

# 2019 DRINKING WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

July 1, 2020



The City of Monrovia is committed to providing you with premier quality drinking water. This report is provided each year and includes information describing:

- ❖ The sources of your drinking water.
- ❖ The constituents found in your drinking water.
- ❖ How your water quality compares with Federal and State drinking water quality standards.
- ❖ How to obtain additional information on the factors that affect your drinking water quality.

The City of Monrovia is proud to report that the drinking water provided in 2019 has met all Federal and State drinking water standards.

## About Drinking Water Quality Standards

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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.

## Questions?

City Council meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water. Regularly scheduled meetings of the City Council are held **on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers located at 415 S. Ivy Avenue, Monrovia.**

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact **Public Works Department at (626) 932-5575.**

## ¿Preguntas?

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse **la Ciudad de Monrovia Departamento de Obras Públicas a (626) 932-5575 para asistirlo en español.**

## Terms Used In This Report

**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 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 USEPA.

**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. 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 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.

**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 drink water reside (i.e. City Council, Board of Directors, and County Supervisors).

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT's) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per Liter (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per Liter (ng/L)

**pCi/L:** picoCuries per Liter (a measure of radiation)

**uS/cm:** microSiemens per centimeter, a measure of electrical conductivity.

## The Sources of your Drinking Water

The drinking water supply for the City of Monrovia comes from six ground water wells in the Main San Gabriel Basin. Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and ground water 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. For more information about the Main San Gabriel Basin, please visit [www.watermaster.org](http://www.watermaster.org).

## The Constituents in your Drinking Water

Tables 1 and 2 list all of the drinking water constituents detected in your water that have Federal and State drinking water standards. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The DDW allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative of the present water quality, are more than one year old.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the US EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or sending an email to [safewater@epa.gov](mailto:safewater@epa.gov).

### Coliform Bacteria

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 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 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.

### Nitrate

While low levels of Nitrate has been detected in your drinking water, the concentration never exceeds the MCL of 10 mg/l. 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 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 seek advice from your health care provider.

## How your Drinking Water Compares with Drinking Water Quality Standards

Your drinking water meets or exceeds the health standard when it is below the MCL or AL. As in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water quality standards.

**TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING**

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS					
Microbiological Contaminants (reporting units)	Highest % Positive in any one month	No. Of months in violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive in a month)	1.47%	0	5%	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (% positive in a month)	0	0	0%	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Lead and Copper (reporting units)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. of Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	31	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/L)	31	0.160	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Disinfection By-Product (Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of detection	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	Quarterly	6.7	1.2 – 17.0	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	Quarterly	0.6	ND – 2.3	60	NA	Typical by-product from chlorination of drinking water
Chlorine (mg/L)	Weekly	0.96	0.22 – 1.36	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	Weekly	2.1*	2	10	10	Run off and leaching fertilizer use; leaching from leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

\*Sample results are treated to this level after blending treatment.

Approved treatment techniques of Air Stripping and Blending bring TCE, Nitrate and Perchlorate levels below the State mandated MCL. Weekly water samples are taken to ensure Monrovia continues to achieve water quality compliance standards.

TABLE 2. SOURCE WATER MONITORING

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS						
<b>Radiological</b>						
Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	4/2019	1.64	1 – 3.1	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)/Synthetic Organic Compound(SOC)</b>						
Fluoride (mg/L)	4/2019	0.42	0.40 – 0.45	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharger from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS						
Chloride (ug/L)	5/2017	22.2	19 – 33	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence.
Odor Threshold (units)	5/2017	0.40	ND – 2.0	3	0	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	5/2017	502	410 – 720	1,600	None	Substance that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (mg/L)	5/2017	31	25 – 45	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	5/2019	270	220 - 320	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
<b>UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING*</b>						
Chromium VI (Hexavalent chromium) (ug/L)	4/2019	.68	ND – 1.4	None	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>STATE CONTAMINANTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS</b>						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	10/2011	.24	ND – 1.2	1	NA	It is Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS*</b>						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	5/2017	15.4	13 – 17	None	None	Salt present in the water and is naturally occurring.
Hardness (mg/L)	5/2017	216	170 – 320	None	None	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
PH (units)	5/2017	7.78	7.7 – 7.8	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	5/2017	61.4	49 – 89	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	5/2017	15.6	12 – 25	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (mg/L)	5/2017	0.02	ND – 0.11	5	None	Soil run off
Potassium (mg/L)	5/2017	1.82	1.6 – 2.5	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (asCaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/L)	5/2017	174	140 – 240	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits
*While there is no regulatory threshold (MCL, AL, or PHG), certain detected unregulated chemicals and constituents are included in this report. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.						

### For Additional Information on Your Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. US EPA/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) or sending an email to [safewater@epa.gov](mailto:safewater@epa.gov).

The Department of Health Services implemented The ***Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program. (DWSAP)***. The DWSAP Program includes a delineation of zones around a drinking water source; an inventory of Possible Contaminating Activities (PCA) within the delineated zones; and a determination of the PCAs to which the drinking water source is vulnerable. An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Monrovia was completed in September 2002. The Monrovia wells are considered most vulnerable to these contaminants detected in the water supply: TCE, PCE, PERCHLORATE & NITRATE. In addition, the Monrovia wells are considered most vulnerable to these activities: dry cleaners, junk/scrap/salvage yards, metal plating/ finishing/ fabricating and historic landfills. A copy of the completed assessment is available for viewing at the City of Monrovia Water Department office at 600 S. Mountain Ave. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Public Works Department at (626) 932-5575.