

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

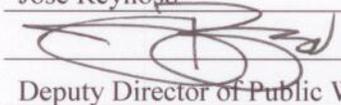
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

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

Water System Name: City of Sierra Madre

Water System Number: 1910148

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (date) 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: Jose Reynoso
Signature: 
Title: Deputy Director of Public Works
Phone Number: (626)355-7135 Date: 7/1/2015

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.cityofsierramadre.com
 - 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-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

7/1/2015

Attachment

City of Sierra Madre

System No. 1910148

1. Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area postal code 91024 on 6/1/2015.
2. Placed on City website. www.cityofsierramadre.com
3. Posted CCR in public places including City Hall, Sierra Madre Public Library

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

City of Sierra Madre Public Library
440 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.
Sierra Madre, CA 91024



City of Sierra Madre 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

INTRODUCTION

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

Our City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month (except holidays) at 6:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers located in City Hall at 232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre, California 91024. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Under current drought conditions the ground water aquifer that has been the city's historical supply has fallen to levels where our wells can no longer meet the needs of the community. In order to meet demand, in October 2013 the City began importing treated surface water from MWD through an agreement with the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District. As the city has transitioned from one water source to another water source there has been a transitional stage where the water clarity has not always met the high expectations of our customers. We have implemented a distribution system flushing program to remove naturally occurring minerals from the distribution system that have been softened during this transition period and appreciate the patience offered during this period of time. We have also consulted with outside experts from MWD and from the private sector and implemented a treatment program to eliminate the water discoloration. Although improvements have been seen, the department is continuing to work towards the eradication of the water discoloration.

During calendar year 2014, the water supply for the City of Sierra Madre came from three sources: (1) groundwater from wells in the East Raymond Basin, (2) natural spring tunnel located in our foothills, and (3) treated surface water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). All water is treated with chlorine disinfection or chloramines disinfection before it is delivered to your home.

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

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

establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL?

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

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water generally include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

- Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
 - Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
 - Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

ARE THERE ANY PRECAUTIONS THE PUBLIC SHOULD CONSIDER?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD IN TAP WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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 Sierra Madre 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/lead/index.cfm>.

FLUORIDE VARIANCE

The City of Sierra Madre has been granted a Fluoride Variance from DDW. The City of Sierra Madre first requested the variance in 1994. On June 6, 1995, DDW conducted a public hearing in the City of Sierra Madre to determine if there was substantial public opposition to the City receiving a variance from the California

drinking water standard for fluoride. DDW found that there is not substantial community opposition to the City receiving the variance from the California drinking water standard for fluoride.

In the meantime, DDW has raised the MCL for fluoride to 2 ppm with a PHG of 1 ppm. In 2014, the City on an average did not exceed the PHG of 1 ppm and the MCL of 2 ppm in water delivered to our customers. It should be noted that, due to the fluoride concentration of our water, additional fluoride products are not necessary for children.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Sierra Madre was completed in November 2002. The purpose of the drinking water source assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of the drinking water sources which could pose a threat to the water quality. The assessment concluded that City of Sierra Madre's groundwater wells generally are not vulnerable to contamination. However, wells are located within the proximity of gasoline stations, chemical and petroleum storage facilities, automobile repair shops, and areas of fertilizer/pesticide applications, which are possible sources of contamination. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Jose Reynoso at 626-355-7135 ext 813.

Every five years, MWD is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters. In 2012, MWD submitted to DDW its updated Watershed Sanitary Surveys for the Colorado River and State Water Project, which include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality. Water from the Colorado River is considered to be the most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. USEPA also requires MWD to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWD completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWD at (213) 217-6850.

QUESTIONS?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Jose Reynoso at (626) 355-7135 ext 813. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información o traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Jose Reynoso. Teléfono: (626) 355-7135 ext 813.

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。

2014 CITY OF SIERRA MADRE GROUNDWATER QUALITY ^[1]

Chemical	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violations?	Most Recent Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Primary Drinking Water Standards--Health-Related Standards							
Inorganic Chemicals							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.058	ND - 0.2	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.92	0.55 - 1.7	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	10	0.02	<1	ND - 2	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge
Nitrate as NO ₃ (ppm)	45	45	3.3	ND - 6.6	No	Quarterly	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards^[2]							
Aluminum (ppb) ^[3]	200	600	58	ND - 200	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500	n/a	11	8 - 16	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	500	n/a	14	ND - 69	No	2014	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	300	n/a	100	ND - 260	No	2014	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor (threshold odor number) ^[2]	3	n/a	1	1	No	2014	Naturally present in the groundwater
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	n/a	420	370 - 470	No	2014	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	23	15 - 32	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	n/a	240	210 - 280	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	n/a	0.95	ND - 2.8	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	170	150 - 180	n/a	2014	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	51	42 - 65	n/a	2014	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	180	160 - 200	n/a	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	11	9.4 - 12	n/a	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	12	8.9 - 14	n/a	2014	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.6	7.5 - 7.7	n/a	2014	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.4	1.1 - 1.9	n/a	2014	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	16	14 - 19	n/a	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT ^[4]	n/a	0.34	ND - 0.78	n/a	Monthly	Naturally present in the groundwater

2014 CITY OF SIERRA MADRE SURFACE WATER QUALITY

Chemical	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violations?	Most Recent Testing	Typical Source of Contaminant
Primary Drinking Water Standards--Health-Related Standards							
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha Particle (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND - 4	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle (pCi/L)	50	(0)	5	4 - 6	No	2014	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3	2 - 3	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.14	0.07 - 0.23	No	2014	Water treatment process residue
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.11	0.11	No	2014	Refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) Treatment Optimal Control Range 0.7 - 1.3	2	1	0.8	0.6 - 1	No	2014	Treatment additive for dental health
Secondary Standards^[2]							
Aluminum (ppb) ^[3]	200	600	140	70 - 230	No	2014	Water treatment process residue
Chloride (ppm)	500	n/a	89	86 - 92	No	2014	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Color (Color Units)	15	n/a	1	1	No	2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	n/a	2	2	No	2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1600	n/a	990	960 - 1,000	No	2014	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	230	230 - 240	No	2014	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	n/a	620	600 - 640	No	2014	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.11	0.11	n/a	2014	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	130	130	n/a	2014	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	74	74	n/a	2014	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	290	280 - 290	n/a	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	16 - 17	n/a	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	25	25 - 26	n/a	2014	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ppt)	NL = 10	3	ND	ND - 5	No	2014	Byproduct of chloramination, industrial process
pH (pH Units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	8.1	n/a	2014	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.6	4.4 - 4.7	n/a	2014	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	93	89 - 96	n/a	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT ^[4]	n/a	2.5	2.4 - 2.7	n/a	2014	Naturally present in the groundwater

Turbidity - combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Weymouth Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.03	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT). A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

2014 CITY OF SIERRA MADRE UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Groundwater and Surface Water Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Testing
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	67	ND - 130	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb) ^[5]	MCL = 10	0.02	0.55	ND - 1.4	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb) ^[6]	MCL = 50	(100)	0.19	ND - 0.39	2013
Estriol (ppb)	n/a	n/a	<0.0008	ND - 0.0011	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.9	ND - 4.3	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	730	290 - 960	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	4.2	2.7 - 6.6	2013

2014 CITY OF SIERRA MADRE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly # of Positives	MCL Violation ?	Most Recent Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	0	No	Weekly	Naturally present in the environment

No more than one monthly sample may be positive for total coliform bacteria.

Chemical	MCL or (MRDL)	PHG or (MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violations?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	n/a	15	ND - 17	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	n/a	33	ND - 35	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4)	(4)	1.7	0.5 - 2.2	No	Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	1	0.82 - 1.9	No	Quarterly	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (Color Units) ^[2]	15	n/a	4.4	ND - 25	No	Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number) ^[2]	3	n/a	1	1	No	Monthly	Naturally present in the groundwater
Turbidity (NTU) ^[2]	5	n/a	2.3	ND - 11	No	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits

At-The-Tap Lead and Copper Testing	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding Action Level	AL Violations?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.14	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	2 / 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2014. Lead was detected in two samples, both of which exceeded the lead AL. Copper was detected in 14 samples, none of which exceeded the copper AL. An AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded in more than 10 percent of the samples, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. The City of Sierra Madre complies with the Lead and Copper ALs.

2014 CITY OF SIERRA MADRE UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Testing
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	92	64 - 120	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb) ^[5]	MCL = 10	0.02	0.83	0.16 - 1.5	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb) ^[6]	MCL = 50	(100)	0.85	ND - 1.7	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.4	3.2 - 3.6	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	630	390 - 860	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	7.3	4.9 - 9.7	2013

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; **MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ; **NL** = Notification Level; **n/a** = not applicable; **ND** = not detected; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **ppb** = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **ppt** = parts-per-trillion; **TT** = Treatment Technique; **µmho/cm** = micromho per centimeter; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **<** = detected but average is less than the required reporting limit

- [1] This table includes groundwater quality for water sampled at City of Sierra Madre's wells and tunnel. Results are from the most recent testing performed pursuant to state and federal drinking water regulations.
- [2] Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).
- [3] Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.
- [4] A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.
- [5] Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.
- [6] Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.