

2018 Water Quality Report



City of
El Monte
Water Department

Your 2018 Water Quality Report

The City of El Monte is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water.

This water quality report is provided to you annually.

It includes information

describing where your drinking water comes from, the constituents found in your drinking water, and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards.



Questions
About
the Quality of
Your Water?
Contact Us
for Answers.

For more information or questions regarding this Water Quality report, please contact Carla Dillon at 626-580-2058.

Regularly scheduled meetings of the City of El Monte's City Council are held on the first and third

Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at 11333 Valley Boulevard, El Monte, California, 91731-3293. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.

The Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concern

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

The City of El Monte's water supply comes from groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin extracted by production wells located in the City of El Monte and by production wells operated by California American Water (San Marino System); groundwater in the Raymond Basin extracted by production wells operated by California American Water (San Marino System); and treated surface water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) via California American Water (San Marino System). The water is disinfected with chlorine before it is delivered to your home.

What Is the Quality of Our Drinking Water?

The City of El Monte routinely tests for chemical and biological contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) monitoring requirements. California American Water (San Marino System) is responsible for testing its groundwater purchased by the City of El Monte and MWD is responsible for testing its treated surface water purchased through California American Water (San Marino System). The chart in this report shows the results of our testing for the year 2017, including testing done by California American Water (San Marino System) and MWD. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants in groundwater do not



change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old. The chart lists all the contaminants detected in your drinking water that have Federal and State drinking water standards. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included. As in prior years, the City of El Monte remains dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

What Contaminants May Be Present in the Sources of Our Drinking 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**, 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, mining or farming.

- **Pesticides and herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

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, 800-426-4791, or by visiting them on the web at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Are There Any Precautions the Public Should Consider

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, elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

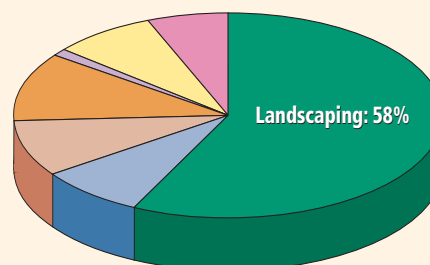


USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791, or by visiting them on the web at www.epa.gov/safewater.

How Residential Water is Used throughout Southern California

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use.

By cutting your outdoor watering by 1 or 2 days a week, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.



- Showers & Baths: 8%
- Clothes Washers: 9%
- Toilets: 11%
- Dishwashers: 1%
- Leaks: 7%
- Faucets: 6%

Data is representative of average consumption; your water usage may vary.

Information You Should Know about Drinking Water

About Nitrate

Although nitrate in your drinking water never exceeds the MCL of 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L), nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

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 for advice from your health care provider.



About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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 El Monte 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 at 800-426-4791, or on the web at www.epa.gov/lead.

Coliform Bacteria

This Consumer Confidence Report 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 USEPA 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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed this one corrective action.



Drinking Water Source Assessment

In accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of El Monte was completed in December 2002. The purpose of the drinking water source assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of the drinking water sources which could pose a threat to the water quality. The assessment concluded that the City of El Monte's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: airport maintenance/ fueling areas, dry cleaners, metal plating/ finishing/fabricating, fleet/truck/bus terminals and gasoline stations. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: boat services/ repair/refinishing and leaking underground storage tanks.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City of El Monte Water Department, 3990 Arden Drive, El Monte, California 91731. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Carla Dillon at 626-580-2058.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for California American Water (San Marino System) was completed in February 2003. The sources are considered vulnerable to the following (associated with contamination detected in the water supply): known contaminant plumes; historic waste dumps/landfills; high-density housing; apartments and condominiums; home manufacturing; parks; parking lots/malls; office buildings/complexes; schools; medical/dental/veterinary offices/clinics; low- and high-density septic systems; sewer collection systems; waste transfer/recycling station; wastewater treatment plants; fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application; irrigated/non-irrigated crops; golf courses; automobile repair shops and gasoline stations; fleet/truck/bus terminals; utility station maintenance areas; motor pools; historic gasoline stations; machine shops; electrical/electronic



manufacturing; chemical/petroleum processing/storage; metal plating/ finishing/fabricating; plastics/synthetics producers; photo processing/printing; chemical/petroleum pipelines; food processing; construction/demolition staging areas; appliance/electronic repair; hotels and motels; agricultural/irrigation wells; oil, gas, geothermal wells; water supply wells; monitoring/test wells; injection wells/dry wells/sumps; research laboratories; hospitals; contractor or government agency equipment storage yards; hardware/lumber/parts

stores; historic and active mining operations; boat services/ repair/refinishing; sand/gravel mining; wood/pulp/paper processing and mills; and underground storage tanks (decommissioned inactive tanks), upgraded/registered-active tanks, non-regulated tanks, and not yet upgraded or registered tanks.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at 8657 Grand Avenue, Rosemead, California 91770. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Shauna Racicot at 619-446-4768.

Every five years, MWD is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters. The most recent watershed sanitary surveys of MWD's source water

supplies from the Colorado River was updated in 2015 and the State Water Project was updated in 2016. Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. USEPA also requires MWD to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWD completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWD at (800) CALL-MWD.

What are Water Quality Standards?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations 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. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **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:** 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 pathogens.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **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):** 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 (e.g., city council, county board of supervisors).

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment 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.
- **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.

How are Contaminants Measured?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

CITY OF EL MONTE 2017 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

City of El Monte Groundwater							
Constituent and (Units)	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	DLR	Average Results ^(a)	Range ^(a) Min. – Max.	Most Recent Tests	Typical Origins
Primary Drinking Water Standards — Health Related Standards							
ORGANIC CHEMICALS ^(b)							
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/L)	5	0.06	0.5	3	ND – 6.3	2017	Discharge from industrial activities
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (µg/L)	5	1.7	0.5	4.8	ND – 11	2017	Discharge from industrial activities
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.1	0.43	0.23 – 0.63	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	0.4	5	2.2 – 8.7	2017	Leaching from fertilizer use
RADIOACTIVITY ^(c)							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3	<3	ND – 7	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	4	1.9 – 7.8	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related							
Chloride (mg/L)	500	NA	NA	20	13 – 31	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (mg/L)	300	NA	100	<100	ND – 373	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	603	455 – 894	2017	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	NA	0.5	46	30 – 70	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1,000	NA	NA	310	142 – 480	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.1	0.2	ND – 0.7	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Constituents of Interest							
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA	270	201 – 379	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/L) ^(d)	NA	0.02	1	3.6	1.6 – 5.3	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Sodium (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA	18	12 – 24	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring							
Constituents and (Units)	NL	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Results		Range: Min. – Max.	Most Recent Tests	
1,4-Dioxane (µg/L)	1	NA	0.13		0.11 – 0.17	2015	
Chlorate (µg/L)	800	NA	110		51 – 150	2015	
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/L) ^(d)	NA	0.02	2.8		1.8 – 4.5	2015	
Chromium, Total (µg/L) ^(e)	MCL = 50	(100)	2.5		1.6 – 4.1	2015	
Molybdenum, Total (µg/L)	NA	NA	1.5		1.3 – 1.7	2015	
Strontium, Total (µg/L)	NA	NA	300		270 – 340	2015	
Vanadium, Total (µg/L)	50	NA	3.9		2.8 – 4.9	2015	
City of El Monte Distribution System							
Constituent and (Units)	MCL or [MRDL]	(MCLG) or [MRDLG]	DLR	Average Results ^(a)	Range Min. – Max.	Most Recent Tests	Typical Origins
Primary Drinking Water Standards — Health Related Standards							
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform ^(f)	1 positive monthly sample	(0)	NA	3 (highest number of detections in a month)	—	2017	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	NA	NA	1 (highest number of detections in the year)	—	2017	Human and animal fecal waste
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL ^(g)							
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	[4]	[4]	NA	0.54	0.2 – 0.99	2017	Drinking water disinfectant
DISINFECTANT BY PRODUCTS ^(g)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)	80	NA	1	1.4	ND – 1.6	2017	By product of drinking water disinfection
Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring							
Constituent and (Units)	NL	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Results		Range: Min. – Max.	Most Recent Tests	
Chlorate (µg/L)	800	NA	110		110	2015	
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/L) ^(d)	NA	0.02	1.8		1.8	2015	
Chromium, Total (µg/L) ^(e)	MCL = 50	(100)	1.6		1.6	2015	
Molybdenum, Total (µg/L)	NA	NA	1.5		1.5	2015	
Strontium, Total (µg/L)	NA	NA	350		350	2015	
Vanadium, Total (µg/L)	50	NA	2.9		2.9	2015	
City of El Monte Residential Taps							
Constituent and (Units)	Action Level (AL)	PHG	DLR	90 th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites	Most Recent Tests	Typical Origins
Copper (mg/L) ^(h)	1.3	0.3	0.05	0.64	0 / 30	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead (µg/L) ^(h)	15	0.2	5	ND	0 / 30	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing system

California American Water Groundwater							
Constituent and (Units)	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	DLR	Average Results ^(a)	Range ^(a) Min. – Max.	Most Recent Tests	Typical Origins
Primary Drinking Water Standards — Health Related Standards							
ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC) (ng/L)	500	100	500	<500	ND – 600	2017	Discharge from industrial activities
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/L)	5	0.06	0.5	<0.5	ND – 1.4	2017	Discharge from industrial activities
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (µg/L)	5	1.7	0.5	1.2	ND – 3.9	2017	Discharge from industrial activities
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.1	0.8	0.8	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	0.4	5.3	ND – 6.5	2017	Leaching from fertilizer use
Perchlorate (µg/L)	6	1	4	<4	ND – 5.8	2017	Discharge from industrial activities
RADIOACTIVITY							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3	ND	ND – 9	2013 & 2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	6.67	5 – 9	2014 & 2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Drinking Water Standards — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related							
Chloride (mg/L)	500	NA	NA	6.9	6.9	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	NA	NA	ND	ND – 10	2017	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold number)	3	NA	NA	1	ND – 2	2017	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	380	380	2017	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	NA	0.5	16	16	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1,000	NA	NA	240	220 – 270	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Constituents of Interest							
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA	140	140	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/L) ^(d)	NA	0.02	1	7.9	3.8 – 11	2014-2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Sodium (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA	24	24	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
California American Water Treated Surface Water							
Constituent and (Units)	MCL	PHG	DLR	Average Results ^(a)	Range ^(a) Min. – Max.	Most Recent Tests	Typical Origins
Primary Drinking Water Standards — Health Related Standards							
Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU) ⁽ⁱ⁾	TT = 1 NTU TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	NA	NA	0.04 (highest) 100%	— —	Continuous Testing	Soil Runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.6	0.05	0.17	ND – 0.21	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (mg/L) – treatment-related	Optimal Range: 0.6 – 1.2	0.1	0.7	0.5 – 0.9	2017	Water additive for dental health	
Secondary Drinking Water Standards — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related							
Aluminum (µg/L)	200	600	50	170	ND – 210	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	500	NA	NA	48	29 – 66	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	NA	NA	2	2	2017	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold number)	3	NA	NA	3	3	2017	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	NA	460	299 – 621	2017	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	NA	0.5	84	46 – 123	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1,000	NA	NA	272	179 – 364	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Constituents of Interest							
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA	105	58 – 152	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	NA	NA	NA	50	35 – 64	2017	Erosion of natural deposits

NOTES

- AL** = Action Level; **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **NA** = No Applicable Limit; **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units **DLR** = Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **<** = Detected but average of all samples is below the DLR; **PHG** = Public Health Goal; **ng/L** = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **TT** = Treatment Technique; **ND** = Not Detected at DLR; **NL** = Notification Level; **µg/L** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter; **MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; **mg/L** = parts per million or milligrams per liter; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter
- (a) The results reported in the table are average and range (minimum and maximum) concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2017 or from the most recent tests, except for TTHM, Lead, Copper, Chlorine Residual, and Turbidity which are described below.
- (b) All wells and treated water were sampled in 2017.
- (c) Wells were sampled in 2012, 2016, and 2017 for radioactivity according to the monitoring requirements.
- (d) There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.
- (e) Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 µg/L but was not detected, based on the DLR of 10 µg/L. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.

- (f) The result is the highest number of positive samples collected in a month during year 2017. No more than one monthly sample may be positive for total coliform bacteria. During May 2017, three samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria, resulting in a Treatment Technique (TT) violation and a Level 1 Assessment was required. However, all follow-up repeat/confirmation samples were negative for total coliform bacteria and *E. coli* bacteria.
- (g) Samples were collected in the distribution system in 2017. The highest running annual averages for Chlorine Residual and TTHM are reported as “Result.” The maximum and minimum of the individual results for chlorine residual and TTHM are reported as “Range.”
- (h) Lead and Copper samples were collected at 30 residences in September 2015. The 90th percentile concentrations are reported in the table. Copper was detected in 27 samples. No Copper samples exceeded the Action Level and the system was in compliance because the 90th percentile was less than the Action Level. Lead was detected in two samples. None of the Lead samples exceeded the Action Level. During 2017, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.
- (i) California American Water’s treated surface water is from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California’s Weymouth Plant.
- (j) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in the treated surface water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a “treatment technique” (TT). A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

For more information or questions, please contact Ms. Elaine Jeng, City of El Monte Water Department, 3990 Arden Drive, El Monte, California 91731. Phone: (626) 580-2250

Save Money & Water: Learn How to Stop Leaks



Nationwide, more than 1 trillion gallons of water are lost annually due to household leaks. That's equal to the annual water use of more than 11 million homes. The average household can waste more than 10,000 gallons each year due to correctable leaks. That's enough to wash 270 loads of laundry!

Ten percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day! Common sources include toilets, faucets, showerheads, and landscape irrigation. But you should also consider less obvious sources of leaks: water

heaters, ice makers, dishwashers, and filtration systems. Many of these are easily correctable, and fixing them can save about 10 percent on the average water bill.

Be sure to check your toilet for leaks at least once a year. Put food coloring in the tank. If it seeps into the bowl without flushing, there's a leak. And if your toilet flapper doesn't close properly after flushing, replace it. Remember, one drip a second adds up to five gallons lost per day! So regularly check your faucets and showerheads, as well as all hoses and connectors.

Many household leaks can be solved with simple tools and a little education — and fortunately, Do-It-Yourselfers have access to multiple resources. But even if you must pay for repairs, you will still save money in the long run.



**City of El Monte
Water Department**

3990 Arden Drive
El Monte, California 91731

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For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Carla Dillon at 626-580-2058.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Carla Dillon. Telefono: 626-580-2058.

此份有關你的食水報告，
內有重要資料和訊息，請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。