Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Montebello Land & Water Co.

Water System Number: 19-10091

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/23/2017 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:
Name: Kenneth S Bradbury
Signature: Kenneth S Bradbury
Title: General Manager
Phone Number: (323) 722-8654 Date: 6/7/2018

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: U.S. Mail

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.mtblw.com
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

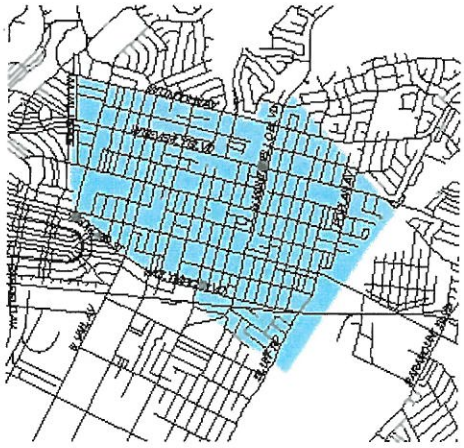
☐ *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

MONTEBELLO LAND AND WATER COMPANY
2017 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)
- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml (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

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. Montebello Land and Water Company 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/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

An Explanation of Arsenic in Tap Water

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs 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.

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 Kenneth 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. (except the January meeting starts at 2 p.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 Kenneth Bradbury at (323) 722-8654.

Visit us at www.mtblw.com

MONTEBELLO LAND AND WATER COMPANY
2017 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 (a)	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG) (b)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	<0.5 (c)	ND - 1.4	5	0.06	Industrial and agricultural discharges

INORGANICS Tested from 2016 to 2017, except nitrate which is tested annually					
Arsenic (µg/l)	<2 (c)	ND - 5.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	<0.1 (c)	ND - 0.1	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.31	0.25 - 0.36	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	2.1	ND - 3.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks

RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) Tested from 2011 to 2017					
Gross Alpha	<3 (c)	ND - 3.1	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226+228	ND	ND	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	1.4	ND - 2.5	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS TESTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

MICROBIALS Tested weekly	# POSITIVE	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	Greater than 1 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E.Coli*	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-	

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND CHLORINE RESIDUAL (d)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	MCL or (MRDL) (e)	MRDLG (f)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	24	5 - 33	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	4.0	1.8 - 4.5	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.77	0.3 - 2.1	(4.0)	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP LEAD AND COPPER 30 Tap Samples Tested in 2017 (g)	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES ABOVE AL	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper (mg/l)	0.55	0 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 2016 to 2017

	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride (mg/l)	73	60 - 81	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	0.43	ND - 3	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	780	750 - 830	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water
Iron (µg/l)	<100 (c)	ND - 240	300	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (µg/l)	<20 (c)	ND - 38	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	96	91 - 100	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	480	450 - 510	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.21	ND - 0.92	5	NA	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS TESTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Color (color units)	0.1	ND - 5	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1 - 2	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	<0.1 (c)	ND - 0.4	5	NA	Leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST TESTED IN GROUNDWATER

Tested from 2011 to 2017

	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	NL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l)	<1 (c)	ND - 1.2	1	NA	Industrial discharges
Alkalinity, total (mg/l as CaCO3)	180	170 - 200	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	83	75 - 91	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, total (mg/l as CaCO3)	270	240 - 300	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	15	13 - 17	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (standard unit)	7.6	7.3 - 7.8	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (mg/l)	4.3	3.8 - 4.7	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	59	51 - 64	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING TESTED IN GROUNDWATER

Tested in 2014 to 2015

	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	NL	PHG or (MCLG)
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l)	0.97	0.6 - 1.4	1	NA
Chlorate (µg/l)	150	73 - 200	800	NA
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l) (h)	0.053	ND - 0.18	NA	0.02
Chromium, Total (µg/l) (i)	<0.2 (c)	ND - 0.37	MCL = 50	(100)
Cobalt (µg/l)	<1 (c)	ND - 1.3	NA	NA
Molybdenum (µg/l)	1.9	1.3 - 2.8	NA	NA
Perfluoro octanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (µg/l)	<0.04 (c)	ND - 0.065	NA	NA
Strontium (µg/l)	580	480 - 650	NA	NA
Vanadium (µg/l)	1.1	ND - 3.4	50	NA

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING TESTED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Tested in 2014

	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		NL	PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Chlorate (µg/l)	110	100 - 110	800	NA
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l) **(h)**	0.16	0.15 - 0.16	NA	0.02
Chromium, Total (µg/l) **(i)**	<0.2 **(c)**	ND - 0.26	MCL = 50	(100)
Cobalt (µg/l)	1.3	1 - 1.6	NA	NA
Molybdenum (µg/l)	2	1.9 - 2	NA	NA
Strontium (µg/l)	580	560 - 590	NA	NA
Vanadium (µg/l)	3.4	2.8 - 3.9	50	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
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
NA = not applicable
NL = Notification Level

FOOTNOTES

(a) Thirty-six volatile organic chemicals were analyzed in 2017.
(b) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory level is the federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG).
(c) **"<"** means constituent detected but average is less than the reporting limit
(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) In 2017, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.
(h) There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/l was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.
(i) Total chromium is regulated with a MCL of 50 µg/l, but was not detected, based on its detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 µg/l. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

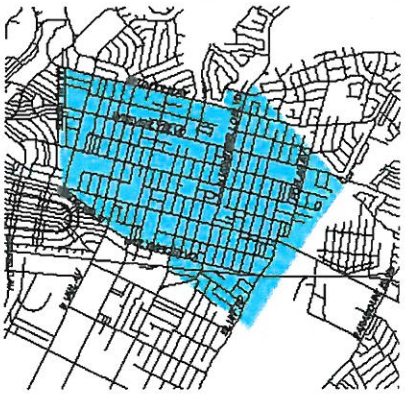
DEFINITIONS

***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).

LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA Y TIERRA DE MONTEBELLO
INFORME ANUAL DE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA DEL AÑO 2017

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una copia del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluimos detalles sobre el origen del agua que toma, cómo se analiza, que contiene, y cómo se compara con los límites estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad de su agua, y proveerle un abastecimiento confiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitos.

¿De Dónde Proviene el Agua que Tomo?



Su agua de la llave proviene de las aguas subterráneas de uno o más pozos profundos. Estos pozos abastecen nuestra área de servicio que muestra el mapa adjunto. La calidad del agua que llega a su hogar se presenta en este informe.

¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

El agua que toma se analiza regularmente para asegurarnos de que no halla niveles altos de sustancias químicas, de radioactividad o de bacteria en el sistema de distribución y en las tomas de servicios. Estos análisis se llevan a cabo semanal, mensual, trimestral, y anualmente o con más frecuencia, dependiendo de la sustancia analizada. Bajo las leyes estatales y federales, se nos permite analizar algunas sustancias menos frecuentemente que los periodos anuales porque los resultados no cambian. Algunos de nuestros datos, aunque representativos, tienen más de un año. Todas las pruebas de calidad del agua las llevan a cabo técnicos especializados en laboratorios certificados por el estado.

¿Cuáles Son Las Normas del Agua Potable?

La Agencia federal de Protección al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua potable. En California, La Junta de Control de Recursos Hídricos del Estado, División de Agua Potable (DDW) regula el agua de beber siguiendo normas que por lo menos, son tan estrictas como las normas USEPA. Históricamente, los estándares de California han sido más estrictos que los federales.

Hay dos tipos de límites conocidos como estándares. Los estándares primarios lo protegen de sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud. Las normas establecen los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (MCL, en inglés) que se permite del contaminante primario o secundario en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben asegurarse de que la calidad de esta cumpla con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (o MCLs, en inglés). No todas las sustancias tienen un Nivel Contaminante Máximo. El plomo y el cobre, por ejemplo, son regulados, por cierto nivel de acción. Si cualquier sustancia química sobrepasa el nivel de acción, se dará la necesidad de un proceso de tratamiento para rebajar los niveles en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben cumplir con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos para asegurar la calidad del agua.

Las Metas para la Salud Pública (MSP [o PHGs, en inglés]) son establecidas por la agencia estatal de California-EPA. Las PHGs proveen más información con respecto a la calidad del agua, y son similares a los reglamentos federales nombrados Metas para Los Niveles de Contaminante *Máximos* (MNCM [o MCLGs, en inglés]). Las PHGs y MCLGs son metas a nivel recomendable. Las PHG y MCLG son ambas definidas como los niveles de contaminantes en el agua potable por debajo de los niveles donde no se esperan riesgos a la salud y no son obligatorios. Ambos niveles PHG y MCLG son concentraciones de una sustancia en las que no hay riesgos a la salud aún conocidos.

¿Cómo Interpreto Mi Informe de Calidad del Agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas nos requieren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en el agua. La primera columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra la lista de las sustancias detectadas en el agua. La siguiente columna muestra la lista de la concentración promedio y el rango de concentraciones que se hayan encontrado en el agua que usted toma. En seguida están las listas del MCL, el PHG y el MCLG, si estos son apropiados. La última columna describe las probables fuentes u origen de las sustancias detectadas en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua de beber, compare los valores por encima del promedio, mínimos y máximos y el Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Revise todos los químicos que se encuentran por encima del Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Si los químicos sobrepasan el Nivel Contaminante Máximo por lo general no constituye que sea una amenaza a la salud de inmediato. Más bien, se requiere que se realicen análisis más frecuentemente en el abastecimiento del agua por un corto período. Si los resultados muestran sobrepasar el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para remover esa sustancia, o el abastecimiento de esta debe ser de comisionado fuera de servicio.

¿Por Qué Hay Tanta Publicidad Sobre La Calidad Del Agua Potable?

Las fuentes del agua potable (de ambas agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales, y pozos. Al pasar el agua por la superficie de los suelos o por la tierra, se disuelven minerales que ocurren al natural, y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, al igual que pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.

Entre los contaminantes que pueden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbianos como los virus y la bacteria, los que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida salvaje;
- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial, industrial, o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minas y agricultura.
- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial, y de usos residenciales;
- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, y agricultura aplicación y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

Con el fin de asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, USEPA y DDW imponen reglamentos que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por sistemas públicos de agua. El U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) y la ley de California también establece límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada que debe proveer la misma protección para la salud pública.

Toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede contener cantidades pequeñas de ciertos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Para más información acerca de contaminantes y riesgos a la salud favor de llamar a la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). Usted puede obtener más información sobre el agua potable al conectarse al Internet en los siguientes domicilios:

- https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinkin-water (página federal de la USEPA)
- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml (página del Departamento de los Servicios a la Salud del Estado de California)

¿Debería Tomar Otras Precauciones?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el público en general. Las personas que tienen problemas inmunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimioterapia cancerosa; personas que tienen órganos trasplantados, o personas con SIDA o desordenes inmunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente susceptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guías de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles por teléfono de la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791).

Acerca del Plomo en el agua de la llave

Si está presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar serios problemas de salud, especialmente para las mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes relacionados con las líneas de servicio y de fontanería en casa. Montebello Land and Water Company se encarga de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de la plomería. Cuando su agua potable no ha sido usada durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar la exposición potencial de plomo dejando correr el agua de la llave durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinar. Si usted está preocupado acerca del plomo en su agua, si usted desea puede evaluar su agua potable. Información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de prueba, y los pasos que puede tomar para minimizar la exposición está disponible en el Safe Drinking Water Hotline o en: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Aviso sobre Arsénico en el Agua del Grifo

Aunque su agua potable cumple con las normas federales y estatales de arsénico, aun contiene niveles bajos de arsénico. El estándar de arsénico equilibra la comprensión actual de los posibles efectos de salud del arsénico contra los costos que eliminan el arsénico del agua potable. La USEPA continúa investigando los efectos en la salud de cómo los niveles bajos de arsénico, que es un mineral conocido por causar cáncer en humanos en altas concentraciones y está relacionado con otros efectos a la salud como el daño a la piel y problemas circulatorios.

Valoración de su Abastecimiento de Agua

La compañía de agua y tierra de Montebello condujo una valoración de sus abastecimientos de agua subterránea en el 2003. El abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas es considerado más vulnerable a los pozos de agua para abastecimiento, a los derechos de vía de los ferrocarriles históricos, a las vías ferroviarias, y pueden ser vulnerables a basureros cubiertos y sin cubrir, a estaciones de gasolina, a tintorerías, a sistemas de drenaje, a flotas de camiones y terminales. Una copia de la valoración puede ser obtenida llamando a Kenneth Bradbury al (323) 722-8654.

¿ Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar ?

Se le invita al público a asistir a la junta directiva el segundo martes del mes a las 9:00 a.m. (Excepto la junta de Enero comensara ala 2:00 p.m.) en el domicilio 344 East Madison Avenue, Montebello, California 90640.

¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?

Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor llame a Kenneth Bradbury (323) 722-8654.

Visítenos en la página www.mtblw.com

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