



Gateway
to the
San Gabriel Valley

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 번역안을 사용하십시오.

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

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2016 Water Quality Report

Safe Drinking Water is Our Priority

City of Alhambra Public Works
Utilities Division



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 (State Water Board) standards.

This report is prepared to provide our customers with a snapshot of local drinking water quality during the year 2016. 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 2016. For more information or questions about this report, please feel free to contact Stacey Roberts, Environmental Compliance Specialist, by writing to the 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 2017

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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2	3	4 City Hall Closed	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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30	31					

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

Human Resources 626-570-5095

Police Department 626-570-5168

Public Works Department 626-570-5067

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.

AUGUST 2017

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.cityofalhambra.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

Water Service Emergencies:

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

LA County Household Hazardous Waste Round Up.
(800) 238 – 0172

Water Quality Questions:

Stacey Roberts (626) 570 – 3259

Stormwater Pollution Questions:

David Dolphin (626) 300-1571
Latoya Cyrus (626) 570 – 5036

Illegal Dumping to Storm Drains:

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

SEPTEMBER 2017

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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3	4 City Hall Closed	5	6	7	8	9
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Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

Where do the Storm Drains go?

Unlike indoor plumbing, the drains outside underneath the sidewalk (storm drains) carry 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 collection 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 date and 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 overusing 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.

OCTOBER 2017

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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 washing. You will use less soap and decrease clogs.

What Kind of Problems does FOG Cause?

Over time FOG can build up, completely block pipes, and lead to serious problems as listed below:

- Sewage overflow into homes, yards, and streets.
- The clogs caused by FOG can cause sewer system overflows, which can be a serious health hazard.
- Costly professional cleanup may be required at the homeowner or property owner's expense.

NOVEMBER 2017

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19	20	21	22	23 City Hall Closed	24 City Hall Closed	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Water Quality Standards

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water standards established by USEPA and State Water Board 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.

DECEMBER 2017

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24	25 City Hall Closed	26	27	28	29	30
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City of Alhambra 2016 Water Quality Analysis Results

Source Water Monitoring

Primary Standards: Regulated, Health-Related Standards (units)	State PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	California State MCL or [MRDL]	Groundwater City of Alhambra Wells		Surface Water MWD - Weymouth		Typical Source of Contaminants
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Clarity (Filter Effluent Turbidity) {A}							
Highest single measurement of the treated surface water (NTU)	N/A	TT= 1.0	N/A	N/A	Highest	0.03	Soil runoff
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	N/A	TT = 95	N/A	N/A	% ≤ 0.3	100%	Soil runoff.
Volatile Organic Constituents							
Trichloroethylene [TCE], (ppb)	1.7	5	ND - 0.78	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Inorganic Constituents							
Aluminum, (ppb) {B}	600	1000	ND	ND	77 - 220	159	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Barium, (ppm)	2	1	ND	ND	0.144	0.144	Oil and metal refinery discharge; natural deposits erosion.
Chromium VI, (ppb)	0.02	10	3.2 - 6.4	4.8	ND	ND	Electroplating, tanning, preservative, chemical, refractory and textile processing facility discharges; natural deposits erosion.
Fluoride, (ppm)	1	2	0.16 - 0.66	0.5	0.6 - 1.0	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate [as Nitrogen-N], (ppm)	10	10	1.8 - 7.3	4.9	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Constituents							
Gross Alpha Activity, (pCi/L)	0	15	ND - 7.4	ND	ND - 4	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Activity, (pCi/L) {C}	0	50	NR	NR	4 - 6	5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium, (pCi/L)	0.43	20	ND - 6.7	3.3	2 - 3	3	Erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Standards: Regulated, Aesthetic [Non Health-Related] Standards (units)							
Aluminum, (ppb) {B}	N/A	200	ND	ND	77 - 220	159	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Turbidity [Groundwater], (NTU)	N/A	5	ND - 1.8	0.26	N/A	N/A	Solution of finely divided subsurface clay and silt.
Odor-Threshold Odor Number (TON)	N/A	3	1	1	2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Chloride, (ppm)	N/A	500	17 - 58	37	103	103	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate, (ppm)	N/A	500	25 - 79	48	256 - 259	258	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance, (µS/cm)	N/A	1600	380 - 800	578	1020 - 1050	1035	Substances that form ions, when in water.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS], (ppm)	N/A	1000	210 - 480	350	650 - 659	655	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits.
Corrosivity (Langelier Index) {D}	N/A	Non-corrosive	-0.48 - 0.50	0.10	0.54 - 0.60	0.57	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon & oxygen in water, affected by temperature &
Unregulated Constituents: No MCL or MRDL, but State or Federal monitoring is required. (units) {E}							ABBREVIATIONS (Terms & Units):
Boron, (ppm)	NL= 1	N/A	NR	NR	150	150	
Chlorodifluoromethane, (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND - 0.61	0.09	NR	NR	AL = Action Level. Specified treatment must begin for this particular contaminant, if detected at or above this level.
Chlorate, (ppb)	NL= 800	N/A	ND - 300	140	60	60	MWD = Metropolitan Water District.
1,4-Dioxane, (ppb)	NL= 1	N/A	ND - 0.14	ND	NR	NR	N/A = Not Applicable, in this instance.
Molybdenum, (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.5 - 9.2	5	NR	NR	ND = Not Detected - Not found at or above the State
Strontium, (ppb)	N/A	N/A	230 - 1100	610	ND	ND	Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR) of this contaminant.
Vanadium, (ppb)	NL= 50	N/A	ND - 9.8	5	ND	ND	NL = Notification Level. This is an advisory level. If the contaminant is detected at this level, then certain requirements and recommendations apply.
Water Characteristics: No MCL or MRDL, but State or Federal monitoring is required. (units)							NR = Not Required (no laboratory testing is required).
Calcium, (ppm)	N/A	N/A	27 - 81	54	75 - 79	77	
Magnesium, (ppm)	N/A	N/A	7 - 23	16	25 - 27	26	µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter.
pH, (Units)	N/A	N/A	7.0 - 7.8	7.5	8.1	8.1	NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
Potassium, (ppm)	N/A	N/A	1.1 - 2.8	2.1	5.0 - 5.1	5.1	pCi/L = Pico Curies per Liter.
Sodium, (ppm)	N/A	N/A	31 - 50	36	104 - 106	105	ppm = Parts per million (Milligrams per Liter).
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO3], (ppm)	N/A	N/A	140 - 260	179	113 - 124	118	ppb = Parts per billion (Micrograms per Liter).
Total Hardness [as CaCO3], (ppm)	N/A	N/A	97- 300	201	293 - 306	300	TT = Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Total Organic Carbon [TOC], (ppm)	N/A	TT	N/A	N/A	1.7 - 2.8	2.5	

Distribution System Monitoring					
Primary Standards: Regulated, Health-Related Standards (units)	State PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	California State MCL or [MRDL]	Range	Average	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfection By-Products and Disinfection Residuals					
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM], ppb {F}	N/A	80	16-53	37	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5], (ppb) {F}	N/A	60	ND - 20	11	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine Residual, (ppm)	[4]	[4.0]	ND - 2.7	1.3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Microbiological Constituents					
State Total Coliform Bacteria ≥ 40 samples/month (Present/Absent)	(0%)	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	0% - 1%	0%	Naturally present in the environment.
Lead and Copper	California State PHG	Action Level	Tap Water Monitoring for Lead & Copper		Typical Source of Contaminants
			90th Percentile	Results Exceeding	
Lead, (ppb) {G}	0	15	ND	0 of the 30 samples collected exceeded the action level.	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper, (ppm) {G}	0	1	0	0 of the 30 samples collected exceeded the action level.	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Secondary Standards: Regulated, Aesthetic [Non Health-Related] Standards (units)	State PHG or (MCLG)	California State MCL	Distribution System Corrosion Control		Typical Source of Contaminants
			Range	Average	
Iron, (ppb)	N/A	300	ND - 540	ND	Corrosion; leaching from natural deposits; industrial
Phosphate, Ortho [as PO ₄], (ppb)	N/A	N/A	160 - 2100	660	Corrosion Control; leaching of natural deposits;

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)

Footnotes.

- {A} Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of surface water filtration. 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 for any single measurement. High turbidity levels can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- {B} Aluminum has both Primary (health-related) and Secondary (aesthetic) Standards.
- {C} The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- {D} The Langelier Index is a measure of how corrosive a water is. A positive index number is considered non-corrosive and a negative index number is considered corrosive. Alhambra water and MWD water were both non-corrosive in 2016.
- {E} Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring helps the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Boron is reported because it was detected by the MWD in 2016. It is reported as NR (Not Required) in Alhambra water because the latest required monitoring in Alhambra was completed more than 5 years ago, in 2003. The other six Unregulated Contaminants reported in the 2016 report were detected during monitoring required by the UCMR3 in 2014 and 2015.
- {F} These results are the range of the individual sample results in 2016, and the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) of the four quarters of 2016. The City of Alhambra is in compliance with the current State MCLs for TTHM and HAA5.
- {G} 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, 2015. This monitoring consists of laboratory analysis of tap water samples from 30 multiple family and single family residential sampling sites. None of the samples collected exceeded the Action Level for Lead or Copper. The next round of Lead and Copper monitoring is scheduled for 2018.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 10 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.

Lead

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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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/lead>.

JANUARY 2018

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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 applications, 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 State Water Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

FEBRUARY 2018

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19 City Hall Closed	20	21	22	23	24
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Water Conservation...Remains a Way of Life!

Water conservation remains the most responsible way to reduce our demand for water. Information about current mandatory water use restrictions can be found on the last page of this calendar.

Using less water also puts less pressure on our sewage treatment facilities, and uses less energy for water heating. About 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.

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 or www.epa.gov/watersense.

MARCH 2018

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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 by 17.1 mg/L, and the result will be in grains per gallon.

Q. What is my water pressure?

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

Q. My water seems cloudy when it first comes out of the tap. Why?

A. Sometimes air is trapped in water, and can make the water appear cloudy when it first comes out of the tap. You can tell if it's air by letting the water sit for a few minutes after collecting some from the tap. Air will come out of the water as a gas, leaving the water clear. The presence of air in the water is not unusual, and is not harmful.

APRIL 2018

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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 State Water Board. Drinking water standards establish limits for substances that may affect health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

Water Quality Sampling

During the year 2016, 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 State Water Board 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://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-standards-and-health-advisory-tables>.

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)**.

MAY 2018

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27	28 City Hall Closed	29	30	31		

Alhambra Water Supply Information

The City of Alhambra maintains approximately 18,244 service connections and provides approximately 83,089 customers with quality drinking water that meets or surpasses all State and Federal drinking water standards. The City's main source of water (70%) comes from nine 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 (30%) 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. In 2016, Weymouth Treatment Plant water was sourced from both the Colorado River and the State Water Project. 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.

Source Water Assessment

The City of Alhambra Utilities Division has conducted Drinking Water Source Assessments for its ground 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 Stacey Roberts, Environmental Compliance Specialist, at (626) 570-3259.

JUNE 2018

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

WATER USE REDUCTION

BY ALL RESIDENTS AND EMPLOYERS!

What You Should Know About On-Going Water Use Restrictions in Alhambra!

On April 7, 2017, California's Governor Brown declared an end to the drought. At the same time, however, he stated, "Conservation must remain a way of life." Permanent, mandatory restrictions regarding the use of water remain in place. Additionally, the State Water Resources Control Board requires water agencies to uphold mandatory water conservation rules, recognizing the need for ongoing protection of one of our most precious resources.

The City of Alhambra remains vigilant regarding the conservation of water. Alhambra is located in a semi-arid region of California, and despite the recent increase in precipitation, the basin from which the City draws its water remains at a historic low level. In light of the Governor's mandates and the current status of the local groundwater basin, the City of Alhambra is maintaining City-wide conservation restrictions at Water Shortage Plan II: Mandatory Conservation, Chapter 15.25.090 of the Alhambra Municipal Code. Please refer to the list below for essential information regarding this Plan.

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.

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 restaurants, 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, 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.