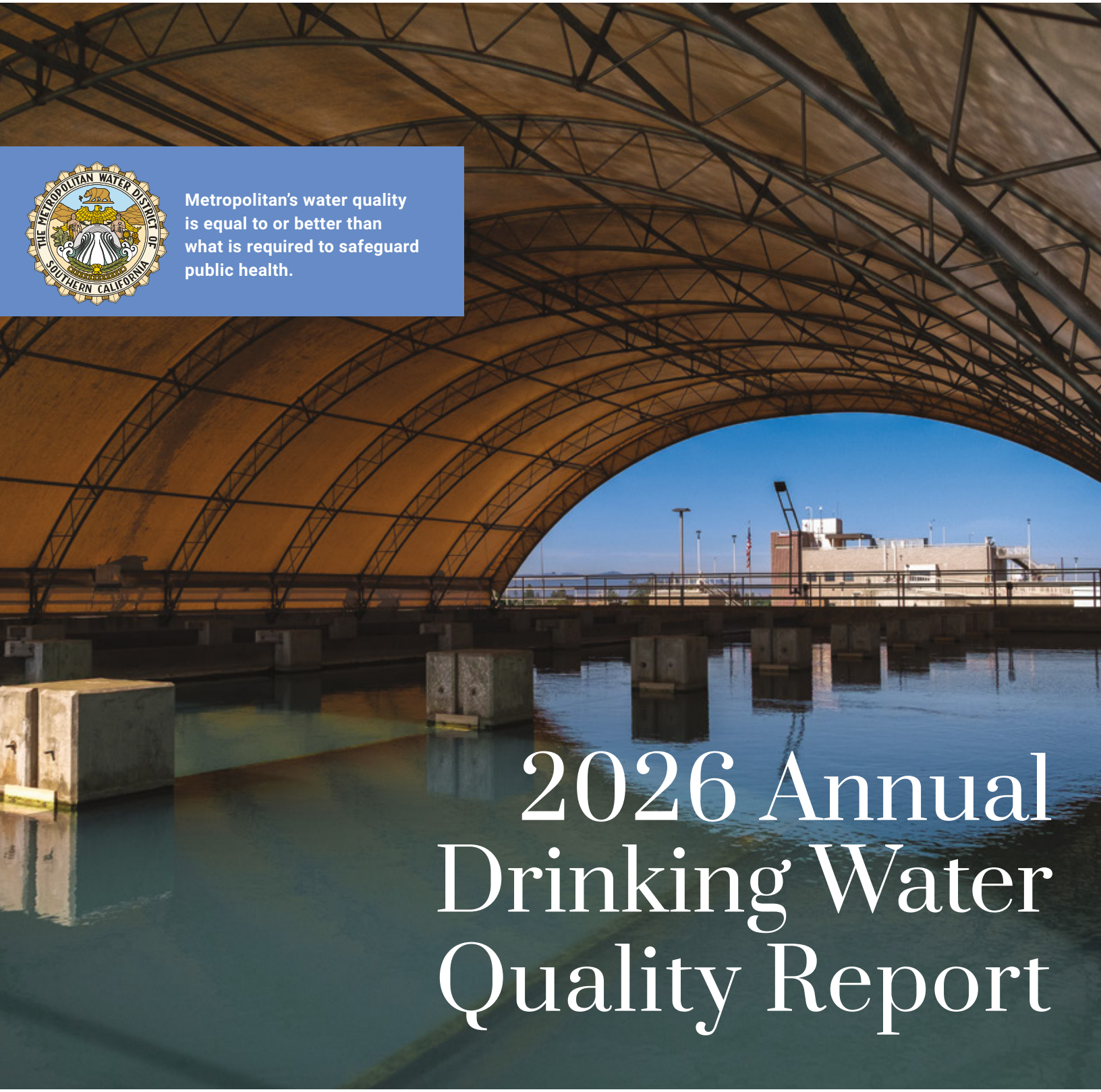
THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

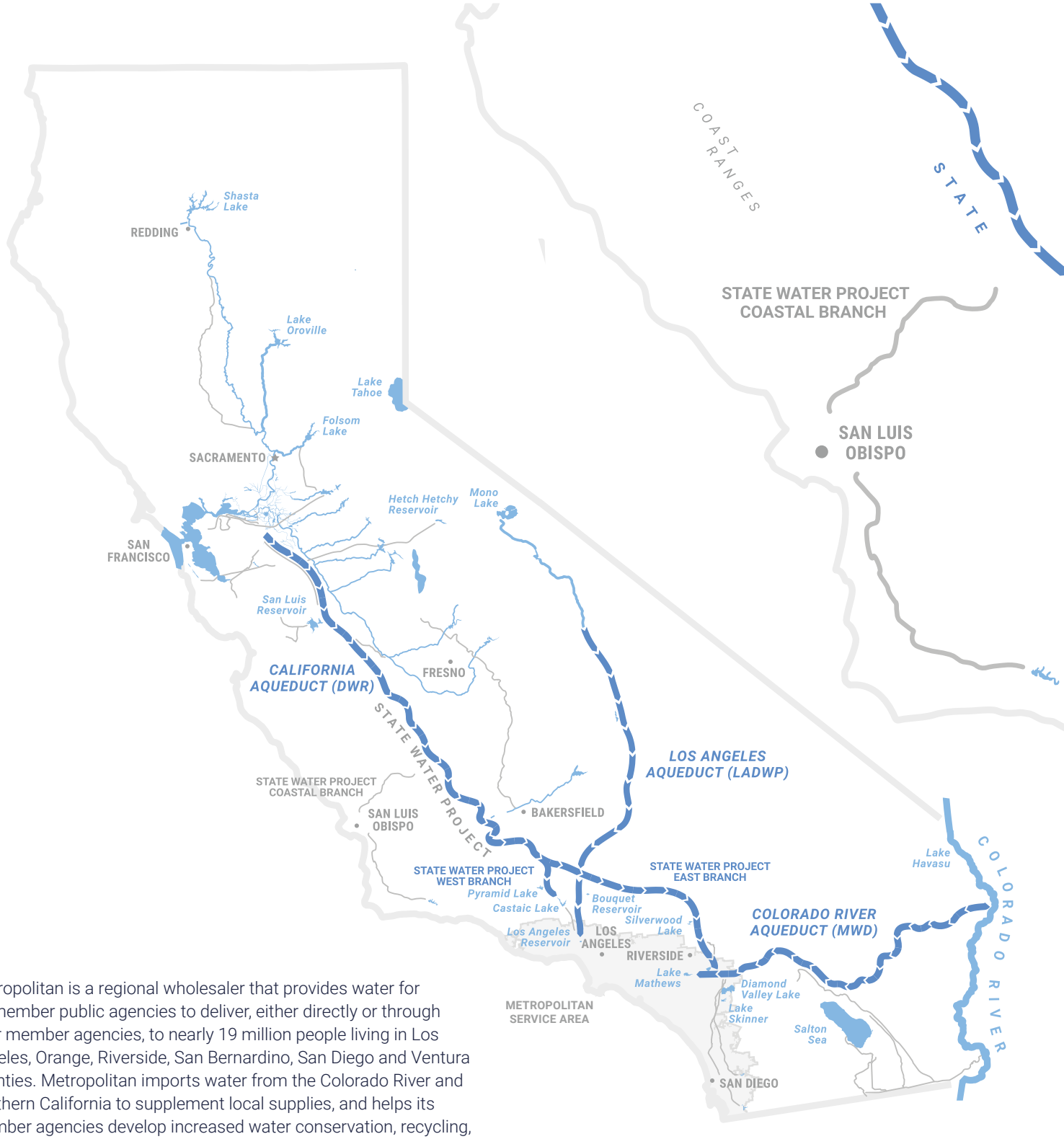
WATER QUALITY EXCELLENCE

COVERING THE REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY – DECEMBER 2025



Metropolitan's water quality is equal to or better than what is required to safeguard public health.

2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



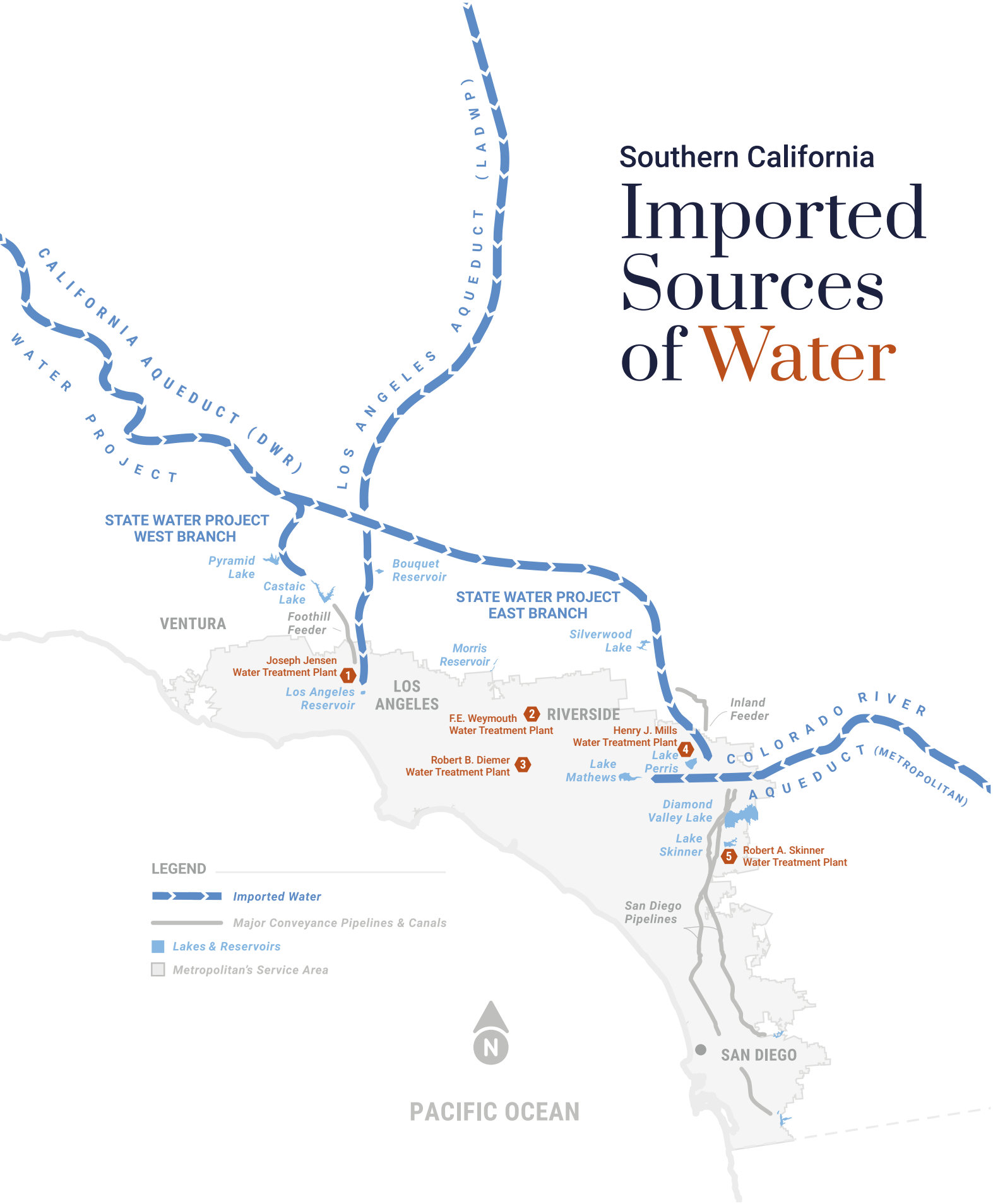
Metropolitan is a regional wholesaler that provides water for 26 member public agencies to deliver, either directly or through their member agencies, to nearly 19 million people living in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura counties. Metropolitan imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies, and helps its member agencies develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resource-management programs. Protecting our source waters is the first line of defense in safeguarding drinking water quality for the public.

Colorado River water is conveyed via Metropolitan's 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct from Lake Havasu on the California-Arizona border, to Lake Mathews near Riverside. Water supplies from Northern California are released from Lake Oroville and drawn from the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in the California Delta. These supplies are transported in the State Water Project's 444-mile California Aqueduct.

Pictured on the cover: The Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant, which serves western Riverside County.

Southern California

Imported Sources of Water



A Letter from the General Manager & the Water Quality Section Manager

Every part of Metropolitan's operations contributes to delivering high-quality drinking water and meeting the standards required to protect public health..

The work of Metropolitan's water quality team is not simply confined to a laboratory space. It extends into our 5,200 square-mile service area and along the Colorado River Aqueduct, reaching into treatment plants, pump stations, desert staff housing communities, and reservoir sites. Staff are present during pipeline repairs and planned shutdowns, and supporting emergency responses in crisis situations like last year's wildfires. Their efforts extend beyond state lines, where they monitor and support long-term remediation of legacy industrial sites — such as in Henderson, Nevada and Moab, Utah — to ensure ongoing protection of the Colorado River.

Providing safe, reliable drinking water for nearly 19 million people demands vigilance and thoughtful collaboration across the organization, which are hallmarks of Metropolitan's operations.

The centerpiece of this report is a detailed table summarizing year-round testing of the drinking water produced by our five treatment plants in calendar year 2025. A Reader's Guide is included to help interpret the data and explain why they are important.

Behind the science, there are Metropolitan staff who live and work in your communities across Southern California. They share in the responsibility of safeguarding public health. To learn more about the topics covered here, visit Metropolitan's website at mwdh2o.com and explore the "Your Water" content.

On behalf of the many dedicated employees who protect, treat, deliver, and test water for Southern California, we are proud to present this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

Shivaji Deshmukh
General Manager

Paul Rochelle
Water Quality Section Manager



Oversight of water quality at the source is the first step in multi-barrier protection. Photo courtesy CA Department of Water Resources.

Protecting water quality at the source

Source water protection is an important issue for all of California. Protecting water quality at the source means protecting against contaminants where the water originates. This is often hundreds of miles away from treatment plants and taps in our homes.

Metropolitan's two primary sources — the Colorado River and runoff from rain and snow in the Sierra Nevada Mountains — each face distinct water quality challenges. Both are vulnerable to stormwater runoff, recreational use, wastewater discharges, wildlife, wildfire impacts, and other environmental factors that can influence the quality of the water long before it reaches one of our five water treatment facilities.

Treatment to remove contaminants can be more expensive and more challenging than measures to protect source waters, which is why Metropolitan and other water agencies invest resources to support improved watershed protection programs.

Source waters also are vulnerable to weather extremes caused by climate change. Heavy rainfall after prolonged dry years can introduce contaminants from burn areas, wildlife, and human activities within the watershed. Metropolitan's water treatment operations are modified and adapted to ensure continued compliance with drinking water regulations and water quality goals under changing source water conditions.

Public water systems are required to submit a comprehensive sanitary survey of their watersheds to the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water every five years. These sanitary surveys examine possible sources of contamination and recommend actions to protect source waters. The most recent surveys for Metropolitan's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey 2020 Update and the California State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey 2021 Update. The next updates will cover the period 2021 to 2025.





SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

To ensure long-term protection of source water quality, Metropolitan works with elected officials and government agencies who oversee the funding and cleanup of contaminated sites near sources of drinking water supplies.

To increase public awareness on the importance of protecting water quality in lakes and rivers, National Source Water Protection Week is recognized every year.

In 2026, the dates are

September 27 to October 3.

For more information visit

www.awwa.org/communications-and-outreach/source-water-protection-week/

Snowmelt and runoff flows down the North Yuba River, courtesy CA Department of Water Resources.

Drinking water and your health

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.

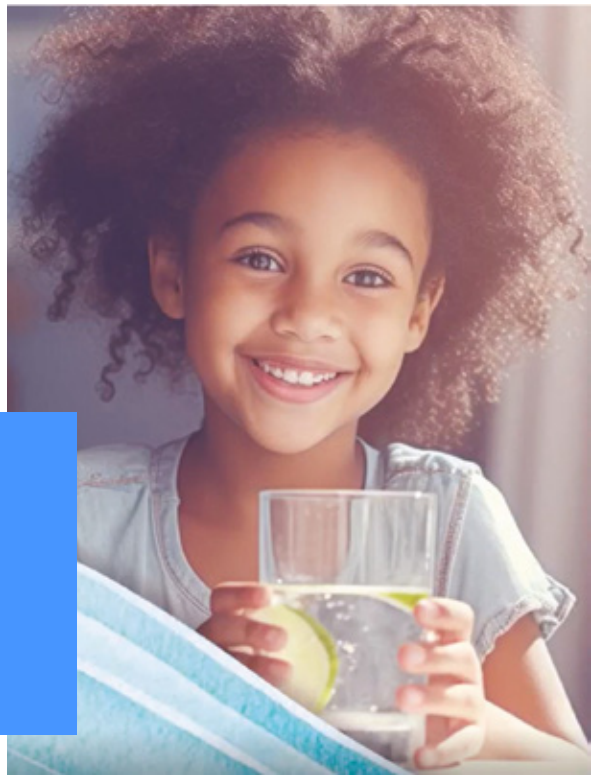
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or by visiting their website at epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Being proactive and preparing for future challenges is part of a multi-barrier approach to protecting public health. Certain contaminants emerge as areas of concern as science and technology advance. For example, since 2013, Metropolitan has been voluntarily monitoring for a family of chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), including the two most common PFAS – perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). For calendar year 2025, no PFAS were found in Metropolitan's treated water above the state detection limit for purposes of reporting.

Metropolitan is also closely tracking emerging research on the occurrence and significance of microplastics in the environment, their potential health risks, and how they move through the water cycle. Metropolitan is developing in-house capabilities to analyze water samples for microplastics and will begin voluntary monitoring once standard protocols for sample collection, sample preparation, and analysis methods are finalized and validated.

PFAS

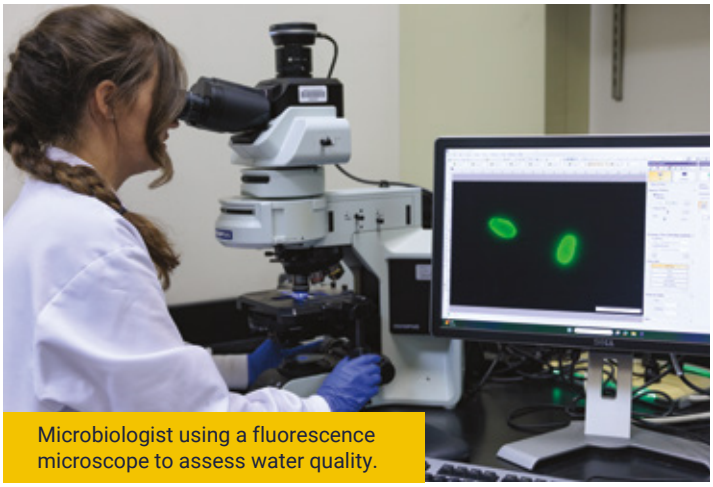
A family of chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including the two most common PFAS – perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS).



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791

Health advisory for people with weakened immune systems

Although Metropolitan treats water to meet and surpass drinking water standards, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, including those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants or have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants can be found by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791 or online at:



Microbiologist using a fluorescence microscope to assess water quality.

epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

cdc.gov/drinking-water/index.html

Contaminants that may be present in sources of drinking water

Water agencies are required to use the following language to discuss contaminants that may be found in sources of drinking water, including both tap water and bottled water.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California law and U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health's website at

cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx

Contaminants that may be present in sources of drinking water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater 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 gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications and septic systems

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

Here's more information about steps taken to protect your drinking water.

MONITORING

Metropolitan regularly monitors its water for almost 400 constituents and generates more than 250,000 test results every year. Over 70,000 samples are tested every year.

REGULATIONS

California has some of the most stringent water quality standards in the country, often surpassing federal regulations.

ANALYSIS

Our water quality staff use many different types of equipment, about 150 analytical methods, and have helped to develop and improve methods that are routinely used by the water industry.



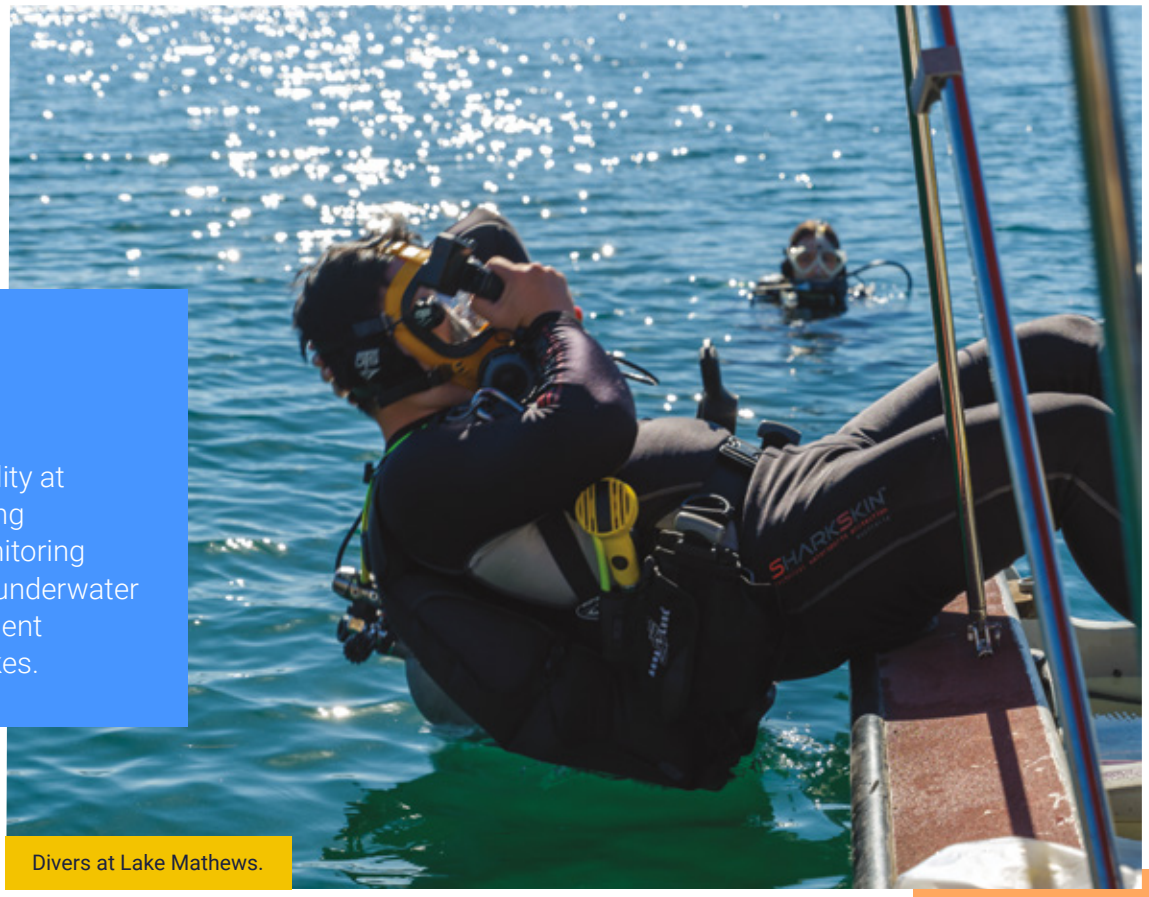
The Treated Water Microbiology team monitors the microbiological quality of water throughout Metropolitan's distribution system.

TECHNOLOGY

Advancements in technology allow us to detect constituents in water at concentrations as low as one part per billion or one part per trillion. A part per billion is like one second in 32 years, and a part per trillion is one second in 32,000 years!

SAMPLING LOCATIONS

We monitor water quality at many different sampling locations and this monitoring extends to inspecting underwater structures and equipment in our source water lakes.



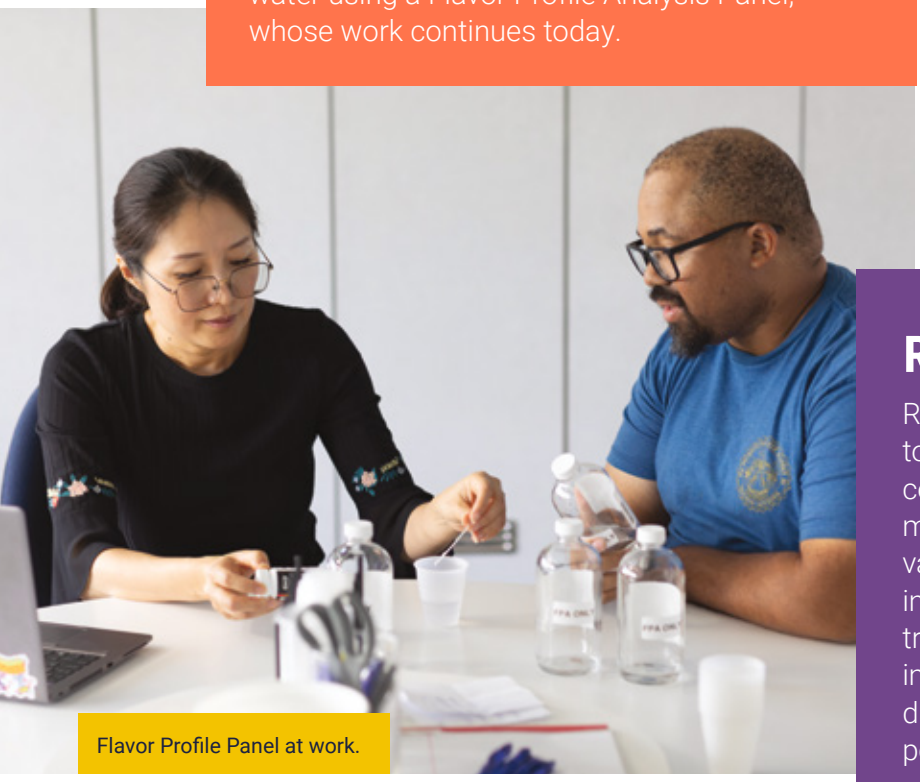
Divers at Lake Mathews.



A water sampling field technician collecting a routine monitoring sample.

FLAVOR PROFILE PANEL

More than 40 years ago, Metropolitan pioneered a method to evaluate the smell and taste of our water using a Flavor Profile Analysis Panel, whose work continues today.



Flavor Profile Panel at work.



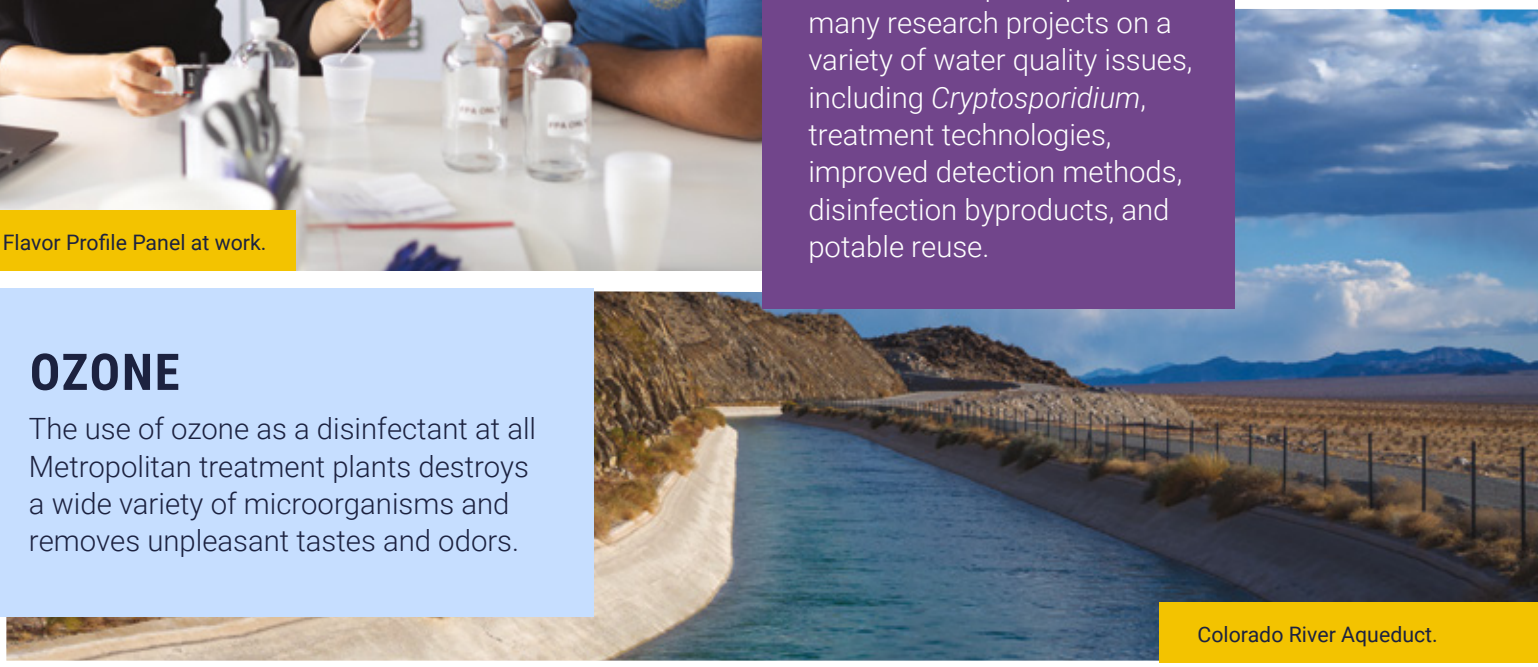
Senior Chemist conducting analysis for taste and odor compounds.

RESEARCH

Research is very important to Metropolitan, and we have conducted or participated in many research projects on a variety of water quality issues, including *Cryptosporidium*, treatment technologies, improved detection methods, disinfection byproducts, and potable reuse.

OZONE

The use of ozone as a disinfectant at all Metropolitan treatment plants destroys a wide variety of microorganisms and removes unpleasant tastes and odors.



Colorado River Aqueduct.

SHARED RESPONSIBLITY

Different agencies oversee your drinking water safety. Metropolitan is a water wholesaler that sells water to member agencies, including cities and retail agencies, who in turn are responsible for the delivery of water to your tap. We all have to meet the same standards of protection.



Robert A. Skinner Water Treatment Plant.

SAFE TO DRINK

Drinking water comes from different sources such as rivers, lakes and groundwater with varying water quality. Regardless of source and original quality, all drinking water must meet stringent federal and state standards that protect public health.



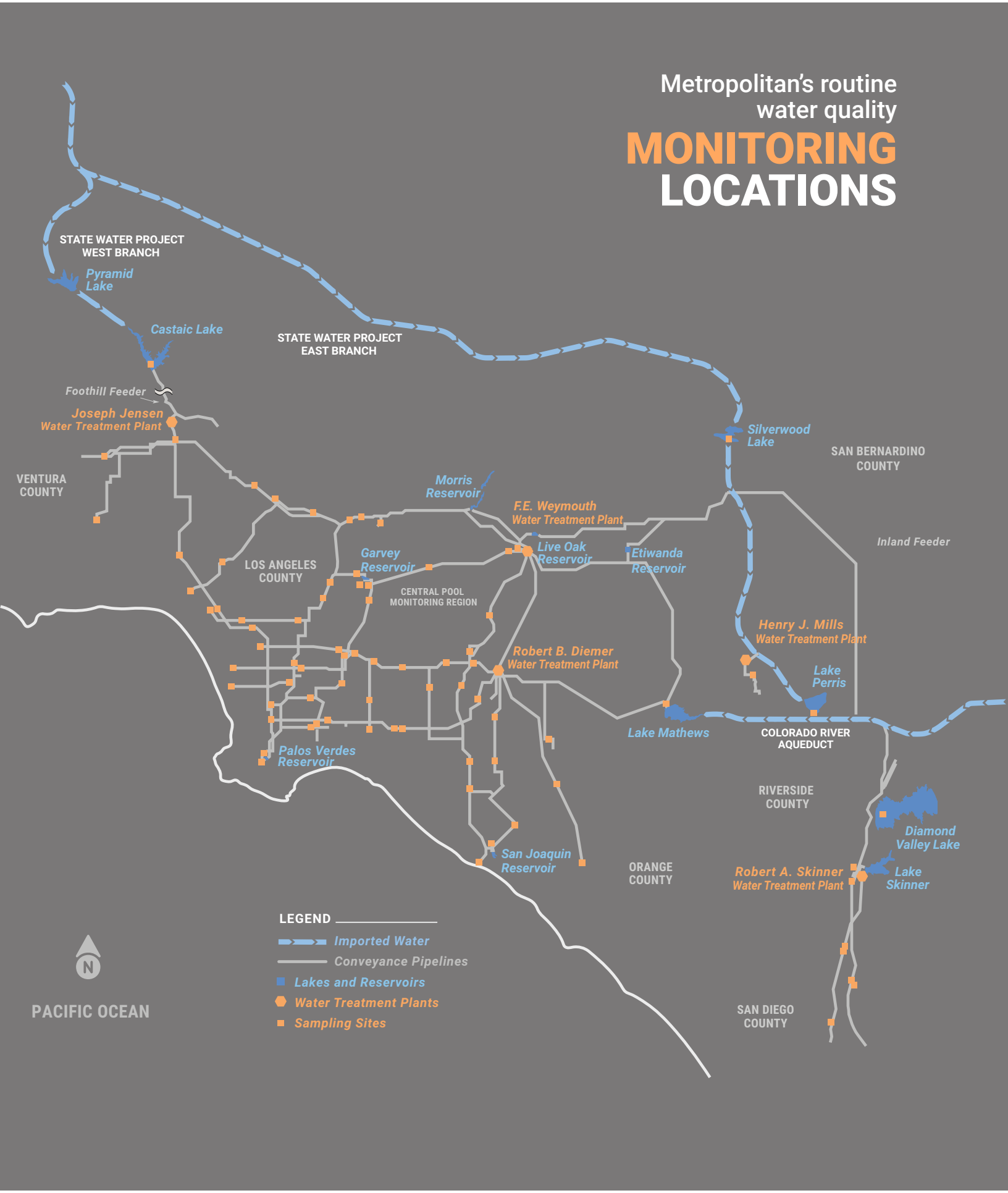
Water Treatment Plant Operator keeps careful watch over operations at the Henry J. Mills Plant, one of Metropolitan's five water treatment plants.

NEW CHALLENGE

The first North American sighting of the invasive golden mussel was at the Port of Stockton in fall 2024; they have since been found in other parts of the state's water system. Like quagga mussels, they are a nuisance to operations and can damage infrastructure, but they do not affect the quality of our drinking water. Metropolitan has been monitoring for quagga mussels since 2007 and is applying our knowledge and experience to the control of golden mussels.



Golden mussel close up.


Metropolitan's routine water quality
MONITORING LOCATIONS
STATE WATER PROJECT WEST BRANCH
Pyramid Lake
Castaic Lake
STATE WATER PROJECT EAST BRANCH
Foothill Feeder
Joseph Jensen Water Treatment Plant
VENTURA COUNTY
Morris Reservoir
F.E. Weymouth Water Treatment Plant
Silverwood Lake
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
Inland Feeder
Live Oak Reservoir
Etiwanda Reservoir
Garvey Reservoir
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
CENTRAL POOL MONITORING REGION
Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant
Robert B. Diemer Water Treatment Plant
Lake Perris
Lake Mathews
COLORADO RIVER AQUEDUCT
Palos Verdes Reservoir
RIVERSIDE COUNTY
Diamond Valley Lake
San Joaquin Reservoir
ORANGE COUNTY
Robert A. Skinner Water Treatment Plant
Lake Skinner
LEGEND
Imported Water
Conveyance Pipelines
Lakes and Reservoirs
Water Treatment Plants
Sampling Sites
N
PACIFIC OCEAN
SAN DIEGO COUNTY



Confidence in Water Quality Excellence

Metropolitan's drinking water consistently meets or surpasses the stringent state and federal standards required to safeguard public health.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS	MAJOR SOURCES	METROPOLITAN'S TREATED WATER
Microorganisms such as coliform bacteria, *Cryptosporidium*, and *Giardia*	Naturally present in the environment, animals, human activity, wastewater discharges	Meets or surpasses drinking water standards ✓
Pesticides, herbicides, and other organic chemicals	Industrial and agricultural use, waste discharges, urban runoff, refineries and factories	Meets or surpasses drinking water standards ✓
Disinfection byproducts	Byproducts of the water disinfection process	Meets or surpasses drinking water standards ✓
Salts and metals	Industrial use, factory discharges, natural deposits, refineries & mining	Meets or surpasses drinking water standards ✓
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	Industrial processes & discharges, leaching/runoff from landfills, fire-retarding foams	Meets or surpasses drinking water standards ✓
Turbidity — cloudiness from suspended particles in water	Soil runoff & erosion	Meets or surpasses drinking water standards ✓

Many of the individual contaminants within the groups covered in this table are not included in the detailed table of monitoring results that follows because they were not detected in Metropolitan's treated water during 2025.

Reader's Guide

The cornerstone of this water quality report is a table that lists the results of year-round monitoring for hundreds of regulated and non-regulated constituents. Only those constituents found in water monitored by Metropolitan that are above the state detection limit for the purposes of reporting are listed in the table. By reading the table on pages 18 through 21 from left to right, you will learn the level of a constituent found in Metropolitan's water and how that number compares with the allowable state and federal limits. You also will see the measured range and average of the constituent and where it likely originated. The questions and answers, lettered A through I below, explain the important elements of the table. These letters correspond to row and column headings on the water quality table.

MCLs

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are the highest concentrations of constituents that are allowed in drinking water.

A **What are the sources of water Metropolitan delivers?**

Metropolitan imports water from Northern California through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta via the State Water Project, and from the Colorado River through our Colorado River Aqueduct. The table shows the percentage of the total water delivered by Metropolitan that is from the State Water Project. The remainder comes from the Colorado River.

B **What is in my drinking water?**

Your water may contain different types of chemicals (organic and inorganic), microscopic organisms (e.g., bacteria, algae, protozoa, and viruses) and radioactive materials (radionuclides), many of which are naturally occurring. Health agencies require monitoring for these constituents because at certain levels they could result in short- and long-term health risks. The column marked "Parameter" lists the constituents found in the water from Metropolitan's treatment plants.

C **How are constituents reported?**

"Units" describe how a constituent is reported. Usually, constituent levels are measured in extremely low quantities such as parts per million, parts per billion and, in some cases, parts per trillion. Even small concentrations of certain constituents can be a potential health concern. That is why regulatory standards are set at extremely low levels for some constituents.

D **What are the maximum allowed levels for constituents in drinking water?**

Regulatory agencies have maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for constituents so that drinking water is safe. A few constituents have the letters "TT" (treatment technique) in the MCL column because they do not have a numerical MCL. Instead, they have certain treatment requirements that have to be met to reduce their levels in drinking water.

One of the constituents, chloramines (measured as total chlorine residual), has a maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) instead of an MCL. The MRDL is the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap. While disinfectants are necessary to kill harmful microbes, drinking water regulations protect against too much disinfectant being added. Another constituent, turbidity, has a requirement that 95 percent of the measurements must be below a certain number. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Metropolitan monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Metropolitan met or surpassed all primary drinking water standards in 2025.

E **Why are some of the constituents listed in the section labeled "Primary Standards" and others in the "Secondary Standards" section?**

Primary standards are developed for the purpose of protecting the public from possible health risks associated with exposure to health-compromising constituents. In general, no health hazard is reasonably expected to occur when levels of a constituent are below a primary MCL. Constituents that are grouped under the secondary standards section can affect the aesthetics (e.g., appearance, taste and smell) of water. These substances are not reasonably expected to have any potential health-related impacts unless they also have a primary standard. Some constituents (e.g., aluminum) have two different MCLs, one to protect against health-related impacts, and another to protect against non-health related impacts.

F **What are Public Health Goals and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals?**

Public Health Goals and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals are targets set by regulatory agencies for the water industry. They define a constituent level in the water that does not pose any known or expected risk to health. Often, it is not possible to remove or reduce constituents to the level of PHGs and MCLGs because it is technologically impossible or the cost for treatment is so expensive that it would make tap water unaffordable. That is why PHGs and MCLGs are considered goals to work toward, and not realistic standards that can be enforced. Similar goals exist for Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals (MRDLGs).

G **How do I know how much of a constituent is in my water and if it is at a level that is safe?**

With a few exceptions, regulatory requirements are considered satisfied if the average amount of a constituent found in tap water over the course of a year is no greater than the MCL. Some constituents do have special rules, described in the footnotes to the water quality table. These constituents do not have a numerical MCL, but instead have a required treatment technique that when satisfied is listed in the column for the treatment plant effluents and distribution system (Column "H" of the table). The highest and lowest levels measured over a year are shown in the range. Requirements for safety, appearance, taste and smell are based on the average levels recorded and not the range. Water agencies have specific procedures to follow if a constituent is found at levels higher than the MCL and considered a potential threat to public health. Information is shared immediately with the regulatory agencies. The regulatory agencies will determine when and how this information is shared with the public.



Co-op intern on the Chemistry Compliance Team performing a water quality test.

H **What are the areas served by each of Metropolitan's treatment plants and its distribution system?**

Metropolitan operates five water treatment plants, and the monitoring results for the supplies delivered by each of the plants are listed. Typically, the F.E. Weymouth Water Treatment Plant serves parts of Los Angeles County, the San Gabriel Valley, and areas of Orange County. The Robert B. Diemer Water Treatment Plant also provides treated water to areas of Orange County and coastal Los Angeles. The Joseph Jensen Water Treatment Plant supplements local water supplies in the San Fernando Valley, Ventura County, and central Los Angeles. The Robert A. Skinner Water Treatment Plant serves western Riverside County, Moreno Valley, and San Diego County. Finally, the Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant also serves western Riverside County and Moreno Valley.

I **How do constituents get into the water supply?**

The most likely source for each constituent is listed in the last column of the table. Some constituents are natural and come from the environment, others come from cities and farms, and some result from the water disinfection process itself. Some chemicals have found their way into California's water supplies, making water treatment more difficult. Certain industrial processes like dry cleaning, oil and gas production, and fireworks and rocket fuel manufacturing, have left constituents in the environment. Certain fertilizers and pesticides contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source. Many of these chemicals have now been banned from use.

2025 Water Quality Table

	B	C	D	F	G	H					I
						Treatment Plant Effluents and Distribution System					
	Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG	Range Average	Diemer Plant	Jensen Plant	Mills Plant	Skinner Plant	Weymouth Plant	Major Sources in Drinking Water
A	Percent State Water Project	%	NA	NA	Range	0 - 99	100	100	0 - 64	0 - 100	Not Applicable
E	**PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards**										
	CLARITY										
	Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity [a]	NTU	TT	NA	Highest	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	Soil runoff
		%			**% ≤ 0.3 NTU**	100	100	100	100	100	
	MICROBIOLOGICAL [b]										
	Total Coliform Bacteria [c]	% Positive Samples	TT	MCLG = 0	Range	***Distribution Systemwide: 0 - 0.5***					Naturally present in the environment
					Average	***Distribution Systemwide: 0.08***					
	INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
	Aluminum [d]	ppb	1,000	600	Range	ND - 82	ND - 79	ND - 96	ND - 120	ND - 100	Residue from some surface water treatment runoff and leaching from natural deposits
					Highest RAA	58	60	ND	57	96	
	Fluoride [e]	ppm	2.0	1	Range	0.6 - 0.8	0.6 - 0.8	0.6 - 0.9	0.6 - 0.8	0.5 - 0.8	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
						Distribution Systemwide: 0.2 - 0.8					
					Average	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
						Distribution Systemwide: 0.7					
	RADIONUCLIDES [f]										
	Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	Range	ND - 5	ND	ND	ND - 4	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND			ND		
	Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	Range	ND - 6	ND	ND	ND - 5	ND - 5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND			ND	ND	
	Radium-228	pCi/L	NA	0.019	Range	ND	ND	ND - 1	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average			ND			
	Combined Radium -226 + 228	pCi/L	5	MCLG = 0	Range	ND	ND	ND - 1	ND	ND	
					Average			ND			
	Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range	ND - 3	2 - 3	ND	ND - 3	ND - 3	
					Average	1	2		2	ND	

2025 Water Quality Table

B	C	D	F	G	H					I
					Treatment Plant Effluents and Distribution System					
Parameters	Units	State MCL	PHG	Range Average	Diemer Plant	Jensen Plant	Mills Plant	Skinner Plant	Weymouth Plant	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS [g]										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	ppb	80	NA	Range	23 - 31	10 - 17	18 - 36	13 - 46	24 - 30	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
					Distribution Systemwide: 9.8 - 55					
				Highest LRAA	27	14	26	30	31	
					Distribution Systemwide: 33					
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	ppb	60	NA	Range	ND - 3.4	ND - 2.9	1.2 - 4.4	1.4 - 18	ND - 4.9	
					Distribution Systemwide: ND - 18					
				Highest LRAA	3.2	3.0	4.2	9.4	3.1	
					Distribution Systemwide: 9.4					
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	Range	ND - 8.4	1.4 - 6.7	ND - 5.6	ND - 8.3	ND - 12	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Highest RAA	2.4	4.1	3.0	1.8	3.0	
Chloramines (as Total Chlorine Residual)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	Range	***Distribution Systemwide: 1.1 - 3.1***					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Highest RAA	***Distribution Systemwide: 2.6***					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	Range	1.6 - 2.6	1.9 - 2.4	1.5 - 2.9	2.0 - 2.8	1.6 - 2.8	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
				Highest RAA	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.5	
E **SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards**										
Aluminum [d]	ppb	200	600	Range	ND - 82	ND - 79	ND - 96	ND - 120	ND - 100	Residual from some surface water treatment processes; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
				Highest RAA	58	60	ND	57	96	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range	84 - 99	46 - 52	55 - 59	87 - 91	86 - 98	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	92	49	57	89	92	
Color	Color Units	15	NA	Range	1	1	1	1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average						
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	Range	759 - 987	503 - 504	386 - 422	824 - 847	754 - 981	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
				Average	873	504	404	836	868	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range	146 - 218	64 - 78	25 - 38	164 - 171	139 - 212	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	182	71	32	168	176	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) [h]	ppm	1,000	NA	Range	465 - 625	293 - 301	214 - 241	501 - 513	456 - 617	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
				Average	545	297	228	507	536	

Other Detected Constituents That May Be of Interest to Consumers

				Treatment Plant Effluents and Distribution System					
Parameter	**Units**	**NL**	**Range Average**	**Diemer Plant**	**Jensen Plant**	**Mills Plant**	**Skinner Plant**	**Weymouth Plant**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	Range	93 - 122	96 - 100	68 - 77	105 - 108	95 - 124	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
			Average	108	98	72	106	110	
Boron	ppb	1,000	Range	130	190	120	130	130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
			Average						
Calcium	ppm	NA	Range	44 - 68	31 - 34	16 - 20	54 - 55	43 - 70	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
			Average	56	32	18	54	56	
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as $CaCO_3$) [a]	ppm	NA	Range	2.5 - 11	2.9 - 6.6	2.2 - 4.7	2.5 - 8.5	2.5 - 11	A measure of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
			Average	7.4	4.0	3.0	6.9	7.6	
Chlorate	ppb	800	Range	32	ND	ND	ND	31	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
			Average						
Corrosivity as Aggressiveness Index [b]	NA	NA	Range	12.3 - 12.5	12.2 - 12.3	12.1 - 12.3	12.3	12.3 - 12.5	A measure of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
			Average	12.4	12.2	12.2		12.4	
Corrosivity as Saturation Index [c]	NA	NA	Range	0.57 - 0.60	0.35 - 0.43	0.36 - 0.42	0.48 - 0.57	0.51 - 0.61	
			Average	0.58	0.39	0.39	0.52	0.56	
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	Range	191 - 280	137 - 142	82 - 94	228 - 232	189 - 280	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
			Average	236	140	88	230	234	
Lithium	ppb	NA	Range	28 - 42	ND	ND	26 - 30	27 - 41	Naturally occurring; used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals
			Average	35			28	34	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	Range	19 - 25	13 - 14	9.7 - 11	21	19 - 25	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
			Average	22	14	10		22	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	10 PHG = 3	Range	ND	2.1	ND	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
				Distribution Systemwide: ND - 2.8					
			Average	ND	2.1	ND	ND	ND	
				Distribution Systemwide: ND					
pH	pH Units	NA	Range	8.2 - 8.3	8.3 - 8.4	8.7	8.2	8.2 - 8.3	Not Applicable
			Average	8.3	8.3			8.2	
Potassium	ppm	NA	Range	3.8 - 4.8	2.8 - 2.9	2.3 - 2.5	4.2 - 4.4	3.8 - 5.0	Salt present in the water; naturally occurring
			Average	4.3	2.8	2.4	4.3	4.4	
Sodium	ppm	NA	Range	78 - 97	46 - 50	45 - 47	83 - 87	78 - 100	
			Average	88	48	46	85	89	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) [d]	ppm	MCL = 1,000	Range	333 - 657	280 - 301	173 - 300	424 - 635	346 - 660	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
			Average	507	292	234	525	506	

2025 Water Quality Table

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Average Arithmetic mean

CFE Combined Filter Effluent

LRAA **Locational Running Annual Average** -The highest LRAA is the highest of all LRAAs calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12-month period.

MCL **Maximum Contaminant Level** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

MRDL **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Disinfectants are used for control of microbial contaminants.

NA Not Applicable

ND Not Detected at or above Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting or Reporting Limit.

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L picoCuries per liter

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

ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

RAA Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all RAAs calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12-month period.

Range Minimum and maximum values; range and average values are the same if a single value is reported for samples collected once or twice annually.

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

µS/cm microSiemens per centimeter

Primary Standards - MCLs, MRDLs and TTs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Standards - Requirements that ensure the appearance, taste, and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

FOOTNOTES

(a) Metropolitan monitors turbidity at the CFE locations using continuous online meters and grab samples. Turbidity, a measure of cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. Turbidity was in compliance with the TT primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU.

(b) Per the state's Surface Water Treatment Rule, treatment techniques that remove or inactivate *Giardia* cysts will also remove heterotrophic plate count bacteria, *Legionella*, and viruses. *Legionella* and virus monitoring is not required.

(c) Compliance is based on percent positive samples collected from the distribution system throughout each month of the year.

(d) Compliance with state MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. The secondary standard considers aesthetic qualities and is more stringent.

(e) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the state's fluoridation requirements. When fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work, an occasional fluoride level was measured below 0.7 mg/L.

(f) Samples are collected quarterly for gross beta particle activity, and annually for tritium and strontium-90. Gross alpha particle activity, radium, and uranium data are from samples collected quarterly in 2023 for the required triennial monitoring (2023-2025). Radon is also monitored voluntarily with the triennial radionuclides.

(g) Compliance with the state and federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents.

(h) Metropolitan's TDS compliance data are based on flow-weighted monthly composite samples collected twice per year (April and October). The 12-month statistical summary of flow-weighted data is reported in the "Other Detected Constituents That May be of Interest to Consumers."

State Water Resources Control Board's fluoridation website

Other Detected Constituents that May Be of Interest to Consumers

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

(please refer to the main table for other abbreviations and definitions)

AI Aggressiveness Index

$CaCO_3$ Calcium Carbonate

CCPP Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential

NL **Notification Level** - Notification levels are health-based advisory levels set by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division or Drinking Water for chemicals in drinking water that don't have MCLs.

ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

SI Saturation Index

FOOTNOTES

(a) Positive CCPP indicates non-corrosive water tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative CCPP indicates a corrosive water tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: *Standard Methods (SM2330)*

(b) AI ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water; AI 10.0 - 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 indicates highly aggressive water. Reference: *ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)*

(c) Positive SI indicates non-corrosive water tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI indicates a corrosive water tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: *Standard Methods (SM2330)*

(d) Statistical summary represents 12 months of flow-weighted data and values may be different than the TDS reported to meet compliance with secondary drinking water standards.

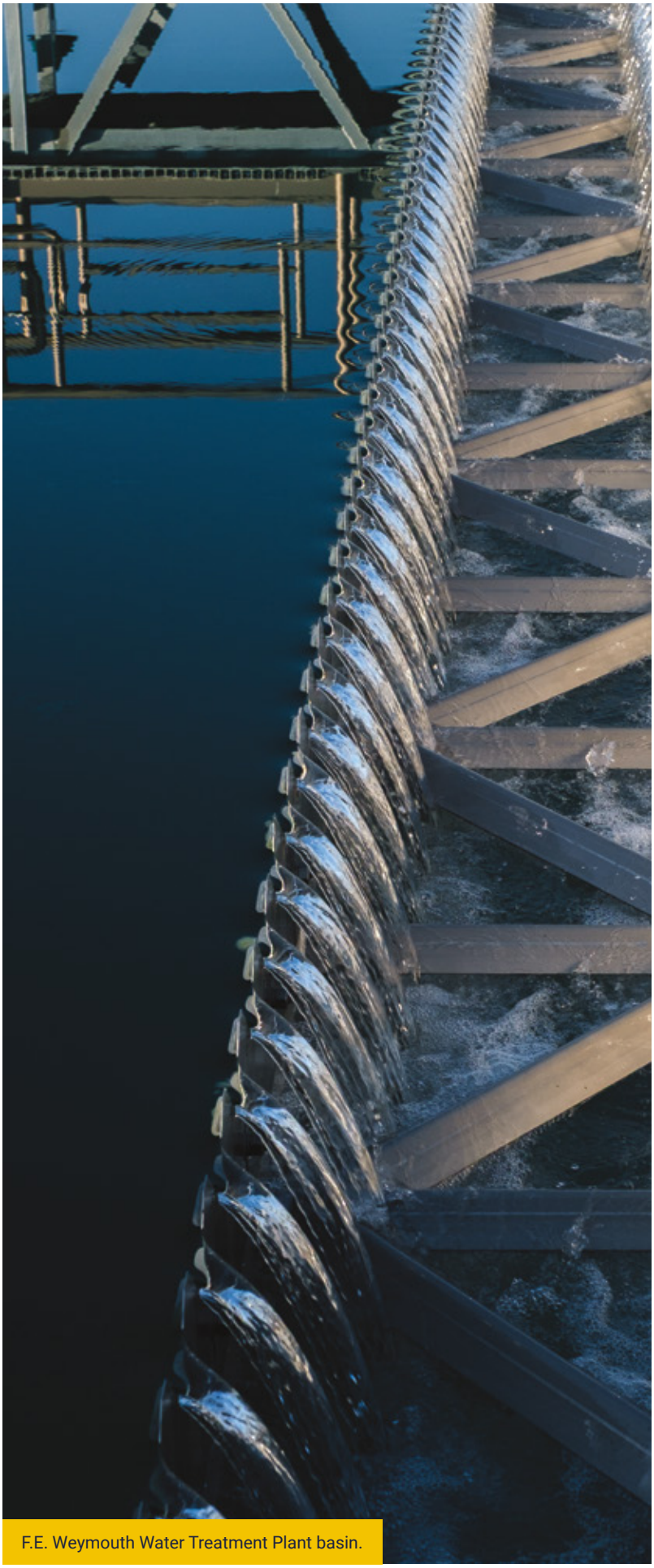


Lab technologist and co-op intern discarding samples that have been tested.

Metropolitan's Best-Tasting Water Wins Awards

Metropolitan's service area and distribution system are expansive. Our monitoring is guided by science as well as human senses. More than 40 years ago, Metropolitan introduced the idea of Flavor Profile Analysis for water. The FPA method evaluates the odor and flavor of our water, and the practice has been adopted by drinking water agencies across the world as a Standard Method. Metropolitan's FPA panel meets several times a week to evaluate the taste and odor of water samples from throughout our system. As a result, Metropolitan has won awards in international and regional water tasting competitions for more than two decades, most recently the silver medal for best tasting municipal drinking water at the 36th Annual Berkeley Springs International Water Tasting in February 2026.





F.E. Weymouth Water Treatment Plant basin.

Learn More

Additional information about drinking water safety and standards can be found at:

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-449-5577

waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/

CONSUMER INFORMATION

epa.gov/CCR

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF GROUND WATER AND DRINKING WATER

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Mail Code 4606M
Washington, DC 20460-0003

epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER STANDARD SETTING

epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations



2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering the reporting period
January – December 2025

This report is very important to read or have translated. The sentences to the right reflect the diversity of Metropolitan's service area and read, "This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it."

Metropolitan's Board of Directors typically meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the downtown Los Angeles headquarters building at 700 N. Alameda St., Los Angeles, adjacent to historic Union Station. More information is available at mwdh2o.com. You can call Metropolitan's staffed information line at 213-217-6000.

Printed by Metropolitan Imaging Services

Arabic

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن نوعية مياه الشرب. يرجى ترجمته أو مناقشته مع شخص يفهمه جيداً.

Chinese

这份报告中含有关于饮用水的重要信息。请您找人翻译，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您 解释一下。

French

Cé rapport contient des information importantes concernant votre eau potable. Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu' un qui peut le comprendre.

German

Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Informationen über die Wasserqualität in Ihrer Umgebung. Der Bericht sollte entweder offiziell übersetzt werden, oder sprechen Sie mit Freunden oder Bekannten, die gute Englishchkenntnisse besitzen.

Greek

Αυτή η αναφορά περιέχει σημαντικές πληροφορίες σχετικά με το πόσιμο νερό. Μεταφράστε την ή ζητήστε να σάς την εξηγήσει κάποιος που την κατανοεί.

Hindi

इस रिपोर्ट में पीने के पानी के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी दी गई है। इसका अनुवाद करें, या किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से बात करें, जो इसे समझता हो।

Japanese

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。

Khmer

របាយការណ៍នេះមានព័ត៌មានសំខាន់អំពីទឹកសម្រាប់ពិសា។ សូមបកប្រែ ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់របាយការណ៍នេះ។

Korean

이 보고서에는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다.이 보고서를 번역하시거나, 내용을 이해하는 분과 상의하십시오.

Polish

Sprawozdanie zawiera ważne informacje na temat jakości wody w Twojej miejscowści. Poproś kogoś o przellurnaczenie go lub porozmawiaj z osobą która je dobrze rozumie.

Russian

Отчет содержит важную информацию о питьевой воде. Переведите его или попросите кого-нибудь, кто хорошо понимает текст, объяснить вам его содержание.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Tagalog

Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa pag-inom ng tubig. Mangyaring ipasalin ito, o kumausap sa isang taong nakakaintindi nito.

Vietnamese

Bản báo cáo này có chứa các thông tin quan trọng về nước uống. Hãy dịch, hoặc nói chuyện với ai đó hiểu bản báo cáo này.

Annual Report

Water Quality

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where does my water come from?

The City of El Segundo is a member of the West Basin Municipal Water District which is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). El Segundo's water comes from the Northern California State Water Project and the Colorado River. The water is treated by MWD's Southern California Water Treatment Plants.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is one of the major public health advances of the 21st century.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Elderly, infants, and immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers and or the USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are also available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

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, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and 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, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Information for 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. El Segundo 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/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water

How can I get involved?

The City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday each month in the Council Chambers in City Hall at 7:00 p.m. For more information, call the City council office at (310) 524-2302.

Source water assessment and its availability

Contact MWD at (213) 217-6000 for source water assessment information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

· Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.

· Pick up after your pets.
· If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
· Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
· Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use USEPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
· Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

· Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
· Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
· Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
· Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
· Water plants only when necessary.
· Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
· Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
· Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill! · Visit https://www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
For more information please contact: City of El Segundo Water Division at (310) 524-2745	

City of El Segundo
Water Division
400 Lomita St
El Segundo, CA 90245
Phone: 310 524-2745