

**CITY OF MONTEBELLO WATER SYSTEM
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY
-CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT-
-YEAR 2019-**

**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, 内有重要资料和讯息, 请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

The source of water provided to the City of Montebello's ("City") customers north of Whittier Boulevard (North Service Area) is treated local groundwater purchased from San Gabriel Valley Water Company ("San Gabriel"). San Gabriel's source of water is groundwater produced from the Main San Gabriel Basin. The source of water provided to the City's customers south of Whittier Boulevard (South Service Area) is groundwater from the Central Basin.

All water samples were collected by state-certified employees of San Gabriel. Samples were analyzed by state-certified independent laboratories and the results were forwarded to the State Water Resources Control Board ("State Board"). The following report provides detailed information about your water quality and how it compares to state and federal standards. The water supplied by City of Montebello complies with all state and federal safe drinking water standards and regulations.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - GROUNDWATER AND PURCHASED SURFACE WATER

Primary Standards										
Microbiological	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	North Service Area*			South Service Area			Likely Source of Detected Constituent
				(Groundwater)			(Groundwater)			
				Highest Number of Positive Samples Collected	Sample Year	Highest Number of Positive Samples Collected	Sample Year			
Total Coliform Bacteria	Positive	(0)	1 (a)	0	2019	0	2019			Naturally present in the environment
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 - 10.10	2.12	2013-19	ND	ND	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	(0)	50	4.00 - 6.00	5.00	2014	NR	NR		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	0.43	20	1.00 - 10.00	3.19	2014-19	0.15	0.15	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganics										
Aluminum (b)	ppb	600	1,000	ND - 74.00	2.18	2017-19	ND	ND	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	ND - 2.90	1.44	2017-19	ND	ND	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	2,000	1000	ND - 210.00	61.61	2017-19	ND	ND	2018	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.16 - 0.91	0.41	2017-19	0.30	0.30	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as (Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	ND - 7.60	5.15	2017-19	1.30	1.30	2019	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)										
Aluminum (b)	ppb	600	200	ND - 74.00	2.18	2017-19	ND	ND	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	3.80 - 120.00	37.77	2017-19	43.00	43.00	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	units	NS	15	ND	ND	2019	ND - 10.00	1.25	2019	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Foaming Agent (MBAS)	ppb	NS	500	ND	ND	2019	ND	ND	2018	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor Threshold	units	NS	3	1.00	1.00	2019	1.00	1.00	2019	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	NS	1600	320.00 - 1100.00	606.13	2017-19	480.00	480.00	2018	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	16.00 - 200.00	62.30	2017-19	59.00	59.00	2018	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	170.00 - 610.00	328.46	2018-19	270.00	270.00	2018	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (c)	NTU	NS	5	ND - 0.39	<0.10	2019	ND - 2.10	0.17	2019	Soil runoff
Disinfection By Product Precursor										
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	TT	0.59 - 1.10	0.83	2019	NR	NR		Various natural and manmade sources
Additional Constituents (Unregulated)										
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	140.00 - 230.00	182.60	2017-19	96.00	96.00	2018	Unknown
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	28.00 - 103.00	66.49	2017-19	39.40	39.40	2018	Unknown
Chlorodifluoromethane	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 0.14	<0.08	2015	NR	NR		Unknown
Cobalt	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 1.30	<1.00	2015	NR	NR		Unknown
Hardness (CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	83.00 - 340.00	230.46	2017-19	132.00	132.00	2018	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	0.02	NS	ND - 9.40	3.79	2015-19	NR	NR		Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	3.10 - 26.00	14.58	2017-19	8.21	8.21	2018	Unknown
Molybdenum	ppb	NS	NS	1.20 - 8.10	3.51	2015-19	NR	NR		Unknown
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ppt	NS	NS	ND - 8.70	1.74	2019	ND - 6.70	4.10	2019	Manmade substances used in surface coating and protectant formulations. Discharge or runoff from fire training/response sites, industrial sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ppt	NS	NS	ND - 1.90	<1.70	2019	ND - 4.80	3.00	2019	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ppt	NS	NS	ND - 4.70	<1.70	2019	ND - 6.20	3.48	2019	
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	ppt	NS	NS	ND - 2.50	<1.70	2019	ND - 3.50	2.23	2019	
pH	units	NS	NS	7.33 - 8.10	7.77	2017-19	7.01	7.01	2018	Unknown
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	1.20 - 5.20	3.06	2017-19	3.10	3.10	2018	Unknown
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	10.00 - 92.00	38.19	2017-19	36.00	36.00	2018	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Strontium	ppb	NS	NS	240.00 - 620.00	479.29	2015	NR	NR		Unknown
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NS	1.50 - 5.70	3.37	2015	NR	NR		Unknown

Unregulated Constituents with Notification Levels										
Constituents	Units	PHG (MCLG)	NL	Range	Average	Sample Year	Range	Average	Sample Year	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Chlorate	ppb	NS	800	100.00 - 460.00	175.71	2015	ND-0.90	<0.50	2018	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ppb	NS	1000	ND - 0.54	<0.50	2019	NR	NR		Discharge from manufacturing/industrial plants.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (d)	ppt	NS	5.10	ND - 11.00	2.88	2019	9.60 - 16.00	13.9	2019	Manmade substances used in surface coating and protectant formulations. Discharge or runoff from fire training/response sites, industrial sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (d)	ppt	NS	6.50	ND - 20.00	7.02	2019	18.00 - 43.00	33.0	2019	

DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (NORTH AND SOUTH SYSTEMS)

Water Quality Constituent	Units	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	Range	Average	Sample Year	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NS	80	2.70-30.00	16.40	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NS	60	ND - 4.00	2.00	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (North)	ppb	[4]	[4]	0.77-1.55	1.21	2019	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine Residual (South)	ppb	[4]	[4]	0.22-1.76	0.92	2019	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING (NORTH AND SOUTH SYSTEMS)

Water Quality Constituent	Units	Regulatory Action Level (e)	Sample Year	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding the Action Level	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Lead	ppb	15	2017	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	2017	280.00	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING (NORTH AND SOUTH SYSTEMS)

Water Quality Constituent	Units	Action Level	Sample Year	Range	Average	Number of Schools Requested Lead Sampling	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Lead	ppb	15	2018	ND-2.30	1.00	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring for the City's North and South Water Systems was completed in 2017 with the collection of 22 samples. The next sampling event will commence in 2020.

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ("USEPA") AND STATE BOARD REQUIRE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Montebello 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>.

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 reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2019. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal 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 new 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.

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 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 were detected in the water. Included in this additional monitoring were constituents for which the State Board 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 htnguyen@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:

Level 1 Assessment = A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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: The concentration level of a contaminant in drinking water delivered for human consumption that the department has determined, based on available scientific information, does not pose a significant health risk but warrants notification if it is exceeded.

NR = Not Required

NS = No Standard

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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.

ppb = parts per billion

ppm = parts per million

ppt = parts per trillion

unit = Unit of Measure

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

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

(a) = When less than 40 routine samples are collected per month, no more than 1 of the samples may be positive within that month.

(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) = According to USEPA, exposure to levels of PFOA/PFOS in excess of the Notification Level over many years may result in adverse health effects including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy, cancer, liver effects, immune effects, thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes).

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

* = The water quality data for the North Service Area includes detected constituents from San Gabriel.

** = Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed the correction action.

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

This report along with other important information can be found on San Gabriel's website at www.sgvwater.com/city-of-montebello-water-system-customers-information/