

2020 DRINKING WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

July 1, 2021



The City of Monrovia is committed to providing you with premier quality drinking water. This report is provided each year and includes information describing:

- ❖ The sources of your drinking water.
- ❖ The constituents found in your drinking water.
- ❖ How your water quality compares with Federal and State drinking water quality standards.
- ❖ How to obtain additional information on the factors that affect your drinking water quality.

The City of Monrovia is proud to report that the drinking water provided in 2020 has met all Federal and State drinking water standards.

About Drinking Water Quality Standards

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

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 muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse **la Ciudad de Monrovia Departamento de Obras Públicas a (626) 932-5575 para asistirlo en español.**

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 USEPA.

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).

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per Liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per Liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picoCuries per Liter (a measure of radiation)

uS/cm: microSiemens per centimeter, a measure of electrical conductivity.

The Sources of your Drinking Water

The drinking water supply for the City of Monrovia comes from Five ground water wells (wells 2, 3, and 6 are located at our Well Field. Well 4 and Well 5 are offsite in residential and industrial areas of the city) in the Main San Gabriel Basin. 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.

The Constituents in your Drinking Water

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.

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) or sending an email to safewater@epa.gov.

PERFLUOROOCETANOIC ACID (PFOA) / PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS)

Perfluorooctanoic Acid and Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid 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. Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals. Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals. The notification levels and response levels are based on recommendations that provide a margin of protection against these health effects in sensitive populations.

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Monrovia 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 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.

Coliform Bacteria

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal 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 new 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.

How your Drinking Water Compares with Drinking Water Quality Standards

Your drinking water meets or exceeds the health standard when it is below the MCL or AL. As in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water quality standards.

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Microbiological Contaminants (reporting units) | Highest % Positive in any one month | No. Of months in violation | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Bacteria | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive in a month) | 1.82% | 0 | 5% | (0) | Naturally present in the environment | |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (% positive in a month) | 0 | 0 | 0% | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste | |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
| Lead and Copper (reporting units) | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. of Sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ug/L) | 31 | ND | 0 | 15 | .2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (mg/L) | 31 | 0.160 | 0 | 1.3 | .3 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| Disinfection By-Product (Reporting Units) | Sample Date | Average | Range of detection | MCL or [MRDL] | PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L) | 2020 | 18.2 | 1.6 – 24.0 | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L) | 2020 | 2.03 | ND – 2.5 | 60 | N/A | Typical by-product from chlorination of drinking water |
| Chlorine (mg/L) | Weekly | 0.95 | 0.21 – 1.26 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS | | | | | | |
| Chemical or Constituent (reporting units) | Sample Date | Average | Range of Detections | MCL (AL) | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Nitrate as N (mg/L) | Weekly | 3.25* | ND – 3.6 | 10 | 10 | Run off and leaching fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

*Sample results are treated to this level after blending treatment.

Approved treatment techniques of Air Stripping and Blending bring TCE, Nitrate and Perchlorate levels below the State mandated MCL. Weekly water samples are taken to ensure Monrovia continues to achieve water quality compliance standards.

TABLE 2. SOURCE WATER MONITORING

| Chemical or Constituent (reporting units) | Sample Date | Average | Range of Detections | MCL (AL) | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS | | | | | | |
| Radiological | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 4/2020 | 1.5 | ND – 3.0 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)/Synthetic Organic Compound(SOC) | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | 5/2020 | 0.39 | 0.34 – 0.45 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS | | | | | | |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 5/2020 | 20.8 | 18 - 25 | 500 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence. |
| Odor Threshold (units) | 5/2020 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | 5/2020 | 464 | 410 - 570 | 1,600 | None | Substance that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 5/2020 | 33 | 29 - 40 | 500 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 5/2020 | 282 | 240 - 320 | 1000 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. |
| UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING* | | | | | | |
| Chromium VI (Hexavalent chromium) (ug/L) | 6/2020 | 1.1 | 1.1 | None | 0.02 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| STATE CONTAMINANTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS | | | | | | |
| Chemical or Constituent (reporting units) | Sample Date | Average | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Response Level in ng/L | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| 1,4-Dioxane (ppb) | 10/2011 | .24 | ND – 1.2 | 1 | N/A | It is Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos. |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L) | 10/2020 | 4.20 | <1.7 – 6.2 | 5.1 | 10 | Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid; used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/L) | 10/2020 | 4.56 | <1.7 – 7.3 | 6.5 | 40 | Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002; however, PFOS still generated incidentally |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ng/L) | 10/2020 | 10.84 | <1.7 – 35 | 4 | N/A | Is a primary impurity, degradant, and metabolite associated with the short-chain fluorotelomer-based chemistry used globally today. |
| OTHER PARAMETERS* | | | | | | |
| Chemical or Constituent (reporting units) | Sample Date | Average | Range of Detections | MCL (AL) | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Sodium (mg/L) | 5/2020 | 16.4 | 15 - 18 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is naturally occurring. |
| Hardness (mg/L) | 5/2020 | 202 | 160 - 260 | None | None | Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium |

| Chemical or Constituent (reporting units) | Sample Date | Average | Range of Detections | MCL (AL) | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|-------------|---------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | | | and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring. |
| PH (units) | 5/2020 | 7.92 | 7.8 – 8.0 | 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) | 5/2020 | 58.6 | 47 - 73 | None | None | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium (mg/L) | 5/2020 | 13.8 | 11 - 19 | None | None | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Turbidity (mg/L) | 5/2020 | 0.12 | ND - .30 | 5 | None | Soil run off |
| Potassium (mg/L) | 5/2020 | 1.68 | 1.5 – 2.0 | None | None | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Alkalinity (asCaCO ₃) (mg/L) | 5/2020 | 160 | 120 - 210 | 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. | | | | | | |

For Additional Information on Your Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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) or sending an email to safewater@epa.gov.

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.