SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY
-CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT-
-YEAR 2023-

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
If necessary, have someone who understands it translate or explain it to you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Si, necesario, tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

此份有关你的食水报告，内有重要资料和讯息，请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

The source of water provided to San Gabriel Valley Water Company's ("San Gabriel") customers, except those located in the Whittier/Santa Fe Springs area, was groundwater produced from the Main San Gabriel Basin. The source of water provided to customers in the Whittier/Santa Fe Springs area south of Beverly Boulevard was a blend of groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin and the Central Basin.

Effective February 10, 2023, San Gabriel aquired the City of Montebello's Water System ("City"), which consist of two seperate distribution systems - North and South. The source of water provided to the City's customers north or Whittier Boulevard (North Service Area) is treated local groundwater produced from the Main San Gabriel Basin and the Central Basin. The source of water provided to the City's customers south of Whittier Boulevard (South Service Arrea) is treated surface water from the Metropolitan Water District ("MWD"). MWD's source of water is a combination of surface water from the Colorodo River and the State Water Project in northern California and is treated at MWD's Weymouth Treatment Plant.

All water samples were collected by state-certified employees of the water company or independent engineering firms. Samples were analyzed by state-certified independent laboratories and the results were forwarded to the State Water Resources Control Board ("State Board"), Division of Drinking Water. The following report provides detailed information about the quality of the water delivered to customers. The water supplied by San Gabriel Valley Water Company complies with all state and federal safe drinking water standards and regulations.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - GROUNDWATER AND PURCHASED SURFACE WATER

Primary Standards

				Groundwater			***Purchased Surface Water (Montebello South Service Area)***			
Microbiological	***Units***	***PHG (MCLG)***	***MCL***	***Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected***		***Sample Year***	***Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected***		***Sample Year***	***Likely Source of Detected Constituent***
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	(0)	5% **(a)**	0.51%		2023	0.00%		2023	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	%	0	0	0.00%		2023	0.00%		2023	Human and animal fecal waste
Radiological										
Water Quality Constituent	***Units***	***PHG (MCLG)***	***MCL***	***Range***	***Average***	***Sample Year***	***Range***	***Average***	***Sample Year***	***Likely Source of Detected Constituent***
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	(0)	15	ND - 7.67	2.07	2015-23	ND	ND	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	(0)	50	NR	NR	-	ND - 6.00	ND	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.019	NS	ND - 1.10	0.04	2015-23	ND	ND	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	0.43	20	ND - 10.00	3.03	2017-23	ND - 3.00	ND	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganics										
Aluminum **(b)**	ppb	600	1000	ND - 60.00	2.87	2021-23	ND - 71.00	115	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	ND - 3.10	1.67	2021-23	ND	ND	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	2,000	1,000	ND - 210.00	81.08	2021-23	ND	ND	2023	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.18 - 0.78	0.37	2021-23	0.60 - 0.80	0.70	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.25 - 8.00	4.81	2023	0.80	0.80	2023	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organics										
Tetrachloroethylene(PCE)	ppb	0.06	5	ND - 1.10	<0.50	2023	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and autoshops (metal degreaser)
Xylene, Total	ppb	1800	1750	ND - 0.50	ND	2023	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries; fuel solvent
Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)										
Aluminum **(b)**	ppb	NS	200	ND - 60.00	2.87	2022-23	ND - 71.00	115	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	3.80 - 140.00	39.49	2021-23	34.00 - 55.00	44.00	2023	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color	units	NS	15	ND	ND	2023	ND - 3.00	3.00	2023	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	NS	300	ND - 270.00	24.42	2021-23	ND	ND	2023	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	NS	50	ND - 27.00	2.18	2021-23	ND	ND	2023	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold	units	NS	3	1.00	1.00	2023	1.00 - 2.00	ND	2023	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µs/cm	NS	1,600	310.00 - 920.00	630.00	2021-23	357.00 - 507.00	432.00	2023	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	20.00 - 140.00	63.18	2021-23	51.00 - 72.00	62.00	2023	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1,000	190.00 - 570.00	372.65	2021-22	209.00 - 296.00	252.00	2023	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity **(c)**	NTU	NS	5	ND - 0.38	<0.10	2023	ND - 0.30	<0.10	2023	Soil runoff

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DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - GROUNDWATER AND PURCHASED SURFACE WATER

Primary Standards

				Groundwater			*Purchased Surface Water (Montebello South Service Area)*			
Additional Constituents (Unregulated)										
Water Quality Constituent	***Units***	***PHG (MCLG)***	***MCL***	***Range***	***Average***	***Sample Year***	***Range***	***Average***	***Sample Year***	***Likely Source of Detected Constituent***
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	140.00 - 250.00	188.00	2021-23	65.00 - 78.00	72.00	2023	Unknown
Bromochloroacetic Acid (BCAA)	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 0.97	<0.30	2020	NR	NR	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	30.90 - 106.00	71.12	2021-23	20.00 - 28.00	24.00	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (CDBAA)	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 0.31	<0.30	2020	NR	NR	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 1.00	0.43	2020	NR	NR	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 0.66	<0.20	2020	NR	NR	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness (CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	92.80 - 344.00	237.45	2021-23	81.00 - 122.00	102.00	2023	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	0.02	NS	0.61 - 10.00	4.13	2021-23	ND	ND	2023	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Lithium	ppb	NS	NS	NR	NR	-	ND - 13.00	ND	2023	Naturally occurring;used in electrical chemical cells, batteries and orgnanic synthesis and pharmaceuticals.
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	3.77 - 26.10	14.78	2021-23	7.80 - 13.00	10.00	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Molybdenum	ppb	NS	NS	1.70 - 5.60	3.78	2023	NR	NR	-	Unknown
pH	units	NS	NS	7.42 - 8.18	7.75	2021-23	8.60	8.60	2023	Unknown
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	1.10 - 5.40	3.17	2021-23	2.60 - 3.00	2.80	2023	Unknown
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	10.00 - 83.00	40.38	2021-23	39.00 - 55.00	47.00	2023	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Unregulated Constituents with Notification Levels										
Water Quality Constituent	***Units***	***PHG (MCLG)***	***NL***	***Range***	***Average***	***Sample Year***	***Range***	***Average***	***Sample Year***	***Likely Source of Detected Constituent***
Boron	ppb	NS	1000	NR	NR	-	140	140	2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Chlorate	ppb	NS	800	NR	NR	-	19	19	2023	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ppb	NS	1000	ND - 0.64	ND	2023	ND	ND	2023	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ppt	NS	3	ND - 4.30	<2.00	2023	ND	ND	2023	Man-made substances used in surface coatings and protectant formulations. Discharge of runoff from fire training/response sites, industrial sites, landfills and wastewater treatment plants.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	NS	5.1	ND - 4.10	<2.00	2023	ND	ND	2023	Man-made substances used in surface coatings and protectant formulations. Discharge of runoff from fire training/response sites, industrial sites, landfills and wastewater treatment plants.
Vanadium	ppb	NS	50	NR	NR	-	3.40	3.40	2023	Naturally occuring; industrial waste discharge
Disinfectant Residuals/ Disinfection By-Products/Disinfectant By-Product Precursors										
Water Quality Constituent	***Units***	***PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]***	***MCL [MRDL]***	***Range***	***Average***	***Sample Year***	***Range***	***Average***	***Sample Year***	***Likely Source of Detected Constituent***
Bromate	ppb	0.10	10	NR	NR	-	ND - 12.00	2.40	2023	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	NS	NS	ND - 0.74	0.42	2023	1.80 - 3.00	2.40	2023	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NS	80	ND - 18.00	17.30	2023	25.00 - 31.00	28.00	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NS	60	ND - 4.20	3.70	2023	6.20 - 14.00	10.80	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	0.62 - 1.70	1.30	2023	1.60 - 3.10	2.34	2023	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Lead and Copper Monitoring (El Monte/Whittier System)

Water Quality Constituent	***Units***	***Regulatory Action Level (d)***	***Sample Year***	***90th Percentile***	***Number of Samples Exceeding The Action Level***	***Likely Source of Detected Constituent***
Lead	ppb	15	2023	0	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	2023	330	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring for San Gabriel Valley Water Company's El Monte/Whittier system was completed in 2023 with the collection of 50 samples. The next sampling event will commence in September 2026.

Lead and Copper Monitoring (Montebello System) (e)						
Water Quality Constituent	**Units**	**Regulatory Action Level (d)**	**Sample Year**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeding The Action Level**	**Likely Source of Detected Constituent**
Lead	ppb	15	2022	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	2022	180	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring for San Gabriel Valley Water Company's Montebello system was completed in 2022 with the collection of 20 samples. The next sampling event will commence in September 2025.

Lead and Copper Monitoring (Montebello System 2) (f)						
Water Quality Constituent	**Units**	**Regulatory Action Level (d)**	**Sample Year**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeding The Action Level**	**Likely Source of Detected Constituent**
Lead	ppb	15	2023	0	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	2023	230	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring for San Gabriel Valley Water Company's Montebello system was completed in 2023 with the collection of 20 samples. The next sampling event will commence in September 2026.

Lead Monitoring for Schools							
Water Quality Constituent	**Units**	**Action Level**	**Sample Year**	**Range**	**Average**	**Number of Schools**	**Likely Source of Detected Constituent**
Lead	ppb	15	2018-19	ND - 43	1.60	30	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

During 2018-2019 thirty schools were tested for lead. Of the thirty schools tested, 2 schools exceeded the action level of 15 ppb. One school was resampled with confirmation results below the action level and one school took the source out of service. No further action was required.

Other				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Corrective Actions**	**Health Effects**
Monitoring Violation	San Gabriel is 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 July, on July 31, 2023, we did not monitor for chlorine residual from the distribution system and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	1 day	On August 1, 2023, San Gabriel collected the missing residuals from July 31, 2023. Operators were retrained to ensure collection of residuals are recorded along with the bacteriological samples. San Gabriel has also reviewed its water quality monitoring tracking system and improved its procedures to prevent future occurances. Results from collecting the samples the following day had no impact to water quality served.	Inadequately treated or disinfected water may contain disease causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ("USEPA") AND STATE BOARD REQUIRE US TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

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).

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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control 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 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, 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*
- *Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the State Wate Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.*

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. San Gabriel Valley 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 ppm 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 ppm 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.

Perfluoroalkyl substances: Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), PFHxS, PFOA and PFOS, are a group of man-made chemicals used for many years in firefighting foams and in grease and stain-resistant, non-stick coatings and consumer products such as carpets, clothing, furniture and cookware. Exposure to levels of PFAS in drinking water in excess of the Notification Level over many years may result in adverse health effeccts including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy, cancer, liver effects, thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes).

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2023. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State 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.

Additional Water Quality Information

San Gabriel Valley Water Company completed groundwater source assessments in 2002 and new assessments were completed in 2005, 2008 and 2017 for new sources added to the system. Groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to discharge from industry, factories, landfills, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, gas stations, high density housing, fleet truck and bus terminals, underground storage tanks, and sewer collection systems. Copies of the groundwater source assessments are available for review at San Gabriel Valley Water Company's main office. All groundwater sources are disinfected before the water is distributed to the customers.

In addition to the constituents listed in this report, San Gabriel Valley Water Company conducted monitoring for over 100 additional constituents and the results show none of those constituents detected in the water. Included in this additional monitoring were constituents for which Division of Drinking Water and USEPA have not yet set standards. The State Board allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. For additional water quality information, contact: Hai-Van Nguyen, Water Quality Superintendent, at htnguyen@sgvwater.com or at (626) 448-6183, or write to San Gabriel Valley Water Company, Post Office Box 6010, El Monte, California 91734-2010.

Definitions and Footnotes:

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

ND = None Detected

NL = Notification Level: Non-regulatory health based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels.

NR = Not Required

NS = No Standard

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measurement of the turbidity of water as determined by the methods in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, part 141.74(a)(1) (67 Fed. Reg. 65888 (October 29, 2002), which is incorporated by reference.

pCi/L = picocuries per Liter

PHG = Public Health Goal: 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, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

ppb = parts per billion. A ppb is equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32 years

ppm = parts per million. A ppm is equivalent to to 1 second in 11.5 days

ppt = parts per trillion. A ppt is equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years

units = Units of Measure

TT = Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µs/cm = microSiemens per centimeter

(a) = When 40 or more routine samples are collected per month, no more than 5% of the samples may be total coliform positive.

(b) = Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.

(c) = Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

(d) = Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

(e) = The Montebello System is that portion of the City of Montebello south of the Pomona Freeway.

(f) = Effective February 10, 2023, San Gabriel aquired the City of Montebello's Water System ("City"), which consist of two seperate distribution systems - North and South. The source of water provided to the City's customers north or Whittier Boulevard (North Service Area) is treated local groundwater produced from the Main San Gabriel Basin and the Central Basin. The source of water provided to the City's customers south of Whittier Boulevard (South Service Arrea) is treated surface water from the Metropolitan Water District ("MWD"). MWD's source of water is a combination of surface water from the Colorodo River and the State Water Project in northern California and is treated at MWD's Weymouth Treatment Plant.

< = Detected but the average is less than than California's Detection Limits for the Purposes of Reporting (DLR).

This report along with other important information can be found on the company's website at ***www.sgvwater.com***. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.