ANNUAL

# Drinking Water Quality Report

2025

## Las Flores Water Company (Las Flores) is pleased to provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report,

Enclosed you'll find information about the quality of drinking water we deliver to you. You have been receiving a water quality report each year from us for the past 35 years. This format meets California requirements for reporting water quality information to customers of public water systems

*(Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo intiende bien):*

- Where does our water come from?
- What are the possible sources of contaminants in tap water and bottled water?
- How is our drinking water treated?
- What, if any, contaminants have been detected in our drinking water?
- Were there any violations of drinking water regulations?
- Is there reason for concern about organic solvents, nitrate and radon in our water?
- Are certain people more vulnerable to the effects of some contaminants in drinking water?
- What are the definitions for all those regulatory and technical terms in the report?
- Who can I contact for more information and when does the Board of Directors meet?

Other educational information in this report informs you about drinking water safety and, hopefully, encourages you to consider the challenges of delivering a safe and protected supply of drinking water.

### Las Flores Water Company serves approximately 2,000 people in North-Central Altadena.

In 2025, Las Flores distributed approximately 151-acre feet of water to its customers. This is nearly equivalent to 49 million gallons.

One-acre foot is enough water to cover one acre of land, one foot deep, or 325,900 gallons. Our groudwater source is inactive; Las Flores Water Company purchased 100% of their water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, via a connection with the Foothill Municipal Water District. This water is a blend of Colorado River water delivered through Metropolitan's Colorado River Aqueduct and surface water from Northern California delivered through the State of California Water Project Aqueduct. Metropolitan's water

is filtered and disinfected at the Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne. Chlorine disinfectant is added to all water served by Las Flores to kill micro-organisms and prevent re-growth of bacteria in storage reservoirs and distribution pipelines.

The General Manager oversees the Company's operations and reports to a five-member Board of Directors. The Board meets on the 3rd Monday of every month. An annual shareholder meeting is held in March. All meetings are at the Company office located at 428 E. Sacramento Street, Altadena, CA. For more information, you may contact General Manager, Mr. William Kimberling, at (626) 797-1138.

Business Office:
428 East Sacramento Street,
Altadena, CA 91001

## AS FLORES WATER COMPANY POST EATON FIRE 2025 WATER QUALITY SAMPLING (Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Asbestos, Coliform Bacteria, and THM)

Las Flores is required by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to test our distribution system for organic chemicals, minerals, metals, and bacteria. Also, we are required to test regularly for bacteria and total trihalomethanes in our distribution system. During the Post Eaton Fire Disaster Las Flores Water Company developed a monitoring plan approved by Division of Drinking Water that focused on VOCs, mainly Benzene. We began with non-burned area of our distribution system, sample results pulled in February showed non-detect for VOCs. Division of Drinking Water approved and cleared that area safe for drinking. Once water deliveries began on April 1, 2025, we began sampling our destroyed area of our distribution system. With guidance from Division of Drinking Water, we followed all procedures outlined by the Division of Drinking Water to achieve our goal of restoring safe drinking water to our customeers. We pulled three samples per street, samples that exceeded the MCL were resampled with the same techniques to achieve non-detect. Division of Drinking Water approved and cleared the destroyed area of our distribution systen in May of 2025. Please referance the chart below for samples results from the Post Remediation Monitoring Plan.

As in past years, the Detected Contaminant Chart compares the quality of your tap water to State drinking water standards. The water quality chart lists all the regulated drinking water contaminants (and unregulated contaminants requiring monitoring) that were detected during the 2025 calendar year. Certain regulated chemicals are monitored less frequently than once each year. The results from the most recent testing done in accordance with the monitoring regulations and the respective sampling year are noted in each table. Some of the data, although more than one year old, are representative of the current drinking water quality. View our Annual Water Quality Report at http://lasfloreswaterco.com/reportsanddocuments.

| Chemical | MCL | PHG, or (MCLG) | Average Amount | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sample Date | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FIRST ROUND OF SAMPLES (BENZENE) APRIL 1 TO APRIL 25, 2025** | | | | | | | |
| **POPPYFIELDS PRESSURE ZONE** | 1ug/L | 1ug/L | ND | ND | No | 2025 | Discharged from destroyed structures with plastics |
| **LAKE AVENUE PRESSURE ZONE** | 1ug/L | 1ug/L | 0.9 | ND - 440ug/L | No | 2025 | Discharged from destroyed structures with plastics |
| **COBB PRESSURE ZONE** | 1ug/L | 1ug/L | 1.3ug/L | ND - 23ug/L | No | 2025 | Discharged from destroyed structures with plastics |
| **COBB PRESSURE ZONE FINAL RESULTS** | | | | | | | |
| **VOC** (ppb) | NA | NA | ND | ND | No | 2025 | Discharged from destroyed structures with plastics |
| **THM** (ppb) | 80ug/L | NA | 11ug/L | ND - 23ug/L | No | 2025 | Chlorine Byproduct |
| **ASBESTOS** (ppb) | 7ug/L | 7ug/L | ND | ND | No | 2025 | Natural erosion/Aging Infrastructure |
| **COLIFORM BACTERIA** | NA | NA | A | A | No | 2025 | Commonly Found in soil, water, vegetation |
| **BENZENE** (ppb) | 1ug/L | 1ug/L | ND | ND | No | 2025 | Discharged from destroyed structures with plastics |
| **LAKE AVENUE PRESSURE ZONE FINAL RESULTS** | | | | | | | |
| **VOC** (ppb) | NA | NA | ND | ND | No | 2025 | Discharged from destroyed structures with plastics |
| **THM** (ppb) | 80ug/L | NA | 15ug/L | ND - 30ug/L | No | 2025 | Chlorine Byproduct |
| **COLIFORM BACTERIA** | NA | NA | A | A | No | 2025 | Commonly Found in soil, water, vegetation |
| **BENZENE** (ppb) | 1ug/L | NA | ND | ND | No | 2025 | Discharged from destroyed structures with plastics |
| **POPPYFIELDS PRESSURE ZONE FINAL RESULTS** | | | | | | | |
| **VOC** (ppb) | NA | NA | ND | ND | No | 2025 | Discharged from destroyed structures with plastics |
| **BENZENE** (ppb) | 1ug/L | 1ug/L | ND | ND | No | 2025 | Discharged from destroyed structures with plastics |

| Turbidity (NTU) | MCL | PHG, or (MCLG) | Average Amount | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sample Date | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ground Water LAWC (Lincoln Avenue Water Company)** | 5 | NA | 0.5 | 0.35 - 0.65 | No | 2025 | Soil runoff |
| **Purchased Water MWD** | 5 | NA | ND | ND | No | 2024 | Soil runoff |

### LAS FLORES WATER COMPANY DISTRIBUITION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY IN 2024

| | MCL | Average Amount | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Typical Source Of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Color**** (color units) | 15 | <0.3 | <0.3 | No | Naturally present in groundwater |
| **Turbidity***** (NTU) | 5 | 0.2 | <0.1 - 1 | No | Naturally present in groundwater |
| **Odor**** (threshold odor number) | 3 | 1 | 1 | No | Naturally present in groundw ater |
| **Total Trihalomethanes** (ppb) | 80 | 18.60 | 2.4 - 29.6 | No | Byproducts of chlorine disinfection |
| **Haloacetic Acids** (HAA5) (ppb) | 60 | 5.35 | 1.0 - 11.2 | No | Byproducts of chlorine disinfection |

Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for Total Trihalomethanes ; Two locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.

| | MRDL | MRDLG | Average Amount | Range of Detections | MRDL Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chlorine Residual** | 4mg/L | 4mg/L | 1.05mg/L | 1.01 - 1.11 | No | Disinfectant added after treatment |

**LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS**

| | Action Level | PHG | 90th Percentile Value | Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites | AL Violation? | Typical Source Of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead** (ppb) | 15 | ND | 0.99 | 0/10 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| **Copper**(ppm) | 1.3 | 0.28 | 0.99 | 0/10 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |

Every three years,20 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2025, The Eaton Fire reduced our population by 75%, the number of samples were reduced to 10 residents. Lead was not detected. Copper was detected in six samples, none of which exceeded the regulatory action level (AL). A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

## LINCOLN AVENUE WATER COMPANY GROUNDWATER QUALITY IN 2025

| Chemical | MCL ppb | PHG (MCLG) | Average Amount | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Most Recent Sampling Date | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **RADIOLOGICALS** | | | | | | | |
| **Alpha Radiation** (pCi/L) | 15 | NA | 7.7 | 7.1 - 8.3 | No | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Uranium** (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | 7.9 | 7.3 - 8.5 | No | 2023 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | | |
| **Nitrate** (ppm N) | 10 | 10 | 2.5 | 0.55 - 3.9 | No | 2025 | Runoff, leaking from fertilizer |
| **Hexavalent Chromium** (ppb) | 10 | 0 | 1.3 | 1 - 1.5 | No | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Fluoride** (ppm) | 2 | 1 | 0.65 | 0.55 - 0.74 | No | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS, NOT HEALTH RELATED** | | | | | | | |
| **Chloride**** (ppm) | 500 | NA | 30 | 26 - 33 | No | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Specific Conductance**** (mmho/cm) | 1,600 | NA | 560 | 530 - 580 | No | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Sulfate**** (ppm) | 500 | NA | 54 | 46 - 62 | No | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Manganese** (ppb) | 50 | NA | ND | ND - 6.3 | No | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Iron** (ppb) | 300 | NA | 29 | ND - 58 | No | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Total Dissolved Solids**** (ppm) | 1,000 | NA | 340 | 320 - 350 | No | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS REQUIRING MONITORING** | | | | | | | |
| **Sodium** (ppm) | NR | NA | 28 | 26 - 30 | NA | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Hardness** (ppm) | NR | NA | 283 | 240 - 325 | NA | 2025 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |

## METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER IN 2021

| Chemical | MCL | PHG, or (MCLG) | Average Amount | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **RADIOLOGICALS** | | | | | | |
| **Alpha Radiation** (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | ND | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Beta Radiation** (pCi/L) | 50 | 0 | ND | ND - 5 | No | Decay of man-made or natural deposits |
| **Uranium** (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | ND | ND - 3 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | |
| **Aluminum****(ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0 | ND - 0.1 | No | Residue from water treatment process |
| **Arsenic** (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | ND | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Perchlorate** (ppb) | 6 | 6 | ND | ND | No | Run off or leaching of natural deposits |
| **Fluoride*** (ppm) | 2 | 1 | 0.7 | 0.5 - 0.8 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **SECONDARY STANDARDS**** | | | | | | |
| **Chloride**** (ppm) | 500 | NA | 96 | 86 - 98 | NA | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits |
| **Specific Conductance**** (mmho/cm) | 1600 | NA | 870 | 750 - 980 | NA | Substances that form ions in water |
| **Sulfate**** (ppm) | 500 | NA | 180 | 140 - 210 | NA | Runoff or leaching of natural deposits |
| **Total Dissolved Solids**** (ppm) | 1000 | NA | 540 | 460 - 620 | NA | Runoff or leaching of natural deposits |
| **UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS REQUIRING MONITORING** | | | | | | |
| **Sodium** (ppm) | NR | NA | 89 | 78 - 100 | NA | Runoff or leaching of natural deposits |
| **Hardness** (ppm) | NR | NA | 230 | 190 - 280 | NA | Runoff or leaching of natural deposits |

| Turbidity - combined filter effluent*** | MCL (TT) | Turbidity Measurements | TT Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) Average amount | 5 NTU | ND | No | Soil run-off |
| 2) Range of detections | 5 NTU | ND | No | Soil run-off |

**Abbreviations And Footnotes**

**A:** Absent

**AL:** Action Level

**DLR:** Detection Limits for purpose of Reporting

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

**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.

**N:** Nitrogen

**NA:** Not Applicable NC: Not Collected NR: Not Regulated

**ND:** Not Detected

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter

**PHG:** Public Health Goal

**ppb:** parts per billion or **micrograms per liter (mg/L)**

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

**TON:** Threshold Odor Number

**TT:** Treatment Technique

**(mmho/cm):** micromho per centimeter

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Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult or impossible to measure directly.

Footnotes

* In addition to naturally occurring levels, Fluoride is added in accordance with EPA Fluoride Rule mandates.

** Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor & color).

*** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convicting evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which may include harmful microorganisms.

## About This Report

In general, 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 virus 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** that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## A Note to People with Special Health Concerns

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 (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).Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Most contaminants detected in our groundwater and surface water sources occur in your drinking water from erosion of natural deposits in soils. However, several detected contaminants are present in tap water as the result of the treatment process itself or from industrial discharges:**

**Perchlorate**, a component of rocket fuel, has seeped into Metropolitan's Colorado River supply over the years from a former manufacturing plant in Henderson, Nevada. Perchlorate contaminating Las Flores's groundwater supply is presumed to be from past discharges at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The SWRCB has set a primary **Maximum Contaminant Level** (MCL) of 6 micrograms per liter in October 2007. The highest amount of perchlorate in our well in 2022 was 3.9 micrograms-per-liter and the highest level in Metropolitan's treated water was at **non-detectable** micrograms-per-liter. **At all times**, perchlorate levels for **delivered** water were kept below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 6 micrograms per liter by blending with purchased water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. All 2020 blended water sample results for perchlorate were at non-detectable levels. Testing for perchlorate in our well is done weekly, as required.

**Aluminum** in Metropolitan's drinking water comes from a treatment chemical used to assist in the removal of soil particles and microorganisms.

**Total trihalomethanes** are a group of organic chemicals that form when chlorine is added to disinfect the water. These chemicals are monitored in the distribution system.

**Nitrate** in groundwater could come from nitrogen-based fertilizers or leakage from old septic tanks.

Tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene or PCE) is a volatile organic solvent used as a degreasing agent. The source of the PCE in our groundwater is not known. Las Flores utilizes a filtration system and/or blending method, with Metropolitan Water District water, for removal of this contaminant.

## Definitions of terms used in the water quality charts:

**Public Health Goal** (PHG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water, below which there is no known or suspected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or suspected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** (MCL) is 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. Primary drinking water standards are MCLs for contaminants that effect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Regulatory Action Level** (AL) is the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

The groundwater pumped by our well contains the volatile organic solvent perchloroethylene, or PCE. PCE contamination was discovered in late 1997. At that time, the pumped groundwater exceeded the SWRCB maximum contaminant level (MCL) for PCE. In 2003, the Company completed the installation of a treatment system for PCE, which has been successful in removing this contaminant below detectable levels. We also utilize a blending method with imported water from Metropolitan, which does not contain PCE, to ensure regulatory compliance. Monitoring of blended (delivered) water is done weekly for PCE and other contaminants to ensure regulatory compliance. All 2020 blended (delivered) weekly water sample results for PCE were below non-detectable levels.

In the summer of 1999, nitrate was discovered in Las Flores groundwater at a level exceeding the SWRCB MCL. Blending pumped groundwater with imported surface water reduces both PCE and nitrate below the SWRCB MCL. Tests for nitrate in the blended supply are conducted every week. The source of the elevated nitrate could be septic tanks or fertilizers. Nitrate as "N" in drinking water at levels above the MCL of 10 milligrams-per-liter is a health risk for infants under six months of age. High 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. High nitrate levels 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider, or choose to use bottled water for mixing formula and juice for your baby. If you are pregnant, you should use bottled water. To date, Las Flores has never served (distributed) water exceeding this MCL to its customers.

Lead and copper have not been detected in our groundwater sources; however, these metals can increase when water contacts plumbing materials in your home. Because domestic plumbing is the primary source of these metals, drinking water regulations require testing tap water samples for lead and copper inside a number of representative homes every three years. If more than 10 percent of the tap samples from homes exceed the action level set by the USEPA, the water system is required to treat the water in a way that reduces the corrosiveness of the water. Testing completed in 2019 showed no detectable lead levels. Tap water samples from some households contained copper at levels well below the action level of concern.

It is possible that lead levels at your home are higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Infants and young children are more vulnerable to the effects of lead in drinking water than the general population. You can minimize exposure to lead by using the first water in the morning out of your tap for something other than drinking or you can flush the water out of your tap before drinking by running the water for only a few seconds.

Groundwater is protected from many infectious organisms, such as the parasite Cryptosporidium, by the natural filtration action of water percolating through soils. Current conventional surface water treatment methods remove most Cryptosporidium organisms when they are present, but 100 percent elimination cannot be guaranteed. Metropolitan has detected Cryptosporidium in some areas of their watershed but has never detected the organism in their treated water. There is no evidence that Cryptosporidium has entered our water supply. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

As per the Company's notification to you in September 2007, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) began adding fluoride to their water deliveries in November 2007, in order to meet State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) requirements. MWD will maintain levels of 0.7 - 0.8 mg/L (parts per million) in their water supply. Las Flores Water Company purchases approximately 65% of its water from MWD, which is then blended with well water for distribution, as needed.

Fluoride has been added to public water systems to many cities across the nation for many decades and according to extensive research over 50 years is considered to be the single, most cost-effective method to prevent tooth decay and improve dental health. Las Flores conducts monthly testing for fluoride levels and results are reported to the SWRCB, as required. In 2022, fluoride sample levels were within regulatory compliance after the blending of our groundwater with purchased water from The Metropolitan Water District.

An assessment of the drinking groundwater source for Las Flores Water Company was completed in August 2002. The groundwater from the well is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Automobile repair/body shops, gas stations, parks, dry cleaners, known contaminant plumes, fleet/truck/bus terminals, apts./condos, schools, medical/dental/offices/clinics, wells/water supply, drinking water treatment plants.

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Automobile-carwashes and underground storage tanks (confirmed leaking tanks).

A copy of the completed assessment is available at Las Flores Water Company's office. You may also request a summary of the assessment by calling Meenakshi Iyer or William Kimberling at 626-797-1138.

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