

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY
-CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT-
-YEAR 2024-

**This report contains important information about your drinking water.
 If necessary, have someone who understands it translate or explain it to you.**

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
 Si, necesario, tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

此份有关你的食水报告, 内有重要资料和信息, 请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

The source of water provided to San Gabriel Valley Water Company's ("San Gabriel") customers, except those located in the Whittier/Santa Fe Springs area, was groundwater produced from the Main San Gabriel Basin. The source of water provided to customers in the Whittier/Santa Fe Springs area south of Beverly Boulevard was a blend of groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin and the Central Basin.

Effective February 10, 2023, San Gabriel acquired the City of Montebello's Water System ("City"), which consist of two separate distribution systems - North and South. The source of water provided to the City's customers north or Whittier Boulevard (North Service Area) is treated local groundwater produced from the Main San Gabriel Basin and the Central Basin. The source of water provided to the City's customers south of Whittier Boulevard (South Service Area) is treated surface water from the Metropolitan Water District ("MWD"). MWD's source of water is a combination of surface water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project in northern California and is treated at MWD's Weymouth Treatment Plant.

All water samples were collected by state-certified employees of the water company or independent engineering firms. Samples were analyzed by state-certified independent laboratories and the results were forwarded to the State Water Resources Control Board ("State Board"), Division of Drinking Water. The following report provides detailed information about the quality of the water delivered to customers. The water supplied by San Gabriel Valley Water Company complies with all state and federal safe drinking water standards and regulations.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - GROUNDWATER AND PURCHASED SURFACE WATER

| Primary Standards | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------|--------|--|----------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | Groundwater | | Purchased Surface Water (Montebello South Service Area) | | | | |
| Microbiological | Units | PHG (MCLG) | MCL | Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected | Sample Year | Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected | Sample Year | Likely Source of Detected Constituent | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | % | (0) | 5% (a) | 0.51% | 2024 | 0.00% | 2024 | Naturally present in the environment | | |
| Fecal Coliform and E. coli | % | 0 | 0 | 0.00% | 2024 | 0.00% | 2024 | Human and animal fecal waste | | |
| Radiological | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Quality Constituent | Units | PHG (MCLG) | MCL | Range | Average | Sample Year | Range | Average | Sample Year | Likely Source of Detected Constituent |
| Gross Alpha | pCi/L | (0) | 15 | ND - 7.66 | 1.87 | 2016-24 | ND | ND | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta | pCi/L | (0) | 50 | NR | NR | - | ND - 5.00 | ND | 2024 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Radium 228 | pCi/L | 0.019 | 5 | ND - 1.10 | 0.04 | 2016-24 | ND | ND | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 0.43 | 20 | ND - 11.00 | 3.12 | 2017-24 | ND - 3.00 | ND | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganics | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (b) | ppb | 600 | 1000 | ND - 120.00 | 5.29 | 2022-24 | ND - 150.00 | 93 | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Arsenic | ppb | 0.004 | 10 | ND - 5.40 | 1.8 | 2022-24 | ND | ND | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | ppb | 2,000 | 1,000 | ND - 210.00 | 73.45 | 2022-24 | 124 | 124.00 | 2024 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | ppm | 1 | 2 | 0.18 - 0.94 | 0.39 | 2022-24 | 0.38 - 0.80 | 0.70 | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Hexavalent Chromium | ppb | 0.02 | 10 | 0.51 - 8.80 | 4.6 | 2022-24 | ND | ND | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND - 8.00 | 4.44 | 2022-24 | ND | ND | 2024 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate | ppb | 1 | 6 | ND - 1.50 | <0.10 | 2024 | ND | ND | 2024 | Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts. |

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - GROUNDWATER AND PURCHASED SURFACE WATER

| | | | | Groundwater | | | Purchased Surface Water (Montebello South Service Area) | | | |
|---|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|---|--|---------|-------------|--|
| Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Quality Constituent | Units | PHG (MCLG) | MCL | Range | Average | Sample Year | Range | Average | Sample Year | Likely Source of Detected Constituent |
| Aluminum (b) | ppb | 600 | 200 | ND - 120.00 | 5.29 | 2022-24 | ND - 150.00 | 93.00 | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Chloride | ppm | NS | 500 | 3.80 - 110.00 | 34.68 | 2022-24 | 96.00 - 116.00 | 106.00 | 2024 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Color | units | NS | 15 | ND | ND | 2024 | ND - 3.00 | ND | 2024 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron | ppb | NS | 300 | ND - 270.00 | 22.15 | 2022-24 | ND | ND | 2024 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese | ppb | NS | 50 | ND - 19.00 | 0.74 | 2020-24 | ND | ND | 2024 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor-Threshold | units | NS | 3 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2024 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2024 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance | µs/cm | NS | 1,600 | 310.00 - 910.00 | 596.00 | 2022-24 | 912.00 - 1080.00 | 996.00 | 2024 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate | ppm | NS | 500 | 20.00 - 140.00 | 56.81 | 2022-24 | 50.00 - 250.00 | 225.00 | 2024 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | NS | 1,000 | 190.00 - 570.00 | 342.26 | 2022-24 | 573.00 - 690.00 | 632.00 | 2024 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (c) | NTU | NS | 5 | ND - 0.43 | 0.14 | 2024 | ND - 0.85 | 0.18 | 2024 | Soil runoff |
| Additional Constituents (Unregulated) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (CaCO3) | ppm | NS | NS | 140.00 - 260.00 | 190.65 | 2022-24 | 109.00 - 127.00 | 118.00 | 2024 | Unknown |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid (BCAA) | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 0.97 | <0.30 | 2020 | NR | NR | - | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Calcium | ppm | NS | NS | 30.90 - 102.00 | 70.15 | 2022-24 | 59.00 - 76.00 | 68.00 | 2024 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (CDBAA) | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 0.31 | <0.30 | 2020 | NR | NR | - | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA) | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 1.00 | 0.43 | 2020 | NR | NR | - | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA) | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 0.66 | <0.20 | 2020 | NR | NR | - | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Hardness (CaCO3) | ppm | NS | NS | 92.80 - 338.00 | 235.07 | 2022-24 | 241.00 - 303.00 | 272.00 | 2024 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Lithium | ppb | NS | NS | ND | ND | 2024 | 32.00 - 47.00 | 40.00 | 2024 | Naturally occurring; used in electrical chemical cells, batteries and organic synthesis and pharmaceuticals. |
| Magnesium | ppm | NS | NS | 3.77 - 26.10 | 14.55 | 2022-24 | 23.00 - 29.00 | 26.00 | 2024 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone) | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 8.50 | <0.50 | 2024 | NR | NR | - | Unknown |
| Molybdenum | ppb | NS | NS | 1.70 - 5.10 | 3.54 | 2024 | NR | NR | - | Unknown |
| N-Nitrosomorpholine (NMOR) | ppt | NS | NS | ND - 2.5 | ND | 2024 | ND | ND | 2024 | Unknown |
| pH | units | NS | NS | 7.42 - 8.18 | 7.77 | 2022-24 | 8.20 | 8.20 | 2024 | Unknown |
| Potassium | ppm | NS | NS | 1.10 - 5.40 | 3.07 | 2022-24 | 4.60 - 5.40 | 5.00 | 2024 | Unknown |
| Sodium | ppm | NS | NS | 10.00 - 82.00 | 34.73 | 2022-24 | 93.00 - 117.00 | 105.00 | 2024 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Unregulated Constituents with Notification Levels | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Quality Constituent | Units | PHG (MCLG) | NL | Range | Average | Sample Year | Range | Average | Sample Year | Likely Source of Detected Constituent |
| Boron | ppb | NS | 1000 | NR | NR | - | 140 | 140 | 2024 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste |
| Chlorate | ppb | NS | 800 | NR | NR | - | 80 | 80 | 2024 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) | ppb | NS | 1000 | ND - 0.64 | ND | 2024 | ND | ND | 2024 | Industrial waste discharge |
| Disinfectant Residuals/ Disinfection By-Products/Disinfectant By-Product Precursors | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Quality Constituent | Units | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | MCL [MRDL] | Range | Average | Sample Year | Range | Average | Sample Year | Likely Source of Detected Constituent |
| Bromate | ppb | 0.10 | 10 | NR | NR | - | ND - 9.20 | 2.00 | 2024 | By-product of drinking water ozonation |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | ppm | NS | NS | ND - 0.74 | 0.42 | 2024 | 2.4 | 2.40 | 2024 | Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | NS | 80 | ND - 24.00 | 17.00 | 2024 | 37.00 - 46.00 | 40.30 | 2024 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | NS | 60 | ND - 4.00 | 2.70 | 2024 | 1.70 - 8.90 | 6.00 | 2024 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine Residual | ppm | [4] | [4] | 0.76 - 1.80 | 1.30 | 2024 | 1.11 - 2.90 | 2.09 | 2024 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Lead and Copper Monitoring (El Monte/Whittier System) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Quality Constituent | Units | Regulatory Action Level (d) | Sample Year | 90th Percentile | Number of Samples Exceeding The Action Level | Likely Source of Detected Constituent | | | | |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 2023 | 0 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits | | | | |
| Copper | ppb | 1300 | 2023 | 330 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | | | | |

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring for San Gabriel Valley Water Company's El Monte/Whittier system was completed in 2023 with the collection of 50 samples. The next sampling event will commence in September 2026.

Lead and Copper Monitoring (Montebello System) (e)

| Water Quality Constituent | Units | Regulatory Action Level (d) | Sample Year | 90th Percentile | Number of Samples Exceeding The Action Level | Likely Source of Detected Constituent |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|---|
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 2022 | ND | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppb | 1300 | 2022 | 180 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring for San Gabriel Valley Water Company's Montebello system was completed in 2022 with the collection of 20 samples. The next sampling event will commence in September 2025.

Lead and Copper Monitoring (Montebello System 2)

| Water Quality Constituent | Units | Regulatory Action Level (d) | Sample Year | 90th Percentile | Number of Samples Exceeding The Action Level | Likely Source of Detected Constituent |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|---|
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 2023 | 0 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppb | 1300 | 2023 | 230 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring for San Gabriel Valley Water Company's Montebello system was completed in 2023 with the collection of 20 samples. The next sampling event will commence in September 2026.

Lead Monitoring for Schools

| Water Quality Constituent | Units | Action Level | Sample Year | Range | Average | Number of Schools | Likely Source of Detected Constituent |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---|
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 2018-19 | ND - 43 | 1.60 | 30 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |

During 2018-2019 thirty schools were tested for lead. Of the thirty schools tested, 2 schools exceeded the action level of 15 ppb. One school was resampled with confirmation results below the action level and one school took the source out of service. No further action was required.

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ("USEPA") AND STATE BOARD REQUIRE US TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING 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).

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).

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, and mining.
- 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.
- Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Lead: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. San Gabriel Valley Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Hai-Van Nguyen, Water Quality Superintendent, at htnguyen@sgvwater.com or at (626)448-6183. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

San Gabriel has completed the initial lead service line inventory required by the USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions on October 16, 2024 and has determined it has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line in its distribution system through a combination of historical records review and field investigation. San Gabriel's Statement of Completion is available at <https://www.sgvwater.com/water-quality-supply/lead-and-copper-monitoring/>.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of 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 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2024. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Water Quality Information

San Gabriel Valley Water Company completed groundwater source assessments in 2002 and new assessments were completed in 2005, 2008 and 2017 for new sources added to the system. Groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to discharge from industry, factories, landfills, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, gas stations, high density housing, fleet truck and bus terminals, underground storage tanks, and sewer collection systems. Copies of the groundwater source assessments are available for review at San Gabriel Valley Water Company's main office. All groundwater sources are disinfected before the water is distributed to the customers.

In cooperation with the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water, San Gabriel Valley Water Company's major goal is to ensure the distribution of a safe and potable water supply to all domestic water users. In order for San Gabriel to achieve this goal, a Cross-Connection Control Plan (CCCP) was developed. San Gabriel's CCCP was developed pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH) which replaced State of California Administrative Code Title 17, Sections §7583 through §7605 and applies to all State of California Public Water Systems, as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, section 116275(h)).

In addition to the constituents listed in this report, San Gabriel Valley Water Company conducted monitoring for over 100 additional constituents and the results show none of those constituents detected in the water. Included in this additional monitoring were constituents for which Division of Drinking Water and USEPA have not yet set standards. The State Board allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. For additional water quality information, contact: Hai-Van Nguyen, Water Quality Superintendent, at hnguyen@sgvwater.com or at (626) 448-6183, or write to San Gabriel Valley Water Company, Post Office Box 6010, El Monte, California 91734-2010.

Definitions and Footnotes:

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

ND = None Detected

NL = Notification Level: Non-regulatory health based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels.

NR = Not Required

NS = No Standard

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measurement of the turbidity of water as determined by the methods in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, part 141.74(a)(1) (67 Fed. Reg. 65888 (October 29, 2002), which is incorporated by reference.

pCi/L = picocuries per Liter

PHG = Public Health Goal: 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, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

ppm = parts per million. A ppm is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days

ppb = parts per billion. A ppb is equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32 years

ppt = parts per trillion. A ppt is equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years

units = Units of Measure

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

µs/cm = microSiemens per centimeter

(a) = When 40 or more routine samples are collected per month, no more than 5% of the samples may be total coliform positive.

(b) = Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.

(c) = Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

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

(e) = The Montebello System is that portion of the City of Montebello south of the Pomona Freeway.

< = Detected but the average is less than than California's Detection Limits for the Purposes of Reporting (DLR).

This report along with other important information can be found on the company's website at www.sgvwater.com. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.