2006 Consumer Confidence Report

East Pasadena Water Company

At East Pasadena Water Company (EPWC), we provide our customers with clean, fresh water. This Annual Consumer Confidence Report has been developed in compliance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations to keep you informed about EPWC's water quality. In it, you will find detailed information on our 2006 water quality results.

Introduction

East Pasadena Water Company is committed to keeping our customers informed on the quality of your drinking water. This report will give you a summary of how EPWC provides your tap water and explain a few of the many steps we take to ensure that the high quality of our water stays protected.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si necesita mas informacion llame a nuestra oficina al (626) 793-6189.

For more information or questions about the information contained in this report, please contact Wayne Goehring, East Pasadena Water Company, 3725 East Mountain View Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91107. Phone (626) 793-6189.

Where does my drinking water come from?

EPWC provides approximately 9,500 people with drinking water that meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water standards. The water comes from wells in the Main San Gabriel and Raymond Groundwater Basins. EPWC blends water from both basins in its daily operations to meet water quality standards. It is sent through a distribution network of underground pipes to your home. The water we produce is 100 percent from local, natural groundwater sources.

What are water quality standards?

The federal government, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), regulates the quality and safety of drinking water in the United States. In California, the EPA standards are supplemented and enforced by the California Department of Health Services (DHS). Drinking water standards establish limits for substances that may affect health or aesthetic qualities of water. **EPWC drinking water meets or exceeds EPA and DHS standards.** 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 Public Health Goals (see definition in next column) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to regulate the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that may affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, the EPA and the State of California have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Webster's Dictionary defines a goal as an "end toward which effort is directed". Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not currently achievable in practice and are not directly measurable, but they

nevertheless provide useful guideposts for aiming water management activities. The chart in this report includes two 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. MCLs are set by the U.S. EPA.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

What contaminants may be present in sources of drinking water?

The sources of drinking water generally include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, 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. Listed below are Contaminants that may be present in the source water:

- 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum.

Are there any precautions the public should consider?

Drinking water, including bottled water, can 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines provide an appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

About Nitrate— Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause methemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome). Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. The water EPWC serves its customers is below the MCL of 45 mg/l.

How does your drinking water measure up?

Your drinking water is regularly tested using state-approved methods to ensure its safety. The chart in this report lists all the drinking water constituents that were detected in 2006 or in the most recent tests. **We are pleased to report that, once again, East Pasadena Water Company met or surpassed all state and federal primary drinking water standards.** Please see the other side of this page for more details.

Public Participation Opportunities

As a service organization, we value your input, concerns and suggestions. Please feel free to contact us at (626) 793-6189.

Well Locations

EPWC operates three deep wells throughout our water system which are located in Arcadia & Pasadena.

Interconnection Locations

We also maintain three emergency interconnections with the following water systems:

- Pasadena Water & Power
- City of Arcadia
- Sunnyslope Water

East Pasadena Water Company
3725 East Mountain View Avenue
Pasadena, California 91107
(626) 793-6189

East Pasadena Water Company

2006 Annual Water Quality Results

Your water is tested regularly to ensure compliance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requirements. This report shows all drinking water constituents that were detected in 2006 or in the most recent tests. Once again, your water met or surpassed all state and federal primary drinking water standards. For additional water quality data, contact Wayne Goehring at East Pasadena Water Company at (626) 793-6189.

CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL IN C.C.R UNITS	MCLG OR (PHG)	GROUND WATER RANGE	AVERAGE	MOST RECENT SAMPLE DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Primary Standards-Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by the State of California, Department of Health Services							
ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (THM)	PPB	100	None	N/D - 11.2	1.80	quarterly in 2006	By product of drinking water chlorination
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PCE)	PPB	5	(0)	N/D - 3.5	1.41	weekly in 2006	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners & auto shops
TRICHLORETHYLENE (TCE)	PPB	5	.8	N/D - 2.7	.63	weekly in 2006	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories
DICHLOROETHYLENE (1,1 DCE)	PPB	6	10	N/D - 1.3	.32	weekly in 2006	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
CHROMIUM	PPB	50	100	N/D - 10.4	2.6	July 2006	Discharges from steel & pump mills & chrome plating
FLUORIDE	PPM	2**	1	.72 -.85	.79	March 2006	Erosion of natural deposits. Releases from aluminum plants
NITRATE (AS NO_3)	PPM	45	45	2.8 - 36	18.08	weekly in 2006	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks & sewage
LEAD AND COPPER							
LEAD	PPB	AL=15	2	N/D - 8.3	1.6	April 2004	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
COPPER	PPM	AL=1.3	.17	.002 -.81	.13	April 2004	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
RADIOACTIVITY							
GROSS ALPHA ACTIVITY	pCi/l	15	(0)	N/D - 23	11.46	2003 - 2006	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	pCi/l	20	(0)	6.87 -16	13.02	2003 - 2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards-Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California, Department of Health Services							
ODOR-THRESHOLD	UNITS	3	None	1	1	March 2006	Naturally occurring organic materials
TURBIDITY	UNITS	5	None	0.1 - 0.3	0.2	March 2006	Soil runoff
CHLORIDE	PPM	500	None	8.1 - 42	27.0	March 2006	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits
SULFATE	PPM	500	None	12 - 94	58.3	March 2006	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	PPB	1000	None	180 - 440	326.7	March 2006	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits
FOAMING AGENTS (MBAS)	PPB	300	None	.05 - .06	.05	March 2006	Municipal & Industrial waste discharges
Additional Constituents Analyzed							
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	PPM	N/S	None	190 - 260	226.7	March 2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Ph	UNITS	N/S	None	7.1 - 7.7	7.5	March 2006	Measure of acidity and alkalinity
HARDNESS (CaCo3)	PPM	N/S	None	120 - 340	246.7	March 2006	Naturally occurring
SODIUM	PPM	N/S	None	26 - 31	28	March 2006	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits; seawater influence
CALCIUM	PPM	N/S	None	35 - 100	71.3	March 2006	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	PPM	N/S	None	6.6 - 22	15.9	March 2006	Naturally occurring
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	umho/cm	1600	None	320 - 720	550	March 2006	Substance that forms ions in water; seawater influence

MICROBIOLOGICAL % of samples positive = 0
Coliform Bacteria (a) No. of acute violations = 0

When you read about water quality, you might ask yourself:

- How much is one part per million (1PPM)? 1 PPM is equal to 1 drop of water in 14 gallons, 1 second in 12 days, 1 inch in 16 miles or 1 cent in $10,000.
- How much is one part per billion (1PPB)? 1 PPB is equal to 1 drop of water in 14,000 gallons, 1 second in 32 years, 1 inch in 16,000 miles or 1 cent in $10 million.

All EPWC water is treated with sodium hypochlorite (Chlorine)

Unit Definitions

C.C.R.= Consumer Confidence Report units (unit level established by the California Department of Health Services)
AL= action level
mg/l = milligrams per liter (parts per million, PPM)
N/D = non detect
N/S = no standard
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l = pico Curies per liter
PPB = parts per billion
PPM = parts per million
PPT = parts per trillion
ug/l = micrograms per liter (parts per billion PPB)
umho/cm = Michromos
** = fluoride standard depends on temperature

Glossary of Terms

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

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs 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 Public Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Notes

(a) Results are based on distributions system monitoring and apply to the entire system.