

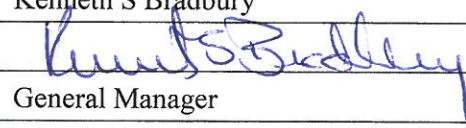
**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(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 6/14/2019 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: 
 Title: General Manager
 Phone Number: (323) 722-8654 Date: 6/14/2019

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

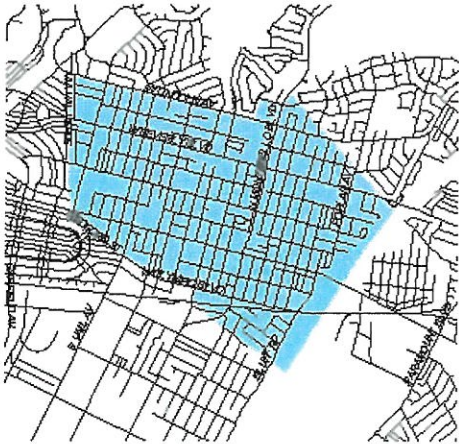
This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

MONTEBELLO LAND AND WATER COMPANY

2018 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. 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.

MONTEBELLO LAND AND WATER COMPANY 2018 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	GROUNDWATER		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG) (b)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
None detected in 2018	(a)	(a)	NA	NA	Industrial and agricultural discharges
INORGANICS Tested from 2016 to 2018, 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 (g)	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)	1.5	ND - 2.7	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks
RADIOLOGICAL Tested from 2011 to 2017					
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	<3 (c)	ND - 3.1	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226+228 (pCi/l)	ND	ND	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	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 <i>E.Coli</i>	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-	

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND CHLORINE RESIDUAL (d)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MCL or (MRDL) (e)	MRDLG (f)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	26	5.6 - 27	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halooacetic Acids (µg/l)	4.2	1.6 - 4.2	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.68	0.3 - 1.5	(4.0)	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP LEAD AND COPPER	90th PERCENTILE	# SITES ABOVE AL	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
30 Tap Samples Tested in 2017 (g)					
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

	GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
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		SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Color (color units)	1.2	ND - 7.5	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	<0.1 (c)	ND - 0.5	5	NA	Leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST TESTED IN GROUNDWATER

Tested from 2011 to 2017

	GROUNDWATER		NL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l)	<1 (c)	ND - 1.2	1	NA	Industrial discharges
Alkalinity, total (mg/l as CaCO ₃)	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 CaCO ₃)	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		NL	PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE		
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)	0.053	ND - 0.18	NA	0.02
Chromium, Total (µg/l) (h)	<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)	0.16	0.15 - 0.16	NA	0.02
Chromium, Total (µg/l) (h)	<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

- Thirty-six volatile organic chemicals were analyzed in 2018.
- California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory level is the federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG).
- "<" means constituent detected but average is less than the reporting limit
- Running annual average used to calculate average and MCL compliance.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- In 2018, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.
- 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).