



- 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, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

All 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). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water> (USEPA web site)
- [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.html) (Division web site)

### **Should I Take Additional Precautions?**

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. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### **An Explanation of Lead in Tap Water**

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. Montebello Land and Water Company 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 <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

### **Important Information About Your Drinking Water**

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

#### **Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Montebello Land and Water Company**

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June to September 2023, we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

#### **What Should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the period between June and September 2023, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples will be taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Will Be Taken
Lead and Copper	Four month period of June to September every triennial calendar year	The required 30 samples were not taken	Between June and September 2023	Between June 1, 2024 and September 30, 2024

If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

### What Happened? What is being done?

We inadvertently did not collect the 30 lead and copper samples from consumers' tap during the required period between June and September 2023, but instead collected these required samples in November 2023. We have reminded staff of all the required monitoring protocols for lead and copper samples.

For more information, please contact Korey Bradbury at (323) 722-8654.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this 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.

### Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Montebello Land and Water Company.  
 State Water System ID#: CA1910091  
 Date distributed: June 1, 2024

### Source Water Assessment

The Montebello Land and Water Company conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to water supply wells, historic railroad right-of-ways, and railroads, and may be vulnerable to landfills/dumps, automobile gasoline stations, dry cleaners, sewer collection systems, and fleet/truck/bus terminals. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting Korey Bradbury at (323) 722-8654.

### How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

The public is welcome to attend the Board meeting on the second Tuesday of the month at 9 a.m. at 344 East Madison Avenue, Montebello, California 90640.

### How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Korey Bradbury at (323) 722-8654.

Visit us at [www.mtblw.com](http://www.mtblw.com)

# MONTEBELLO LAND AND WATER COMPANY 2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations

## PRIMARY STANDARDS TESTED IN GROUNDWATER – MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l) Tested annually	GROUNDWATER		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG) (b)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
None detected in 2023	(a)	(a)	NA	NA	Industrial and agricultural discharges

INORGANICS Tested from 2022 to 2023, except nitrate which is tested annually					
Aluminum (mg/l)	<0.050 (c)	ND - 0.37	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	2	ND - 2.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	0.1	ND - 0.1	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.31	0.18 - 0.35	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.8	ND - 2.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks

RADIOLOGICAL Tested from 2016 to 2023					
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	<3 (c)	ND - 3	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226+228 (pCi/l)	ND	ND	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	1	ND - 1.6	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

## PRIMARY STANDARDS TESTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

MICROBIALS Tested weekly	HIGHEST NUMBER OF DETECTIONS	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
E. coli	0	(d)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND CHLORINE RESIDUAL (e)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MCL or (MRDL) (f)	MRDLG (g)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	25	4.8 - 22	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	4.1	1.6 - 3.9	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.62	0.4 - 0.8	(4.0)	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP LEAD AND COPPER 30 Tap Samples Tested in 2020	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES ABOVE AL	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper (mg/l)	0.57	0 out of 30	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (µg/l)	ND<5	0 out of 30	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing

## SECONDARY STANDARDS TESTED IN GROUNDWATER - FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Tested from 2022 to 2023	GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aluminum (µg/l)	<50 (c)	ND - 370	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	58	48 - 70	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	<3 (c)	ND - 7.5	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	700	630 - 770	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water
Iron (µg/l)	120	ND - 490	300	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (µg/l)	9.3	ND - 40	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/l)	84	72 - 110	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	390	350 - 480	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.89	0.15 - 5.9	5	NA	Soil runoff

## SECONDARY STANDARDS TESTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Color (color units)	<3 (c)	ND - 7.5	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	<1 (c)	ND - 2	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.19	ND - 0.55	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

## UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST TESTED IN GROUNDWATER

Tested from 2022 to 2023	GROUNDWATER		NL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Alkalinity, total (mg/l as CaCO3)	180	170 - 210	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	66	57 - 79	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, total (mg/l as CaCO3)	210	180 - 260	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	12	9.5 - 16	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ng/l)	7.8	ND - 10	500	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ng/l)	10	ND - 14	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) (ng/l)	<3 (c)	ND - 3	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ng/l)	<3 (c)	ND - 6.4	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/l)	5.7	3.8 - 7.5	3	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/l)	4.5	ND - 11	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ng/l)	<4 (c)	ND - 4.4	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/l)	42	32 - 51	6.5	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/l)	11	ND - 19	5.1	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ng/l)	5.1	ND - 13	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
pH (standard unit)	7.7	7.5 - 7.9	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (mg/l)	3.9	3.3 - 4.4	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	51	46 - 56	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING TESTED IN GROUNDWATER**

Tested in 2019 and 2023

	GROUNDWATER		NL	PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Bromide (µg/l)	170	120 - 280	NA	NA
Manganese (µg/l) (h)	19	0.41 - 37	SMCL = 50	NA
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ng/l) (l)	7.5	3.9 - 11	500	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ng/l) (l)	7	ND - 14	NA	NA
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ng/l) (l)	<3 (c)	ND - 3.5	NA	NA
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/l) (l)	7.9	7.1 - 8.6	3	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/l) (l)	3	ND - 5	NA	NA
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/l) (l)	45	43 - 47	6.5	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/l) (l)	8	ND - 16	5.1	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ng/l) (l)	3	ND - 5.7	NA	NA
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	<1 (c)	ND - 1.5	NA	NA

**UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING TESTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

Tested in 2019

	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		NL	PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (µg/l)	2.3	1.2 - 3.1	NA	NA
Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (µg/l)	3.5	1.7 - 4.8	NA	NA
Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (µg/l)	3.6	1.7 - 5.2	NA	NA

**ABBREVIATIONS**

pCi/l = picoCuries per liter  
 µmhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter  
 ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit  
 mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million  
 µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion  
 ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion  
 NTU = nephelometric turbidity units  
 NA = not applicable  
 NL = Notification Level

**FOOTNOTES**

(a) Thirty-six volatile organic chemicals were analyzed in 2023.  
 (b) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory level is the federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG).  
 (c) "<" means constituent detected but average is less than the reporting limit  
 (d) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.  
 (e) Running annual average used to calculate average and MCL compliance.  
 (f) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)  
 (g) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)  
 (h) Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.  
 (i) PFBS, PFBA, PFHpA, PFHxS, PFHxA, PFOS, PFOA, and PFPeA were included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

**DEFINITIONS**

**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 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.  
**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.  
**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.  
**Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs 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 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.  
**Notification Level (NL):** An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council, board of directors, and county board of supervisors).