



South Montebello Irrigation District 2018 Consumer Confidence Report



California Legislation

California Legislature is considering passing Assembly Bill-217(AB 217) – Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund: This bill appears to be the Assembly’s vehicle to enact a water tax. It is a hybrid bill that includes the creation of the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund and the means to fund it. The fee will be implemented by the State Water Resources Control Board throughout California; the bill allows the State Water Control Board to use money from the Drinking Water Fund to assist water systems that fail to provide safe drinking water to disadvantaged communities.

The State Water Control Board is required to report each year on money used from the Drinking Water Fund. The March 28, 2019 amendments include a safe and affordable drinking water fee of \$0.50 (USD) per service connection to be imposed on all public water systems. This bill does not specify the maximum charge a water connection can be charged in the future.

This amendment also included clarification that the \$0.50 per connection charge will be on a monthly basis and includes a rule that does not allow a water supplier to identify this charge on a customer’s monthly bill; instead the charge will be included in the Base charge in your monthly bill. South Montebello Irrigation District and surrounding Water Company’s opposed this bill, unfortunately it seems this bill will pass and go into action regardless of water company’s opinions. The bill would require each public water system to comply with these fees on July 1st, 2020 and each year after that. For more information please visit:

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB217

Watering Days: Monday and Thursday Odd # Addresses (Example: 1601 Date St.)
Tuesday and Friday Even # Addresses (Example: 1602 Date St.)
Watering Time: Any time between 5:00 PM and 9:00 AM
Watering Duration: 10 minutes per sprinkler station or irrigation zone

**Please
Continue To
Conserve
Water**

Building For the Future!



South Montebello Irrigation District is currently in the process of developing a new well to serve the needs of the community. This new well will provide drinking water and much needed water in the event of a fire in the area. The last time SMID constructed a new well was back in 2000. With modern technology these new wells can serve a water system for 80 years before needing to be replaced. The project will take longer than a year to complete and will replace old wells that have been serving the community since the 1930’s. More details on this well project will come in the future

SOUTH MONTEBELLO IRRIGATION DISTRICT 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 by certified professional water system operators and certified laboratories to ensure its safety. South Montebello Irrigation District drinking water from wells and distribution system pipes are routinely tested for bacterial, radiological and chemical constituents. The chart in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during year 2018 or from the most recent tests. The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) allows some constituents to be tested less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old. The chart lists all the constituents **detected** in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking

water standards. Detected unregulated constituents of interest are also included. We are proud to report that during 2018, the drinking water provided by the South Montebello Irrigation District to your home or business met or surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those detected 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, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

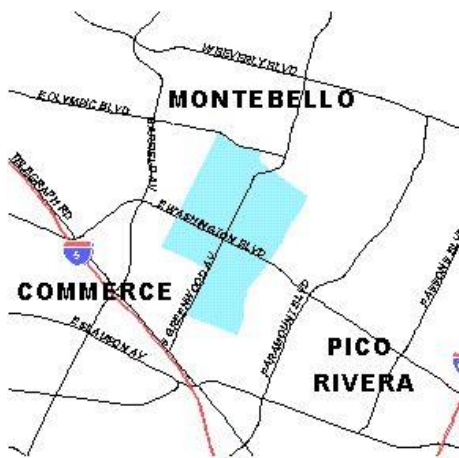
To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceeding a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If 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. South Montebello Irrigation District distributes water that has been disinfected with chlorine to prevent bacterial growth in distribution pipes.

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, 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline 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.



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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 drinking water web site)
- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml (DDW drinking water web site)

Lead has not been detected in our groundwater sources; however, lead in tap water can increase when water contacts plumbing materials in your home. 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 home plumbing. South Montebello Irrigation District 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/lead>.

What Are Water Quality Standards?

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

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 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 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.

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 the USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a 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.
- **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.

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).

Arsenic in Tap Water

The following advisory is issued because in 2018 we recorded an arsenic measurement in the drinking water supply between 5 and 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$). While your drinking water meets the 10 $\mu\text{g/l}$ MCL for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost 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 South Montebello Irrigation District conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to other animal operations, utility station maintenance areas, automobile body shops, automobile repair shops, electrical/electronic manufacturing, fleet/truck/bus terminals, illegal activities/unauthorized dumping, junk/scrap/salvage yards, automobile gasoline stations, dry cleaners, historic gasoline stations, furniture repair/manufacturing, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Waste Discharge Requirement permitted discharges. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained in person at 437 South Bluff Road, Montebello, California 90640.

How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

Board meetings of the South Montebello Irrigation District are held at 5:00 p.m. at 437 South Bluff Road, Montebello, California 90640. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality and reliability of your water. Please call the South Montebello Irrigation District office at (323) 721-4735 during regular business hours Monday through Friday between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the meeting schedule.

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 us at (323) 721-4735.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción , favor de contactar Telefono: 323-721-4735.

- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, y agricultura aplicación y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

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

- <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water> (página web de USEPA)
- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml (página web de DDW)

Si está presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar serios problemas de salud, especialmente para las mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes relacionados con las líneas de servicio y de plomería en casa. El Distrito de Irrigación del Sur de Montebello se encarga de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de la plomería. Cuando su agua potable no ha sido usada durante varias horas, usted puede reducir la exposición potencial de plomo dejando correr el agua de la llave de 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinar. Si usted está preocupado acerca del plomo en su agua, puede que se le analice su agua potable. Puede obtener la información disponible llamando a la línea directa de USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, sobre plomo en el agua potable, métodos de prueba o los pasos que pueden tomar para reducir al mínimo la exposición al plomo dirigiéndose a: <https://www.epa.gov/lead>.

¿Cuales Son las Normas de la Calidad del Agua Potable?

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

La tabla en este informe muestra los siguientes tipos de normas de calidad del agua

- **Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCL, en ingles):** El nivel más alto de un contaminante que se permite en el agua potable. Los MCLs primarios se establecen lo más cerca posible, económicamente y tecnológicamente a los PHGs o MCLGs. Los MCLs secundarios se establecen para proteger el olor, sabor y apariencia en el agua de beber.
- **Nivel Máximo de Desinfectante Residual (MRDL, en ingles):** El nivel más alto de un desinfectante que se permite en el agua potable. Hay pruebas suficientes de que la adición de un desinfectante es necesario para mantener el control de los patógenos microbianos.
- **Norma Primaria del Agua Potable:** Los MCLs y MRDLs para contaminantes que afectan la salud junto con sus requisitos de monitoreo y presentación de informes y requisitos del tratamiento de agua.
- **Nivel de Acción Regulatorio (AL, en ingles):** La concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, provoca el tratamiento u otros requisitos que un sistema de agua debe seguir.

¿Que son Objetivo de Calidad del Agua?

Además de las normas obligatorias de calidad del agua, la USEPA y DDW han establecido metas voluntarias para calidad del agua en algunos contaminantes. Los objetivos de la calidad del agua se han establecido en niveles tan bajos que no son alcanzables en práctica y no son directamente medibles. Sin embargo, estos objetivos proveen guías útiles y prácticas de dirección para el manejo del agua. La tabla en este informe incluye tres tipos de objetivos de calidad del agua:

- **Meta de Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCLG, en ingles):** El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable bajo el cual no hay riesgo conocido o previsto asía la salud. Los MCLGs son establecidos por la USEPA.
- **Meta de Nivel Máximo de Desinfectante Residual (MRDLG, en ingles):** El nivel de un desinfectante bajo el cual no hay riesgo conocido o previsto hacia la salud. MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.
- **Meta de Salud Pública (PHG, en ingles):** El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable bajo el cual no hay riesgo conocido o previsto asía la salud. Los PHGs son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.

¿Debería Tomar Otras Precauciones?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el público en general. Las personas que tienen problemas inmunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimioterapia cancerosa;

personas que tienen órganos transplantados, o personas con HIV/AIDS o desordenes inmunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente susceptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guías de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbiales están disponibles por teléfono de la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791).

El Arsénico en el Agua del Grifo

El aviso siguiente se publica porque en 2018 se registró una medida de arsénico en el suministro de agua potable entre 5 y 10 microgramos por litro. Aunque su agua potable cumple con la norma de 10 microgramos por litro que es el máximo nivel de contaminación para el arsénico, el agua todavía contiene niveles bajos de arsénico. La norma de arsénico equilibra el entendimiento actual de los efectos de arsénico de salud posible contra el costo de remover el arsénico del agua potable.

La USEPA continúa investigando los efectos que causen los niveles bajos de arsénico a la salud. El arsénico es un mineral que pueden producir cáncer en seres humanos que son expuestos a altas concentraciones y están vinculados a los efectos de salud tales como daño de la piel y problemas circulatorios.

Valoración de su Abastecimiento de Agua

El Distrito de Irrigación del Sur de Montebello condujo una valoración de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2003. El abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas es considerado más vulnerable a operaciones animales; a estaciones de utilidad y mantenimiento; a talleres automotrices de acabados exteriores; a talleres automotrices; a la manufactura de electricidad y productos electrónicos; a flotas, camiones, y terminales de autobuses; a actividades no autorizadas y relacionadas con los basureros ilegales, a basureros y áreas de almacenamiento para chatarra, a estaciones de gasolina; tintorerías; a estaciones históricas de gasolina; a la fabricación y reparación de muebles; y descargas permitidas. Una copia de la valoración aprobada puede ser obtenida en persona en el 437 South Bluff Road, Montebello, California 90640.

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

Reuniones del Consejo de El Distrito de Irrigación del Sur de Montebello se llevan a cabo a las 5:00 p.m. en el 437 South Bluff Road, Montebello, California 90640. Estas reuniones ofrecen la oportunidad de participación pública en las decisiones que puedan afectar la calidad y la confiabilidad de su agua. Favor de llamar al El Distrito de Irrigación del Sur de Montebello al (323) 721-4735 durante horas hábiles de Lunes a Viernes de 9 a.m. a 5 p.m., para el horario de reuniones.

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

Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor llame (323) 721-4735.

SOUTH MONTEBELLO IRRIGATION DISTRICT 2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE – MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

PARAMETERS AND UNITS	GROUNDWATER		MOST RECENT TEST	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE				
ORGANICS						
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)	(a)	(a)	2018	Varies	Varies	VOCs of industrial origin were not detected in 2018.
INORGANICS						
Arsenic (µg/l)	< 2	ND - 7.6	2016 - 2018	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.22	0.19 - 0.25	2016 - 2017	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.6	ND - 3	2018	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks
RADIOLOGICAL						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	ND	ND	2010-2014	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) (b)	ND	ND	2014-2017	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) (b)	ND	ND	2014-2017	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

PARAMETERS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MOST RECENT TEST	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	# POSITIVE	RANGE				
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	Tested weekly	< 1 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (c)						
PARAMETERS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MOST RECENT TEST	MCL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE				
Trihalomethanes (µg/l)	1.6	ND - 1.6	Tested annually	80	-	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	1	ND - 1	Tested annually	60	-	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.99	0.3 - 1.4	Tested weekly	4.0 (d)	4 (e)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AT THE TAP LEAD AND COPPER						
PARAMETERS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MOST RECENT TEST	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	90 TH PERCENTILE	# SITES ABOVE AL				
Copper (mg/l)	1.1 (f)	1 / 21	2016	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (µg/l)	ND (f)	0 / 21	2016	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE – FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

MINERALS / PHYSICALS	GROUNDWATER		MOST RECENT TEST	MCL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE				
Chloride (mg/l)	58	41 - 69	2016-2017	500	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	620	560 - 690	2016-2017	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	2016-2017	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (µg/l)	< 20	ND - 26	2016-2017	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/l)	78	70 - 85	2016-2017	500	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	400	340 - 470	2016-2017	1,000	-	Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

PHYSICALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MOST RECENT TEST	MCL	PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE				
Color (color units)	ND	ND	Tested monthly	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	Tested monthly	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (ntu)	0.1	ND - 0.3	Tested monthly	5	-	Erosion of natural deposits

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

MINERALS	GROUNDWATER		MOST RECENT TEST	FOOTNOTES
	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Alkalinity (mg/l as CaCO ₃)	150	120 - 170	2016-2017	(a) Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit. (b) Analysis for combined radium and uranium not required for some sources, based on gross alpha results. (c) Running annual average used to calculate MCL compliance. (d) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) (e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) (f) 90th percentile from sampling at selected customer taps.
Calcium (mg/l)	56	52 - 59	2016-2017	
Magnesium (mg/l)	12	10 - 13	2016-2017	
pH (standard unit)	7.6	7.3 - 8	2016-2017	
Potassium (mg/l)	3.8	2.9 - 4.5	2016-2017	
Sodium (mg/l)	48	37 - 55	2016-2017	
Total Hardness (mg/l)	187	180 - 193	2016-2017	

µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts-per-billion; mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units;

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; ND = not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes;

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal

In 2018, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.