



2023

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT WATER QUALITY



About our Drinking Water

The drinking water supply for the City of Monrovia comes from six ground water wells in the Main San Gabriel Basin. Wells 2, 3, and 6 are located at our Well Field, and Well 4 and Well 5 are offsite in residential and industrial areas of the city. The City operates two water treatment facilities, also known as air strippers, which remove volatile organic compounds from the ground water wells. The City is currently in the process of designing increased water treatment facilities to remove additional contaminants found in the groundwater, and continue to meet or exceed Federal and State water quality standards.

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.



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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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): A health-based advisory level established by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

Response Level (RL): An advisory level at which DDW recommends the source be taken out of service.

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.

Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers a requirement to report in the Consumer Confidence Report.

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 1st and 3rd 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 sobre su agua potable. Comuníquese con el Departamento de Obras Públicas de la Ciudad de Monrovia al (626) 932-5575 para recibir asistencia en español.

這份報告含有關於您的飲用水的重要訊息。請用以下地址和電話聯繫 City of Monrovia Public Works Department 以獲得中文的幫助: 600 S. Mountain Avenue, (626) 932-5575.

Water Conservation is a Way of Life

Even the smallest changes can have a big impact. Californians use an average of 100 gallons of water per day. From taking shorter showers or turning off the faucet while brushing teeth, making wise water use a daily habit can all add up to water savings. Every drop counts. Please be water-wise!

Here are some ways to reduce water use:

- **FIX LEAKS**
 - Save 25 gallons each day
- **INSTALL WATER SAVING AERATORS AND SHOWERHEADS**
 - Save 1.5 gallons per minute
- **INSTALL A HIGH-EFFICIENCY TOILET**
 - save 8000 gallons per year
- **WASH FULL LOADS OF CLOTHES AND DISHES**
 - WASHER: Save 15-45 gallons/load
 - DISHWASHER: Save 5-15 gallons/load
- **INSTALL DRIP IRRIGATION & ADD A SMART CONTROLLER**
 - Save 15 gallons each time you water and 24 gallons per day
- **PLANT DROUGHT RESISTANT TREES & PLANTS**
 - Save 30-60 gallons per 1000 sq. ft.

For more information on ways to conserve water inside and outside of your home or business, please visit our City website at www.CityofMonrovia.org or visit SoCalWaterSmart.com

Important Health Information

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. 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).

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.

Please note: All water customers are receiving the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report by mail due to the inclusion of a Monitoring Violation Notification at the end of this report.

The Constituents in your Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) 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.

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).



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.



The Constituents in your Drinking Water

PFAS

PFAS, including PFOA and PFOS, are readily absorbed but not readily eliminated from the human body. Health effects associated with long-term exposure include harmful effects to a developing fetus or infant; harmful effects to the immune system, thyroid and liver; and cancer. In 2021, the City began working on the design of additional water treatment facilities to remove PFAS contaminants found in the ground water and continue to meet or exceed Federal and State water quality standards.

TRICHLOROETHYLENE

Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

COLIFORM BACTERIA

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2022. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised 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 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. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

LEAD

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 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/lead>.

NITRATE

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 advice from your health care provider.

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)	0%	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 th percentile level detected	No. of Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	34	ND	0	15	.2 ug/L	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/L)	34	0.140	0	1.3	.3 mg/L	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (mg/L)	5/2023	0.44	0.42 – 0.47	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
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)	2023	4.26	ND – 16.0	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	2023	ND	ND	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	Weekly	0.99	0.75 – 1.40	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	1.78*	1.0 – 4.1	10	10	Run off and leaching fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Trichloroethylene (ug/L)	Weekly	0.05*	ND – 0.81	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
*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						
<i>Radiological</i>						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	4/2022	1.3	ND – 3.89	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 2: Source Water Monitoring (continued)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS						
Chloride (mg/L)	5/2023	29	24 - 35	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence.
Odor Threshold (units)	5/2023	1	1	3	0	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	5/2023	408	380 - 440	1,600	None	Substance that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (mg/L)	5/2023	24.2	22 - 27	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	7/2023	232	210 - 240	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING*						
Chromium VI (Hexavalent chromium) (ug/L)	4/2023	2.8	1.7 - 4.0	None	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits.
STATE CONTAMINANTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	Notification Level (CCRD)	Response Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	Running Quarterly Average	5.12	ND - 8.5	5.1	10	Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid; used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/L)	Running Quarterly Average	6.50	ND - 11	6.5	40	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002; however, PFOS still generated incidentally.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	Running Quarterly Average	14	ND - 27	(4)	N/A	Perfluorohexanoic acid is a breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, and carpets.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	Running Quarterly Average	2.05	ND - 5.1	3	20	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid has been used in stain-resistant fabrics, fire-fighting foams, food packaging, and as a surfactant in industrial processes.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ng/L)	Running Quarterly Average	1.61	ND - 3.8	(4)	N/A	Perfluoroheptanoic acid is a breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, and carpets.
*Sample results are treated to this level after blending treatment.						
OTHER PARAMETERS*						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	5/2023	14.4	13 - 16	None	None	Salt present in the water and is naturally occurring.
Hardness (mg/L)	5/2023	178	160 - 200	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)	5/2023	7.76	7.6 - 7.9	None	None	pH is a measure of the relative amount of free hydrogen and hydroxyl ions in the water. Water that has more free hydrogen ions is acidic, whereas water that has more free hydroxyl ions is basic.
Calcium (mg/L)	5/2023	52.2	49 - 57	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	5/2023	11.58	9.9 - 13	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (mg/L)	5/2023	0.168	ND - .30	5	None	Soil run off
Potassium (mg/L)	5/2023	1.66	1.6 - 1.7	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (asCaCO3) (mg/L)	5/2023	136	120 - 160	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.						

2023 Monitoring Violation Notification

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

This notice contains important information regarding 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 CITY OF MONROVIA

In May 2023, the City of Monrovia's laboratory failed to transport and analyze the samples within the required holding time. The laboratory's failure to meet compulsory holding times resulted in the City not meeting the mandatory sampling requirement for the month of May 2023 only and, therefore, was in violation of State 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 your drinking water meets health standards. During the month of May 2023, we collected bacteriological quality from 12 distribution system sites and nitrate from the Compliance Monitoring Point (Well Blend – Treated) but these samples were not processed and analyzed, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

·This not an emergency. There is nothing you need to do at this time.

·The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, 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 were (or will be) taken.

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

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Distribution System Total Coliform	12 samples weekly	12 samples taken but not analyzed	May 2023	June 2023
Nitrate	Weekly	1 sample taken but not analyzed	May 2023	June 2023

What happened? What is being done?

On May 9, 2023, the City of Monrovia (City) collected 12 weekly total coliform samples from the routine distribution system locations, and nitrate, perchlorate, TCE, PCE, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) samples at the Compliance Monitoring Point (Well Blend-Treated) and the samples were given to the contractor of Clinical Laboratories of San Bernardino (Clinical Laboratories). On May 16, 2023, the City informed the State Water Board, acting by and through its Division of Drinking Water (Division), that the total coliform and nitrate samples collected on May 9, 2023 were not processed and analyzed by Clinical Laboratories. Clinical Laboratories stated that the contractor left the cooler containing the samples in the car overnight. The cooler and paperwork were delivered the following day but was placed in a storage area. On May 16, 2023, Clinical Laboratories discovered these samples and notified the City that, due to the laboratory's negligence, the total coliform samples and nitrate samples were past the holding times and the samples could not be processed and analyzed. Clinical Laboratories was able to analyze the perchlorate, TCE, PCE, PFOA, and PFOS samples on time, as these samples were still within the proper holding times.

Subsequent required samples taken since May 2023 show that the City is meeting drinking water standards.

In order to continue to ensure all compliance samples are collected, processed, and analyzed in a timely manner, the City has updated the Monrovia Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan and has implemented the following changes:

- New contracted laboratory – Eurofins Eaton Analytical, LLC
- Updated sampling staff information
- Updated staff training requirements
- Enhanced chain of custody procedure
- Addition of analyzing and holding times for specific contaminants
- Notification of positive sample results within a given timeline for specific contaminants

For more information, please contact the City of Monrovia Public Works Department at (626) 932-5575 or at 600 S. Mountain Avenue, Monrovia, CA 91016.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink water from the Monrovia water system, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements Per California Health and Safety Code

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 City of Monrovia

State Water System ID#: 1910090

Date distributed: April 17, 2024

2023 Infracción de seguimiento

INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE

Esta notificación contiene información importante sobre su agua potable.

NO SE CUMPLIERON LOS REQUISITOS DE MONITOREO DE LA CIUDAD DE MONROVIA

En mayo de 2023, el laboratorio de la Ciudad de Monrovia no transportó ni analizó las muestras dentro del tiempo de retención obligatorio. Debido al incumplimiento del laboratorio con los tiempos de retención obligatorios la Ciudad incumplió el requisito de muestreo obligatorio sólo para el mes de mayo de 2023 y, por lo tanto, estuvo en incumplimiento de las regulaciones estatales. Si bien esta falla no constituyó una emergencia, como nuestros clientes ustedes tienen derecho a saber lo que deben hacer, lo que sucedió y lo que hicimos para corregir esta situación.

Estamos obligados a monitorear su agua potable con regularidad en busca de contaminantes específicos. Los resultados de los monitoreos periódicos son un indicador de si su agua potable cumple o no las normas de salud. Durante el mes de mayo de 2023, recogimos muestras para medir la calidad bacteriológica de 12 sitios del sistema de distribución y para medir el nitrato del Punto de Monitoreo de Cumplimiento (mezcla de pozo - tratada) pero estas muestras no se procesaron ni se analizaron y, por lo tanto, no podemos estar seguros de la calidad de nuestra agua potable durante ese tiempo.

¿Qué debo hacer?

·Esto no es una emergencia. No hay nada que usted necesita hacer en este momento.

·La siguiente tabla muestra el/los contaminante(s) que no analizamos correctamente durante el año pasado, cuántas muestras estamos obligados a tomar y con qué frecuencia, cuántas muestras tomamos, cuándo deberían haberse tomado y la fecha en la que se tomaron (o se tomarán) muestras de seguimiento.

·Si usted tiene problemas de salud relacionados con el consumo de esta agua, consulte a su médico.

Contaminante	Frecuencia de muestreo obligatoria	Número de muestras tomadas	Cuándo deberían haberse tomado todas las muestras	Cuándo se tomaron o se tomarán las muestras
Coliformes totales del sistema de distribución	12 muestras semanales	12 muestras tomadas pero no analizadas	Mayo 2023	Junio 2023
Nitrato	Cada semana	1 muestra tomada pero no analizada	Mayo 2023	Junio 2023

¿Que pasó? ¿Que se está haciendo?

El 9 de mayo de 2023, la Ciudad de Monrovia (Ciudad) recogió 12 muestras semanales de coliformes totales de los puntos de rutina del sistema de distribución, y muestras de nitrato, perclorato, TCE, PCE, ácido perfluorooctanoico (PFOA) y ácido perfluorooctanesulfónico (PFOS) en el Punto de Monitoreo de Cumplimiento (mezcla de pozo - tratada) y las muestras se entregaron al contratista de Clinical Laboratories of San Bernardino (Clinical Laboratories). El 16 de mayo de 2023, la Ciudad informó al Consejo Estatal del Agua, actuando por y a través de su División de Agua Potable (División), que las muestras de coliformes totales y nitrato recogidas el 9 de mayo de 2023 no se procesaron ni se analizaron por Clinical Laboratories. Clinical Laboratories afirmó que el contratista dejó la hielera que contenía las muestras en el auto durante la noche. La hielera y la documentación se entregaron al día siguiente, pero se colocaron en un área de almacenaje. El 16 de mayo de 2023, Clinical Laboratories descubrió estas muestras y notificó a la Ciudad de que, debido a la negligencia del laboratorio, las muestras de coliformes totales y de nitrato habían sobrepasado los tiempos de retención y que las muestras no podían procesarse ni analizarse. Clinical Laboratories pudo analizar las muestras de perclorato, TCE, PCE, PFOA y PFOS a tiempo, ya que estas muestras todavía estaban dentro de los tiempos de retención correspondientes.

Las muestras obligatorias posteriores tomadas después de mayo de 2023 muestran que la Ciudad está cumpliendo las normas de agua potable.

Con el fin de seguir garantizando que todas las muestras de cumplimiento se recojan, se procesen y se analicen de manera puntual, la Ciudad ha actualizado el Plan de Sitios de Muestreo Bacteriológico de Monrovia y ha implementado los siguientes cambios:

- Se ha contratado un nuevo laboratorio – Eurofins Eaton Analytical, LLC
- Se ha actualizado la información del personal de muestreo
- Se han actualizado de los requisitos de capacitación del personal
- Se ha mejorado el procedimiento de cadena de custodia
- Se han agregado tiempos de análisis y retención para contaminantes específicos
- Se ha establecido un plazo para la notificación de resultados positivos de muestras de contaminantes específicos

Para obtener más información, comuníquese con el Departamento de Obras Públicas de la Ciudad de Monrovia al (626) 932-5575 o en 600 S. Mountain Avenue, Monrovia, CA 91016.

Le pedimos que comparta esta información con todas las demás personas que beban agua del sistema de agua de Monrovia, especialmente aquellos que tal vez no hayan recibido esta notificación directamente. Puede hacerlo exhibiendo esta notificación pública en un lugar público o distribuyendo copias a mano o por correo.

Requisitos de notificación secundaria según el Código de Salud y Seguridad de California

Al recibir una notificación de una persona que opera un sistema público de agua, se debe dar la siguiente notificación en un plazo de 10 días [sección 116450(g) del Código de Salud y Seguridad]:

- LAS ESCUELAS: Deben notificar a los empleados de la escuela, a los estudiantes y a los padres (si los estudiantes son menores de edad).
 - LOS DUEÑOS O ADMINISTRADORES DE VIVIENDAS DE RENTA (incluidas casas de reposo y centros de cuidados): Deben notificar a los inquilinos.
 - LOS DUEÑOS, OPERADORES O ADMINISTRADORES DE LOCALES COMERCIALES: Deben notificar a los empleados de las empresas ubicadas en el local.
- RATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

Esta notificación se envió a usted por la Ciudad de Monrovia

No. de identificación del Sistema Estatal del Agua: 1910090

Fecha de distribución: 17 de abril de 2024