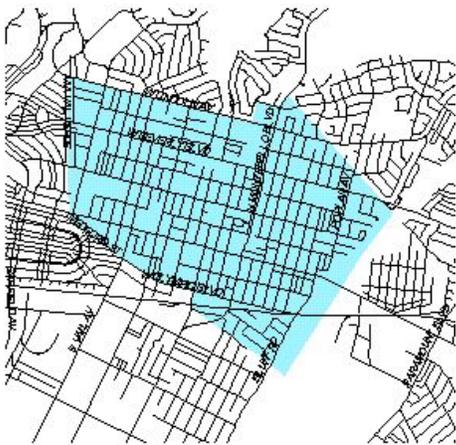


MONTEBELLO LAND AND WATER COMPANY

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economical supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

Where Does My Tap Water Come From?



Your tap water comes from local, deep groundwater wells that supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, is more than one year old. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (Division) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are non-enforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, as appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedance of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap Water?

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, including 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, 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 (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

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. The Montebello Land and 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 the Montebello Land and Water Company at (323) 722-8654. 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>.

The Montebello Land and Water Company has completed a lead service line inventory to identify the presence of lead service line within the water system. The lead service line inventory effort determined there was no lead service line in the water system: <https://mtblw.com/Lead%20Service%20Line%20Inventory.pdf>

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

MONTEBELLO LAND AND WATER COMPANY 2024 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 2024	(a)	(a)	NA	NA	Industrial and agricultural discharges

INORGANICS Tested from 2022 to 2024, except nitrate which is tested annually					
Arsenic (µg/l)	2	ND - 2.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.31	0.18 - 0.35	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l)	0.33	ND - 0.55	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	2.2	ND - 4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks

RADIOLOGICAL Tested from 2016 to 2023					
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	ND	ND	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	(c)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND CHLORINE RESIDUAL (d)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MCL or (MRDL) (e)	MRDLG (f)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	19	5.1 - 21	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	3.2	ND - 3.3	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.64	0.3 - 1.2	(4.0)	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP LEAD AND COPPER	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES ABOVE AL	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
30 Tap Samples Tested in 2024					
Copper (mg/l)	0.67	1 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 2024

	GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Chloride (mg/l)	58	48 - 70	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	ND	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)	81	ND - 320	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)	0.5	0.1 - 1.7	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)	4.7	ND - 10	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.26	ND - 0.65	5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST TESTED IN GROUNDWATER

Tested from 2022 to 2024

	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)	9.7	3.5 - 13	500	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ng/l)	12	5 - 17	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA) (ng/l)	ND	ND - 3	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ng/l)	3.8	ND - 6.8	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/l)	6.4	5 - 8.4	3	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/l)	6.6	ND - 13	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ng/l)	ND	ND - 5.1	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/l)	60	35 - 67	6.5	1	Industrial discharges
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/l)	20	4 - 22	5.1	0.007	Industrial discharges
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ng/l)	6.9	ND - 14	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 2024

	GROUNDWATER		NL	PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ng/l) (g)	7.6	3.9 - 10	500	NA
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ng/l) (g)	9.3	5.5 - 12	NA	NA
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ng/l) (g)	3	ND - 4.9	NA	NA
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/l) (g)	6.6	5.6 - 7.2	3	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/l) (g)	4.2	ND - 9.1	NA	NA
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/l) (g)	42	34 - 53	6.5	1
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/l) (g)	8.7	ND - 15	5.1	0.007
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ng/l) (g)	4.4	ND - 9.2	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 2024.
 (b) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory level is the federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG).
 (c) 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.
 (d) Running annual average used to calculate average and MCL compliance.
 (e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
 (f) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
 (g) 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).