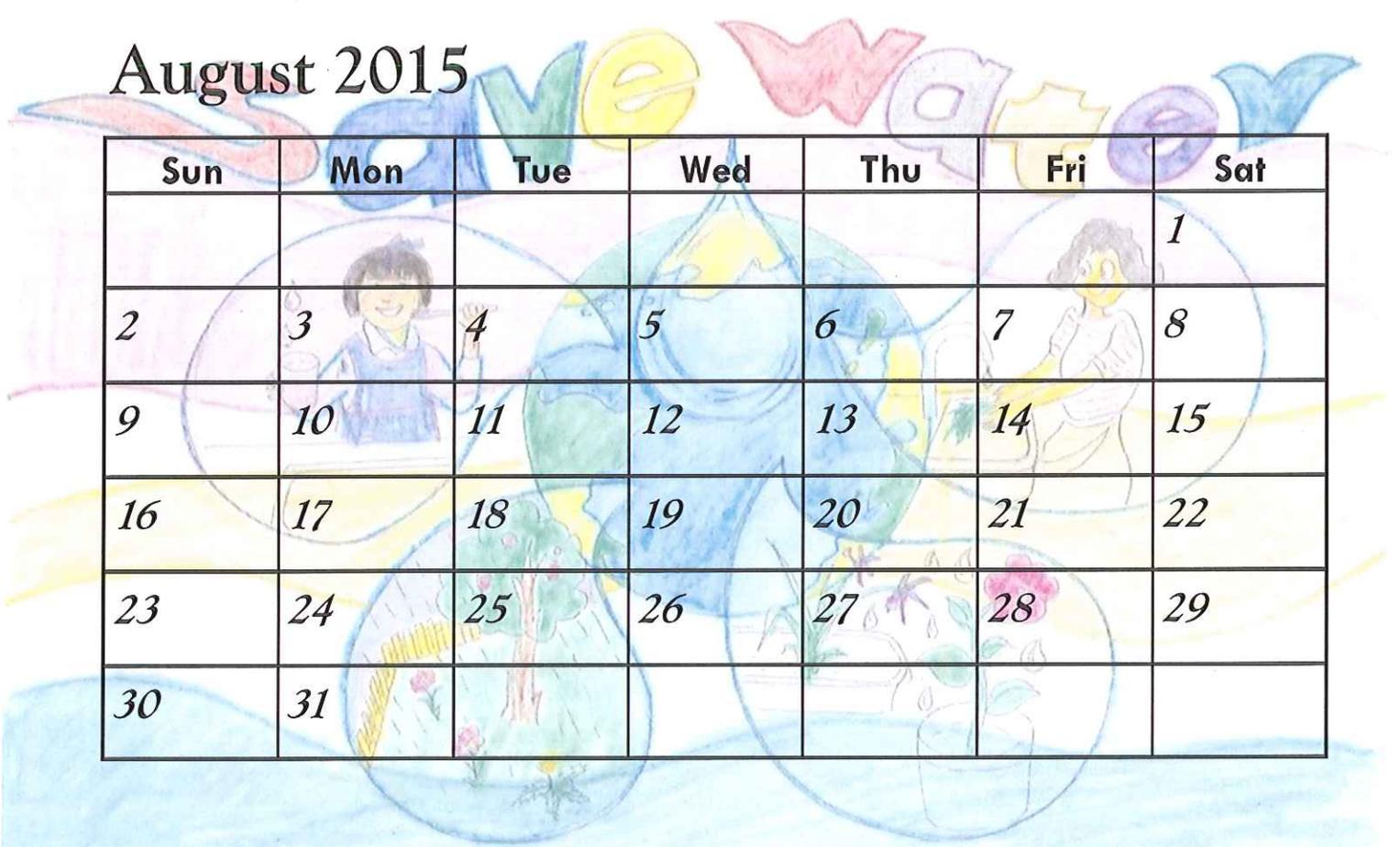
Alhambra Water Supply Information

The City of Alhambra maintains approximately 18,177 service connections and provides approximately 84,679 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 for the year of 2014 was 100% Colorado River source water. 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 Division 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.

August 2015



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Drinking Water Regulations

The 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 SWRCB-DDW. Drinking water standards establish limits for substances that may affect health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

Water Quality Sampling

During the year 2014, the City of Alhambra collected more than 5000 individual samples for testing at the wells and throughout the distribution system. These samples included those required by the SWRCB-DDW 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.

Special Health Information

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) or by accessing the web site <http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm>

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).

September 2015

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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6	7 City Hall Closed	8	9	10	11	12
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...more green
...less water!

Drawing by Roland Avila

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.

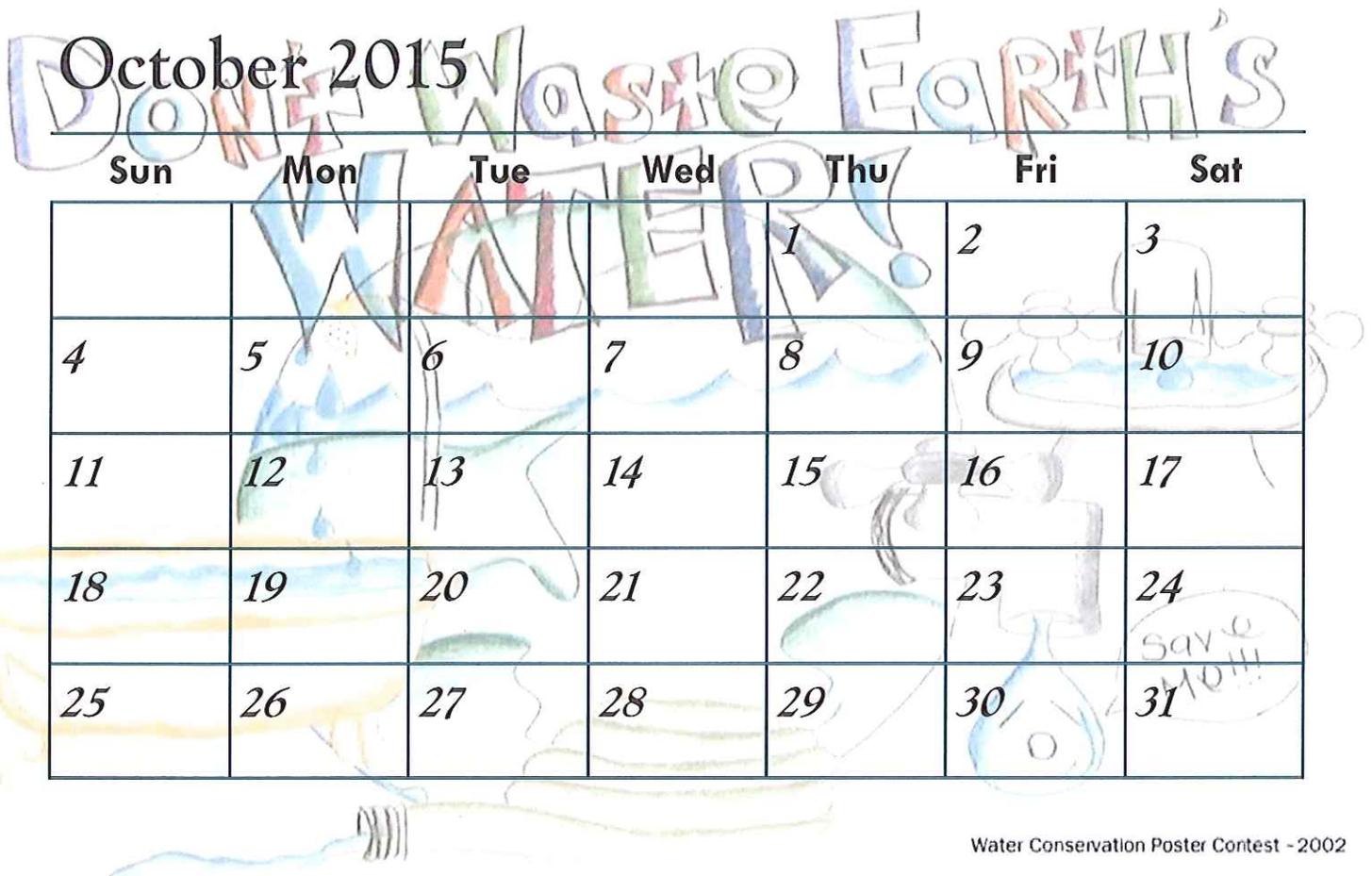
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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 SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB 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 SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water standards established by USEPA and SWRCB 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.

November 2015

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11 City Hall Closed	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26 City Hall Closed	27 City Hall Closed	28
29	30					

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 6.1 ppb to 55 ppb, its running average for TTHMs in 2014 was 41 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>.

December 2015 WATER AWARENESS

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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20	21	22	23	24 City Hall Closed	25 City Hall Closed	26
27	28	29	30	31 City Hall Closed at 12:00 pm		

Drawing by Cindy Renteria

Q. Who is responsible for what pipes?

A. Your drinking water supply is the responsibility of many agencies that oversee its quality along the way 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 Division cannot protect the quality of your water any longer. The reason is that the Utilities Division 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?

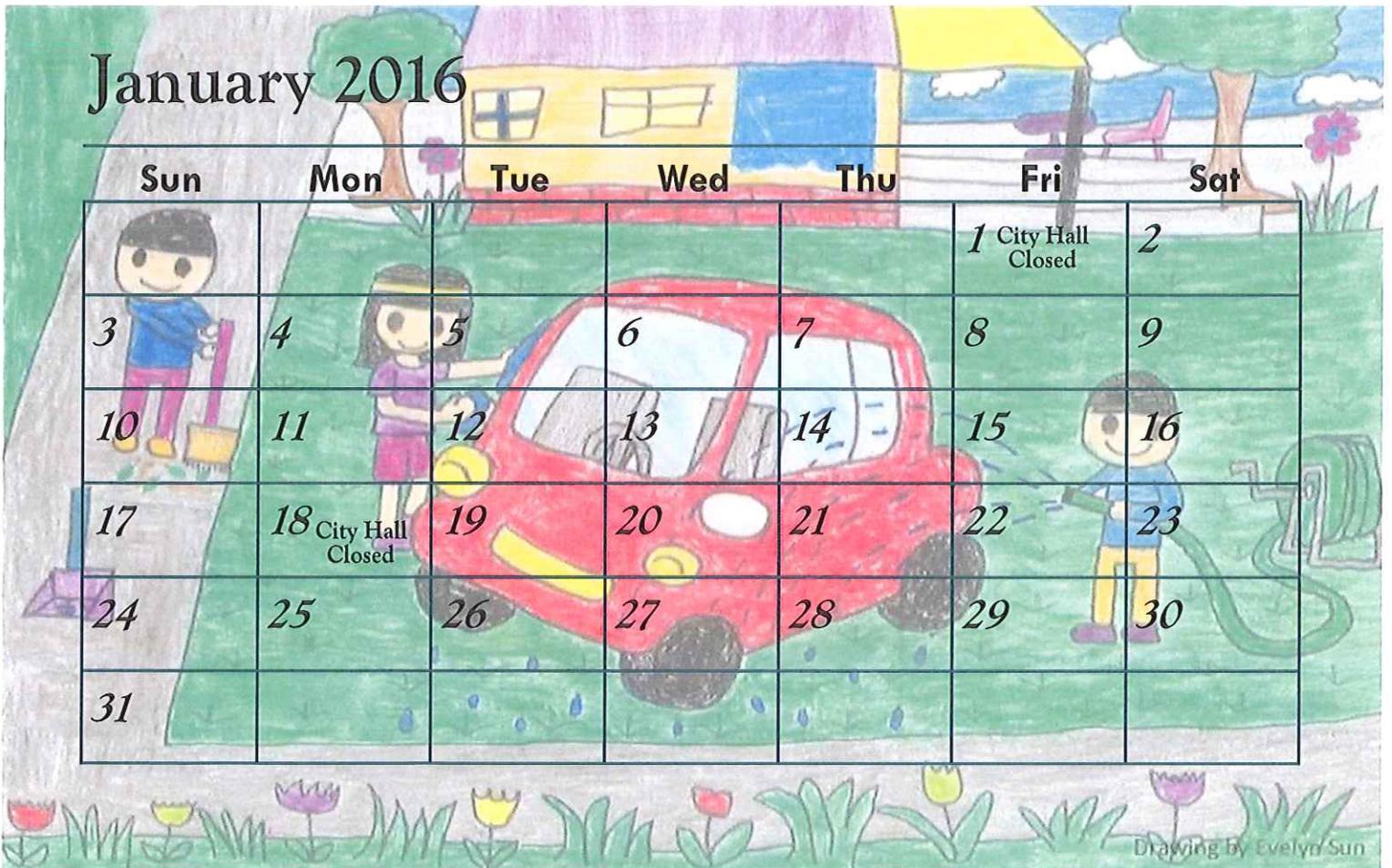
A. The State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water requires that a public water system provide at least 20 pounds of pressure per square inch. The City's water system pressure ranges from 35 psi to 100 psi depending on the location.

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)



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.

65% of all energy used in California is expended to pump and treat water.

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

February 2016

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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14	15 City Hall Closed	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23 Super Fuel for plants	24	25	26	27
28	29					

Fats Oils and Grease (FOG)

Fats, Oil, and Grease (FOG) poured down kitchen drains builds up inside sewer pipes and restricts the sewer flow causing untreated wastewater to back up into houses. Proper disposal of FOG will avoid sewer plumbing emergencies.

- Cool down your cooking oil, grease, and fat and pour them into a sealable can container and place in the trash.
- Never pour your cooking oil, grease, and fats down the drain.
- Scrape food scraps into the trash, not the drain.
- Wipe out pots and pans with a paper towel before doing dishes. You will use less soap and decrease clogs.

What Kind of Problems does FOG Cause?

Over time FOG can build up, block entire pipes, and lead to serious problems:

- Sewage can overflow into homes, yards, and streets,.
- The clogs caused by FOG can cause sewer system overflows, which can be a serious health hazard.
- Expensive professional cleanup, may be required. Which is the responsibility of the homeowner.

March 2016

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Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

Where does the Storm Drain go?

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 and trees to help maintain moisture. Avoid over use of fertilizers and never fertilize just before it rains.

Reporting

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

April 2016

WE SEA ANIMALS
NEED WATER



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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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.cityofalhabra.org. We welcome your participation in these meetings.

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

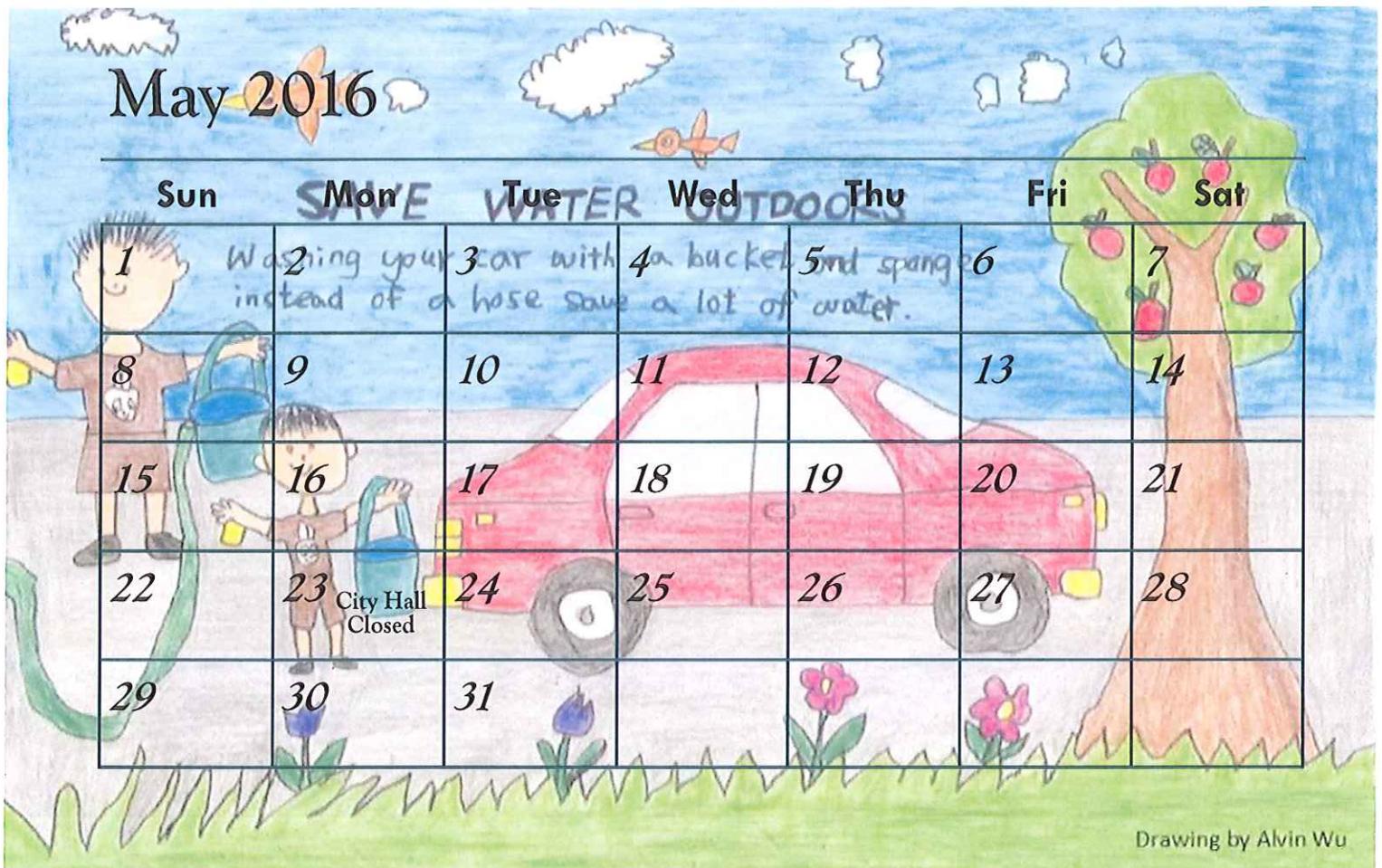
(English & Spanish)
Lou Vargas
(626) 570 - 3259

Stormwater Pollution Questions

David Dolphin
(626) 300-1571

LA County Household Hazardous

Waste Round Up
(800) 238 - 0172



CITY OF ALHAMBRA DEPARTMENTS

Administrative Services	626-570-5090
Development Services	626-570-5034
Finance Department	626-570-5018
Fire Department	626-570-5190
Library Services	626-570-5008
Management Services	626-570-5010
Code Enforcement	626-570-3230
Parks & Recreation	626-570-5044
Senior Services	626-570-5056
Personnel Department	626-570-5095
Police Department	626-570-5168
Public Works Department	626-570-5067
Utilities Division	626-570-5061

CITY FACILITIES HOURS

City Hall	8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Utilities Customer Center	8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Civic Center Library	
Monday	11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Tuesday	10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Wednesday	10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Thursday	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Friday	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday	1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Fire & Police	24 hours 7 days per week.

Save Water, Start Little
 June 2016
 by little

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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SERIOUS DROUGHT REQUIRES WATER USE REDUCTION

BY ALL RESIDENTS AND EMPLOYERS!

What You Should Know About New Water Use Restrictions in Alhambra!

Alhambra is located in an semi-arid region of California. Currently we are experiencing a drought due to lower than average annual precipitation in recent years, resulting in low reservoir levels, snow pack and groundwater levels.

The State Water Resources Control Board approved a mandate requiring water agencies to adopt mandatory water conservation rules.

The City of Alhambra's City Council has adopted a Resolution that establishes mandatory water conservation rules. The Resolution, effective as of August 1, 2014, adopted Chapter 15.25.9 of the Alhambra Municipal Code titled "Water Shortage Plan II; Mandatory Conservation" and Chapter 15.25.110 to create penalties for violation of those mandatory conservation measures.

Customers who notice situations where water is being wasted on private or City-owned property are urged to call the Utilities Division at 626-570-5061, or email waterwatcher@cityofalhambra.org.

All water customers in the City of Alhambra are asked to comply with the following mandatory rules described in the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan:

Water Customers shall not:

- Use or allow the use of water from the City to hose or wash sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas or other paved surfaces unless the purpose is for health and safety.
- Use or allow the use of water from the City to fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes, and similar structures unless such structure is equipped with a water recycling system.
- Serve drinking water from the City (bottled water not included), unless at the express request of a customer in all restaurant, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, or other public places where food is sold, served or offered for sale.
- Allow water from the City to leak from any facility on their premises or on premises under their control or fail to effect a timely repair of any such leak.
- Allow water from the City to run off any landscaped areas into adjoining streets, sidewalks, parking lots or alleys due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.
- Use a hose to wash cars, boats, trailers, buses or other vehicles, or to wash building exteriors or other hard-surfaced areas without an operating shut-off valve.
- Use or allow the use of water from the City for landscape watering more often than once every three days.
- Use or allow the use of water for landscape watering between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
- Use or allow the use of water from the City to refill a swimming pool, spa or hot tub emptied after the commencement of a water shortage period.

Distribution System Monitoring

Primary Standards (Distribution System)	California State PHG	Action Level	Tap Water Monitoring for Lead & Copper		Typical Source of Contaminants
			90th Percentile Result	Results Exceeding AL	
Lead (J)	0.2 ppb	AL = 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) (J)	0.3 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	0.25 ppm (K)	0 samples (K)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Secondary Standards (Distribution System)	State PHG or (MCLG)	California State MCL	Distribution System Corrosion Control		Typical Source of Contaminants
			Range	Average	
Iron	N/A	300 ppb	ND (<100 ppb)	ND	Corrosion; leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Phosphate, Ortho (as PO ₄)	N/A	N/A	ND - 1,100 ppb	490 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 2014.
- (E) These results are the range of the individual sample results in 2014 and the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) of the four quarters of 2014, 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) Hexavalent Chromium (or Chromium VI) is now a Primary Standard contaminant with a State Public Health Goal (PHG) and a State Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). All of the results reported in the 2014 CCR were sampled in 2014.
- (G) Since 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 State Water Resources Control Board regulations. The MWD sampling for naturally-occurring fluoride was done before the fluoridation treatment began. The fluoride in Alhambra groundwater is all naturally occurring.
- (H) The Langelier Index is a measure of water corrosivity. A positive index number is non-corrosive and a negative index number is corrosive. Alhambra water and MWD water were both non-corrosive in 2014.
- (I) Unregulated contaminants are monitored as required by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, under the Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). Boron is reported, because it was detected by the MWD in 2014, but is reported as NR (Not Required) in Alhambra water, because the latest required monitoring in Alhambra was done more than 5 years ago in 2001, 2002 & 2003. The other six Unregulated Contaminants reported in the 2014 report were detected during monitoring required by the UCMR3 in 2014.
- (J) The most recent monitoring of tap water for Lead and Copper in the Alhambra water distribution system (required once every three years), was completed in June, 2012. 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 2015.
- (K) The Copper and Lead Action Levels are exceeded if more than 10% of the samples exceed the MCLs. Therefore, the '90th Percentile' level and the number of samples exceeding the Action Level are reported in this table, instead of a range and arithmetic average.

City of Alhambra 2014 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 Wells		Surface Water MWD - Weymouth Plant		Typical Source of Contaminants
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Clarity							
Turbidity (Surface Water) (A) (B)	N/A	0.3 NTU/95%	N/A	N/A	0.03 NTU (C)	100% (C)	Soil runoff.
Coliform Bacteria							
Total Coliform Bacteria	(0%)	5.0% positive	0%	0%	0.0 - 0.3%	0.1%	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 - 0.91 ppb	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (E)	N/A	80 ppb	6.1 - 55 ppb	41 ppb	25 - 42 ppb	47 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Halooetic Acids (HAA5) (E)	N/A	60 ppb	3.5 - 25 ppb	16 ppb	8.3 - 18 ppb	16 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine Residual	[4 ppm]	[4.0 ppm]	0.02 - 2.70 ppm	1.45 ppm	1.3 - 2.9 ppm	2.3 ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (B)	600 ppb	1000 ppb	ND	ND	70 - 230 ppb	136 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Barium	2 ppb	1 ppb	ND	ND	0.112 ppm	0.112 ppm	Oil and metal refinery discharge; natural deposits erosion.
Chromium VI (F)	0.02 ppm	10 ppb	ND - 6.6 ppm	4 ppb	ND	ND	Electroplating, tanning, preservative, chemical, refractory and textile processing facility discharges; natural deposits erosion.
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (G)	1 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.39 - 0.85 ppm	0.59 ppm	0.1 - 0.4 ppm	0.2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Fluoride (treatment related) (G)	1 ppm	2.0 ppm	N/A	N/A	0.6 - 1.0 ppm	0.8 ppm	Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (as NO3)	45 ppm	45 ppm	2.4 - 32 ppm	20 ppm	ND	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 - 4 pCi/L	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Activity	(0 pCi/L)	50 pCi/L	NR	NR	4 - 6 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	0.43 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	ND - 5.7 pCi/L	2.4 pCi/L	2 - 3 pCi/L	3 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 - 2.5 pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	(0 pCi/L)	5 pCi/L	ND - 2.5 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 - 1.80 NTU	0.26 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	17 - 55 ppm	33 ppm	86 - 92 ppm	89 ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate	N/A	500 ppm	20 - 79 ppm	43 ppm	227 - 238 ppm	233 ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance	N/A	1600 µS/cm	360 - 780 µS/cm	557 µS/cm	964 - 1010 µS/cm	987 µS/cm	Substances that form ions, when in water.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N/A	1000 ppm	210 - 480 ppm	358 ppm	604 - 641 ppm	623 ppm	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits.
Corrosively (Langelier Index, at the source temperature) (H)	N/A	Non-corrosive	-0.109 to +0.496	+0.114	+0.55 to +0.63	+0.59	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon & oxygen in water, affected by temperature & other factors.
Unregulated Contaminants No MCL or MRDL, but State or Federal monitoring is required. (I)							ABBREVIATIONS (Terms & Units):
Boron	NL= 1 ppm	N/A	NR	NR	0.11 ppm	0.11 ppm	AL = Action Level. Specified treatment must begin for this particular contaminant, if detected at or above this level.
Chlorodifluoromethane	N/A	N/A	ND - 0.61 ppb	0.09 ppb	NR	NR	MWD = Metropolitan Water District.
Chlorate	NL= 800 ppb	N/A	ND - 300 ppb	150 ppb	102 ppb	102 ppb	N/A = Not Applicable, in this instance.
1,4-Dioxane	NL= 1 ppb	N/A	ND - 0.14 ppb	ND	NR	NR	ND = Not Detected - Not found at or above the State Detection Limit for Reporting
Molybdenum	N/A	N/A	2.5 - 9.2 ppb	6 ppb	NR	NR	(DLR) of this contaminant.
Strontium	N/A	N/A	230 - 1100 ppb	480 ppb	ND	ND	NL = Notification Level. This is an advisory level. If the contaminant is detected at this level, then certain requirements and recommendations apply.
Vanadium	NL= 50 ppb	N/A	2.2 - 9.8 ppb	5 ppb	ND	ND	NR = Not Required (no laboratory testing is required).
Water Characteristics No MCL or MRDL, but State or Federal monitoring is required.							µS/cm = micromhos per centimeter.
Calcium	N/A	N/A	27.6 - 81.0 ppm	54 ppm	74 ppm	74 ppm	CFU/ml = Colony Forming Units per milliliter.
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	7.12 - 23.3 ppm	16 ppm	25 - 26 ppm	25 ppm	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
pH	N/A	N/A	7.29 - 7.84	7.55	8.1	8.1	pCi/L = Pico Curies per Liter.
Potassium	N/A	N/A	1.1 - 2.7 ppm	2.0 ppm	4.4 - 4.7 ppm	4.6 ppm	ppm = Parts per million (Milligrams per Liter).
Sodium	N/A	N/A	30 - 39 ppm	30 ppm	89 - 96 ppm	93 ppm	ppb = Parts per billion (Micrograms per Liter).
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	140 - 210 ppm	174 ppm	127 - 128 ppm	128 ppm	TT = Treatment Technique. A required process intended to
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	N/A	98- 300 ppm	200 ppm	284 - 294 ppm	289 ppm	to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT	N/A	N/A	2.4 - 2.7 ppm	2.5 ppm	

Appendix D: Certification Form

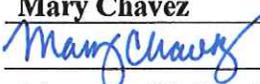
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: City of Alhambra

Water System Number: 1910001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on May 21, 2015 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Mary Chavez
Signature: 
Title: Director of Public Works
Phone Number: (626) 570-5067 Date: June 22, 2015

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.cityofalhambra.org
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

ATTACHMENT

Copies of City of Alhambra 2014 CCR are available at the following public places:

- a) Joslyn Adult Center
- b) City of Alhambra Library
- c) City Hall
- d) Utilities Dept., Customer Service Center