



CITY OF MONTEREY PARK 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For more information or questions about this report, please contact the Water Utility Manager at 626-307-1295.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar El Gerente de Servicio de Agua (626-307-1295).

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。



City Of Monterey Park
Public Works Water Department
320 W. Newmark Ave.
Monterey Park, Ca 91754

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We want you to know...

that water quality continues to be a main priority with the City of Monterey Park (City). This report provides important information about your water quality, and we encourage you to read it and to contact us with any questions you may have.

The state and federal government require that this annual water quality report be made available to every customer to ensure you are kept informed regarding the quality of your water. The City continues to meet, and in many cases exceed, all drinking water requirements. In 2019, we conducted thousands of water quality tests to ensure that your water is clean and safe to drink.

In 2019, the City tested for additional contaminants that have known health risks but are not yet regulated in drinking water by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain contaminants occur and whether new regulations need to be established for those contaminants. Also, the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster tests the City's wells annually as an early warning system for several industrial contaminants that have already contaminated other parts of the Main San Gabriel Basin. The City will continue to maintain a high quality, reliable water supply; we would appreciate your support in using this valuable and precious resource wisely.

Richard Gonzales,
Water Utility Manager

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

The City's water supply comes from production wells located in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin (Main Basin). In addition, the City purchased water from San Gabriel Valley Water Company, which also pumps groundwater from the Main Basin. As a result of historical industrial discharge, groundwater in some areas of the Main Basin is contaminated. The City has worked with San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority to clean up groundwater contamination. Several water treatment facilities, which include an air stripper and three separate granular activated carbon units were constructed by the City to remove contaminants in the groundwater.

Are There Any Precautions the Public Should Consider?

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 (CDC) 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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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 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/lead>.

Drinking Water Source Assessment

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in December 2002. The assessment concluded that the City's sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fleet/truck/bus terminals, utility stations maintenance areas, gasoline stations, dry cleaners, known contaminant plumes, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, plastics/synthetics producers, chemical/petroleum processing/storage. The sources are also considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: leaking underground storage tanks and transportation corridors. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City of Monterey Park Water Department at 320 West Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park, California 91754. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the Water Utility Manager at 626-307-1295.



San Gabriel Valley Water Company completed its groundwater source assessments in 2002 and new assessments were completed in 2005 and 2008 for new sources added to the system. Groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to discharge from industry, factories, landfills, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, gasoline stations, high density housing, fleet truck and bus terminals, underground storage tanks, and sewer collection systems. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City of Monterey Park Water Department at 320 West Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park, California 91754. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the Water Utility Manager at 626-307-1295.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites – both local and national – to begin your own research are:

- **City of Monterey Park:**
www.montereypark.ca.gov
- **San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority:**
www.wqa.com
- **Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster:**
www.watermaster.org
- **Water Education Foundation:**
www.watereducation.org
- **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California:**
www.mwdh2o.com
- **State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water:**
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:**
<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>
- **California Department of Water Resources:**
www.water.ca.gov
- **Water Conservation Tips:**
www.bewaterwise.com
www.wateruseitwisely.com

How Can You Participate In Water Decisions?

Regularly scheduled meetings of the City Council are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM at 320 West Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.



CITY OF MONTEREY PARK 2019 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or (MCLG) [MRDLG]	DLR	City of Monterey Park Groundwater			SGVWC Groundwater (a)			TYPICAL ORIGINS
				Results (b)	Range (Min-Max)	Most Recent Sampling	Results (b)	Range (Min-Max)	Most Recent Sampling	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Health-Related Standards										
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform (c)	During any given month, no more than 5.0% of total samples collected can be total coliform-positive.	(0)	n/a	During May 2019, 2 of 78 monthly samples (2.6% of total samples collected) were total coliform-positive.	--	Weekly	--	--	--	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION PRODUCTS (d)										
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	[4]	[4]	n/a	0.73	0.26 - 1.4	Weekly	--	--	--	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/l)	60	n/a	1-2	0.95	ND - 2.3	Quarterly	--	--	--	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (µg/l)	80	n/a	1	6.7	3 - 9.8	Quarterly	--	--	--	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
ORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Dichloromethane (µg/l)	5	4	0.5	<0.5	ND - 0.92	Weekly	ND	ND	2019	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Arsenic (µg/l) (e)	10	0.004	2	<2.0	ND - 5.6	Weekly	<2	ND - 2.9	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l) (f)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	0.13	--	2018	--	--	--	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.1	0.69	0.5 - 0.97	2019	0.58	0.41 - 0.91	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l) (f)	AL = 15	0.2	5	ND	--	2018	--	--	--	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system
Nitrate as N (mg/l) (g)	10	10	0.4	4.2	0.63 - 7.3	Weekly	2.6	ND - 5.2	2019	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
RADIOACTIVITY										
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/l)	15	(0)	3	4.2	ND - 11	2019	4.4	ND - 10	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	5	0	1	<1	ND - 1.2	2019	ND	ND		
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	1	4.1	ND - 13	2019	6.9	1.9 - 10	2019	
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related										
Chloride (mg/l)	500	n/a	n/a	27	11 - 48	2019	18	3.8 - 29	2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (µg/l)	50	n/a	20	<20	ND - 39	2019	ND	ND	2019	
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	n/a	1	1	1 - 2	2019	1	1	2019	
Sulfate (mg/l) (h)	500	n/a	0.5	65	32 - 160	Weekly	60	19 - 98	2019	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	n/a	n/a	370	150 - 580	2019	310	200 - 400	2019	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	n/a	0.1	0.28	ND - 0.66	2019	<0.1	ND - 0.15	2019	Substances that form ions in water
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	n/a	n/a	580	310 - 870	2019	530	320 - 720	2019	
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST										
Alkalinity, total (mg/l as CaCO3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	150	77 - 220	2019	190	140 - 220	2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (mg/l)	NL = 1	n/a	0.1	0.1	ND - 0.16	2018	--	--	--	
Calcium (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	56	11 - 97	2019	60	28 - 82	2019	
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	210	31 - 380	2019	230	110 - 310	2018	
Hardness as grains per gallon	n/a	n/a	n/a	12	2 - 22	2019	13	6 - 18	2018	
Magnesium (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	1 - 33	2019	16	5.1 - 26	2019	
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l)	NL = 1	n/a	1	<1	ND - 1.8	2019	--	--	--	Discharge from industrial sources
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (ng/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7	ND - 2.3	2019	--	--	--	Discharge from industrial sources
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (ng/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.37	ND - 2.2	2019	--	--	--	Discharge from industrial sources
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ng/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.95	ND - 3.3	2019	--	--	--	Discharge from industrial sources
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ng/l)	NL = 5.1	n/a	n/a	1.3	ND - 5.3	2019	--	--	--	Discharge from industrial sources
pH (pH units)	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.6	7.2 - 8.5	2019	7.8	7.4 - 8.1	2019	Hydrogen ion concentration
Sodium (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	41	28 - 64	2019	26	21 - 37	2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING										
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) (µg/l)	5	3	n/a	0.16	ND - 0.31	2015	--	--	--	Extraction and degreasing solvent; fumigant
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l)	NL = 1	n/a	n/a	0.62	0.39 - 0.84	2015	--	--	--	Discharge from industrial sources
Bromide (µg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	120	33 - 190	2019	--	--	--	Discharge from industrial sources
Chlorate (µg/l)	NL = 800	n/a	n/a	45	35 - 55	2015	--	--	--	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l)	n/a	0.02	n/a	3.7	2.8 - 4.5	2015	--	--	--	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (µg/l)	50	(100)	n/a	4	3.4 - 4.5	2015	--	--	--	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit
Manganese (µg/l) (i)	SMCL = 50	n/a	n/a	0.62	ND - 1.7	2019	--	--	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Molybdenum, Total (µg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.4	5.1 - 7.7	2015	--	--	--	
Strontium, Total (µg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	460	380 - 530	2015	--	--	--	
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	<1	ND - 1.4	2019	--	--	--	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium, Total (µg/l)	NL = 50	n/a	n/a	4.4	4 - 4.8	2015	--	--	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM										
Chlorate (µg/l)	NL = 800	n/a	n/a	61	61	2015	--	--	--	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l)	n/a	0.02	n/a	3.8	3.8	2015	--	--	--	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (µg/l)	50	(100)	n/a	3.7	3.7	2015	--	--	--	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (µg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.67	0.35 - 1.1	2019	--	--	--	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (µg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.88	0.35 - 1.7	2019	--	--	--	
Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (µg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.88	0.35 - 1.7	2019	--	--	--	
Molybdenum, Total (µg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.4	6.4	2015	--	--	--	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium, Total (µg/l)	n/a	n/a	n/a	410	410	2015	--	--	--	
Vanadium, Total (µg/l)	NL = 50	n/a	n/a	4	4	2015	--	--	--	

NOTES

- (a) Water quality data provided by San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC).
- (b) The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2019 or from the most recent tests, except for TTHMs, HAA5, Chlorine Residual, Lead, and Copper which are described below.
- (c) Samples were collected in the distribution system. The result is the highest percentage of positive samples collected in a month during 2019. During February 2019 and May 2019, 75 total samples and 78 total samples, respectively, were collected each month for total coliform analysis:
- (i) In February 2019, one sample tested positive for total coliform, which was 1.3% of the total samples collected during the month; however, all follow-up confirmation samples were negative for Total Coliforms and Fecal/E. coli bacteria.
- (ii) In May 2019, two samples (one routine and one confirmation) tested positive for total coliform, which was 2.6% of the total samples collected during the month. One of three initial follow-up confirmation samples was positive for Total Coliforms but were negative for Fecal/E. coli bacteria in all three confirmation samples. All subsequent follow-up confirmation samples were negative for Total Coliforms and Fecal/E. coli bacteria.
- (d) Samples were collected in the distribution system. The running annual average is reported as "Results" while the maximum and minimum of the individual results are reported as "Range."
- (e) The City of Monterey Park tests the Delta Plant drinking water weekly to comply with the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water approved blending plan for Arsenic.
- (f) Concentrations are measured at the tap. The 90th percentile concentration is reported in the table. Out of 37 distribution system locations sampled, copper was detected in 27 samples, none of which exceeded the AL for copper; out of 37 distribution system locations sampled, lead was not detected in any sample. The samples were collected in 2018. During 2019, three schools submitted a request to be sampled for lead.
- (g) The City of Monterey Park tests nitrate weekly at all three treatment plants.

- (h) The City of Monterey Park tests sulfate weekly at the Well 5 Treatment Plant and the Wells 9, 12, and 15 Treatment Plant.
- (i) Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

AL: Action Level	MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
DLR: Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting	MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level	n/a: No Applicable Limit
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ND: Not Detected at DLR
µg/l: parts per billion or micrograms per liter	NL: Notification Level
mg/l: parts per million or milligrams per liter	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ng/l: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter	pCi/l: picoCuries per liter
µmho/cm: micromhos per centimeter	PHG: Public Health Goal
	SMCL: Secondary MCL
	"<": Detected but the average is less than the indicated DLR

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DDW 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. Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

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 as is economically and technologically feasible.

Secondary MCLs: are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 pathogens.

Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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, county board of supervisors).

WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL?
In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

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 USEPA.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment 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.

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING 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, 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, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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).

WHAT IS IN MY DRINKING WATER?
Your drinking water is tested by certified professional water system operators and certified laboratories to ensure its safety. The City of Monterey Park Public Works Department routinely tests drinking water from its wells, treatment facilities, and distribution system pipes for bacterial and chemical contaminants. The chart in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during year 2019 or from the most recent tests. The State allows the City to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants in groundwater do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old. The chart lists all the contaminants detected in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking water standards. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included. We are proud to report that during 2019, the drinking water provided by the City to your home met or surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

NITRATE
Although nitrate in your drinking water never exceeds the MCL of 10 milligrams per liter (mg/l), nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l 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 mg/l 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 for advice from your health care provider.

COLIFORM BACTERIA
This Consumer Confidence Report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective 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 USEPA 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.

ARSENIC
The following advisory is issued because in 2019 we recorded an arsenic measurement in the drinking water supply between 5 and 10 micrograms per liter (µg/l). While your drinking water meets the 10 µg/l MCL for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA 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.

1,4-DIOXANE
1,4-Dioxane is a chemical primarily used as an industrial stabilizer to enhance performance of solvents in many manufacturing processes. It is found in food (shrimp, chicken, tomatoes, etc.), food additives, and ordinary household products (cosmetics, deodorants, and shampoos). The USEPA has classified 1,4-dioxane as a probable human carcinogen. There is no federal or state MCL for 1,4-dioxane in drinking water; however, DDW established a Notification Level (NL) and a reporting limit in 1998 of 3 µg/l. A Notification Level is a health-based advisory level established by DDW for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs. The City has been required to test several of its wells and treated water for 1,4-Dioxane since 2004 and has never exceeded the initial NL of 3 µg/l. In 2010, DDW revised the 1,4-dioxane NL and reporting limit lower to 1 µg/l resulting in detections in some City wells that exceeded the new 1 µg/l NL. In 2019, 1,4-dioxane levels in City wells ranged from non-detect to 1.8 µg/l. We believe the 1,4-dioxane found in these wells originated from discharge from industrial sources. The City's 1,4-dioxane level are below the DDW's response level, the level at which removal of the source from service, is now 35 µg/l.