

**CITY OF MONTEBELLO WATER SYSTEM
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY
-ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT-
-YEAR 2014-**

**This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
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。

Effective October 2013, San Gabriel Valley Water Company ("San Gabriel") took over the operation of City of Montebello's North and South water systems. San Gabriel is a public water utility company that provides water to a population of more than 270,000 people in the San Gabriel Valley area. Since 1937, our main goal has been to provide high quality water supply and customer service.

City of Montebello's customers north of Whittier Boulevard are part of the North water system and the water for this system is purchased from the Metropolitan Water District ("MWD"). The source of water for MWD 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. Customers south of Whittier Boulevard are part of the South system and the source of water for this system is groundwater from the Central Basin.

All water samples are collected by state-certified employees of San Gabriel or independent engineering firms. Samples are analyzed by state-certified independent laboratories and the results are forwarded to the State Water Resources Control 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 for the 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 System (Purchased Surface Water)			South System (Groundwater)			Likely Source of Detected Constituent
				Highest Number of Positive Samples Collected	Sample Year	Highest Number of Positive Samples Collected	Sample Year			
Total Coliform Bacteria	Positive	(0)	(a)	0	2014	0	2014	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 - 4.0	ND	2014	ND - 3.2	1.1	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	(0)	50	4.0 - 6.0	5.0	2014	NR	NR		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	0.43	20	2.0 - 3.0	3.0	2014	1.8 - 2.3	2.0	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganics										
Aluminum (b)	ppb	600	1,000	70.0 - 230.0	136.0	2014	ND	ND	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium	ppb	2,000	1000	112.0	112.0	2014	ND	ND	2012	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.7 - 1.3	0.8	2014	0.2 - 0.4	0.3	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO3	ppm	45	45	ND	ND	2014	10.0	10.0	2014	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	70.0 - 230.0	136.0	2014	ND	ND	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	86.0 - 92.0	89.0	2014	55.0	55.0	2012	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	units	NS	15	1.0	1.0	2014	ND	ND	2012	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	units	NS	3	2.0	2.0	2014	ND	ND	2012	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	NS	1600	964.0 - 1,010.0	987.0	2014	610.0	610.0	2012	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	227.0 - 238.0	233.0	2014	86.0	86.0	2012	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	604.0 - 641.0	623.0	2014	400.0	400.0	2012	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (c)	NTU	NS	5	ND	ND	2014	0.1	0.1	2012	Soil runoff
Disinfection By Product Precursor										
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	TT	2.4 - 2.7	2.5	2014	0.4	0.4	2013	Various natural and manmade sources
Additional Constituents (Unregulated)										
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	127.0 - 128.0	128.0	2014	130.0	130.0	2012	Unknown
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	74.0	74.0	2014	63.0	63.0	2012	Unknown
Hardness (CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	284.0 - 294.0	289.0	2014	210.0	210.0	2012	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	25.0 - 26.0	25.0	2014	12.0	12.0	2012	Unknown
pH	units	NS	NS	8.1	8.1	2014	6.8 - 8.6	7.4	2013	Unknown
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	4.4 - 4.7	4.6	2014	3.5	3.5	2012	Unknown
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	89.0 - 96.0	93.0	2014	44.0	44.0	2012	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Unregulated Constituents with Notification Levels										
Constituents	Units	PHG (MCLG)	NL	Range	Average	Sample Year	Range	Average	Sample Year	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
1,4-Dioxane (d)	ppb	NS	1	NR	NR		0.7 - 1.8	1.4	2014	Industrial solvent or solvent stabilizer for chlorinated solvents or volatile organic compounds
Boron	ppb	NS	1,000	110.0	110.0	2014	NR	NR		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chlorate	ppb	NS	800	102.0	102.0	2014	NR	NR		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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	29.0 - 54.0	41.3	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NS	60	13.0 - 20.0	18.0	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramine Residual (North)	ppm	[4]	[4]	1.0 - 2.4	1.9	2014	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine Residual (South)	ppb	[4]	[4]	0.4 - 2.1	1.2	2014	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	2014	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	2014	51.0	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 the City of Montebello systems was completed in 2014 with the collection of 22 samples. The next sampling event will be in 2017.

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ("USEPA") AND DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER 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.*

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 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/safewater/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board ("State Board") prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Water Quality Information

California Water Service Company, previous operator of City of Montebello's water systems, completed a groundwater source assessment in 2002. The groundwater source is considered vulnerable to chemical/petroleum processing, metal plating/fabricating, automobile body and repair shops, chemical/petroleum pipelines, transportation terminals, lumber processing/manufacturing, machine shops, storm water, sewer collection systems, known contaminant plumes, and underground storage tanks. Copies of the groundwater source assessment is available for review from the Water Quality Department at San Gabriel's main office. Water from the groundwater source is disinfected with chlorine before it is distributed to the customers.

In addition to the constituents listed in this report, San Gabriel Valley Water Company conducted monitoring of the City of Montebello's systems 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 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: David Van, Water Quality Superintendent at dvan@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.

NA = Not Applicable

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.

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

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

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

< = less than

(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, some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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

This report along with other important information can be found on San Gabriel's website at www.sgvwater.com/mws