

CITY OF
MONROVIA
CALIFORNIA

2025
**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 (CCRD): 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.

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

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Monrovia is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Monrovia at (626) 932-5575. 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>. City of Monrovia residents can also view the Lead and Copper Service Line Inventory Survey at <https://www.monroviaca.gov/waterquality>.

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.

Table 1: Distribution System Monitoring

Chemical or Constituent			Range of	MCL	DLG	
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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 forms 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)	7/2025	296	240 - 420	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	MCL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (mg/L)	4/2025	0.43	0.24 – 0.43	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chromium VI (Hexavalent chromium) (ug/L)	2/2025	3.7	0.49 – 3.7	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Aluminum (mg/L)	5/2025	0.066	ND – 0.066	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
STATE CONTAMINANTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Response Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	Bi-Weekly	4.26	3.2 – 5.6	4	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)	Bi-weekly	4.87	3.7 – 6.1	4	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
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ug/L)	Bi-weekly	0.0077	0.0023 – 0.013	1	10	Perfluorohexanoic acid is a breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, and carpets.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	Bi-weekly	1.36	ND – 2.9	3	10	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid has been used in stain-resistant fabrics, fire-fighting foams, food packaging, and as a surfactant in industrial processes.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ng/L)	Bi-weekly	1.46	ND – 2.8	500	5000	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid is a discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ng/L)	Bi-weekly	0.97	ND – 2.5	N/A	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.						

Table 2: Source Water Monitoring (continued)

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 is 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
Potassium (mg/L)	5/2023	1.66	1.6 – 1.7	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (mg/L)	5/2023	0.168	ND - .30	5	None	Soil run off
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.