



Drinking Water Quality Report 2023

For the period of January 1 through December 31, 2023





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About the cover: A member of the LADWP Water Quality Customer Care group helps our customers with questions or concerns they may have about their water quality with convenient testing at their home.



A Message from Jonathan Leung

Director of Water Quality

Care, Confidence, Convenience: The Foundations of L.A.'s Water Quality

It is an honor to provide you with the 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report, a report card on the safety, quality, and careful management of this vital resource. Providing exceptional water quality is instrumental for public health and quality of life.

The tradition of this annual report can be traced back to the transformative legacy of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974, which still guides our actions as a water utility to this very day. In the spirit of celebrating the SDWA, this report highlights the core principles of LADWP's water service: Care, Confidence, and Convenience.

Care is the focus and dedication of our expert staff engaged in monitoring and operating our water system. This includes sampling and testing throughout the city every day of the year. In 2023, we collected over 25,600 water samples, performed over 106,900 lab tests, and obtained measured results on 225,242 substances. The results confirm that L.A.'s water quality is much better than the federal or state drinking water requirements.

Confidence is providing our customers with timely, relevant information and the peace of mind that comes from daily use of clean, safe water. It also means explaining water quality in a manner that each customer can understand. That's why we've established the Water Quality Customer Care group to help our customers with questions or concerns they may have about their water quality. Their services are showcased in the [report](#).

Convenience means consistent, high-quality water served to customer taps in residences, businesses, schools, and other institutions throughout the city. LADWP's [Hydration Station Initiative Program \(HSIP\)](#) focuses on providing access to refreshing water where it's most needed, such as recreational areas, schools, public transportation, public spaces, and college campuses - in an environmentally friendly manner. Our partnership with the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks for mobile hydration stations allows us to provide water at community events throughout the city. We will continue to collaborate with community stakeholders to place stations at other key locations throughout Los Angeles.

I invite you to read the report to see our values and principles in action as we strive to provide you with the best water quality possible.



A Message from Anselmo Collins

Senior Assistant General Manager
- Water System

Celebrating Safe Drinking Water While Focusing on the Future

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), a pillar of public health and water quality. Passed by Congress in 1974, this landmark law protects communities across the nation by setting national, health-based standards for all public water systems to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants. SDWA's stringent regulations and standards provide safe, life-sustaining drinking water throughout the country.

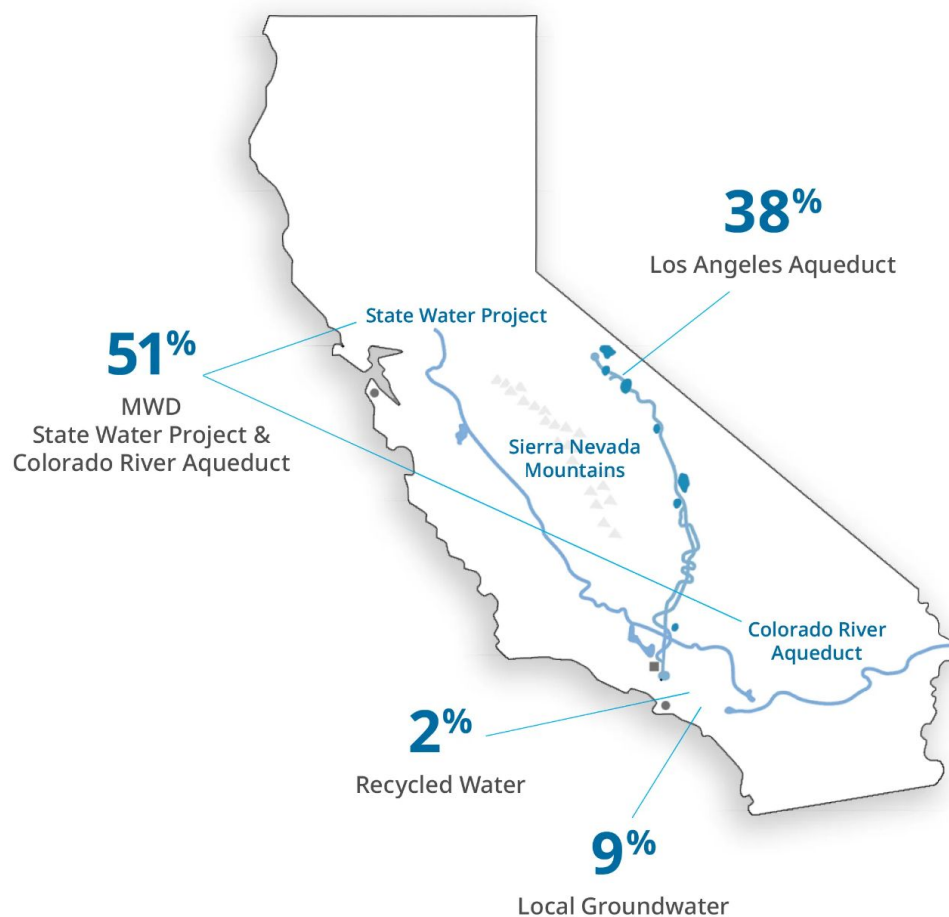
Since its implementation, disease outbreaks in public water systems have been significantly reduced, the number of regulated contaminants has increased from 22 to 94, and the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's \(U.S. EPA\) compliance reports](#) show a 39 percent decrease in health-based violations between 1996 (when first reported) and 2021. SDWA's success can be attributed to coordinated federal, state, and local commitments to create clear accountability for safe water.

At LADWP, we're proud of our long legacy of proactive water quality improvements and regulatory compliance initiatives. These efforts have yielded some of the best water quality in any city, both nationally and internationally. Our accomplishments over the years include:

- Design/construction of two of the largest ultraviolet disinfection facilities in the U.S.
- Innovative use of 96 million shade balls to cover the Los Angeles Reservoir
- Procurement/installation of no-lead water meters and components in our distribution system
- Investing over \$1.5 billion to cover or provide additional treatment to open-air reservoirs and comply with the U.S. EPA's Enhanced Surface Water Treatment and Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rules
- Constructing local groundwater remediation facilities for high quality, resilient groundwater supply
- Training and developing numerous state-certified Treatment Operators and Distribution Operators, with ongoing training at our International Accreditors for Continuing Education and Training accredited facility
- Funding of research and advisory panels to study advanced treatment and operation methods

Even with all these accomplishments and advancements, the core tenets of the SDWA inspire us to continue improving our water treatment, delivery, and monitoring methods for the benefit of all our customers. We are committed to achieving all current and future state and federal requirements for drinking water and look forward to providing you with updates on our ongoing efforts for the next 50 years of the SDWA.

L.A.'s Water Sources in 2023



Los Angeles receives water from several sources. The Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA) supplied 38 percent of the water that was treated at the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant. Purchased imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) amounted to 51 percent. The remaining amount was sourced from local groundwater at 9 percent and recycled water at 2 percent.

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. It can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and/or from human activity.

Contaminants That May Be Present

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-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 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. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Health Advisory for People with Weakened Immune Systems

Although LADWP treats its water to meet drinking water standards, 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 U.S. EPA Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Chloramines Disinfectant

LADWP has enhanced your drinking water through the use of chloramines, which helps maintain a higher level of quality and safety as it journeys all the way to your tap. However, customers who have unique water quality needs or use specialized equipment, such as dialysis machines, should make necessary adjustments to remove chloramines. If you maintain a fishpond, tank, or aquarium, adequate treatment must be provided to remove chloramines, as they can be harmful to fish. For more information, please visit www.ladwp.com/waterquality or call (213) 367-3182.

Regulatory Compliance



LADWP works around the clock to ensure that the drinking water we deliver to our customers is of the highest quality and meets all safety requirements. Highly trained, certified treatment operators monitor our water treatment operations continuously, thereby helping meet federal and state standards for drinking water. In 2023, we tested for more than 200 constituents in the water and performed more than 106,000 tests on samples taken throughout our water system. LADWP complied with all the primary drinking water standards in 2023.

In June and August of 2023, LADWP detected chlorate above the CA notification level of 800 parts per billion (ppb) in the Griffith Park area of the water distribution system. Chlorate was detected above the notification level at the Griffith Park Crystal Springs Pump Station in samples collected in June and August 2023 and at the Griffith Park Travel Town Pump Station in June 2023. The highest of these values was 913 in August 2023 at the Crystal Springs Pump Station. A notification level is a health based advisory level, but not an enforceable standard.

Griffith Park is a small, isolated section of the overall water distribution system that serves transient visitors and does not serve residences. It is the only portion of the distribution system that utilizes chlorine disinfection. The chlorate forms due to a combination of age and temperature of the sodium hypochlorite solution used in the chlorine disinfection process. In response to this, LADWP is making improvements to the storage procedures and climate controls to reduce chlorate levels.

Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Drinking Water in California

Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a group of synthetic (man-made) chemicals which include Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanoic sulfonic acid (PFOS). This category of manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s have characteristics that make them useful in a variety of products, including nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, and firefighting foam, as well as in certain manufacturing processes. PFAS tends to break down very slowly in the environment, and most U.S. manufacturers voluntarily phased out production of PFOS between 2000 and 2002, and PFOA in 2006.

Studies indicate potential health consequences from exposure to significant levels of PFAS. Health effects may include high cholesterol, liver, and thyroid cancer risks, immunotoxicity, pregnancy-induced hypertension, low birth weights, and decreased fertility. More information is available on the U.S. EPA's website [Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFOA and PFOS](#).

The SWRCB-DDW has been actively investigating and sampling for PFAS since 2019. Updated drinking water response levels were set at 10 parts per trillion for PFOA and 40 parts per trillion for PFOS as well as for Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) and Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) at 5,000 parts per trillion and 20 parts per trillion respectively. In 2022, the SWRCB-DDW issued a new PFAS Monitoring Order in which compliance began in the first quarter of 2023 to monitor for these 4 PFAS chemicals as well as 21 others.

On April 10, 2024, the U.S. EPA announced [the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation \(NPDWR\) for six PFAS](#).

The U.S. EPA also issued the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) to improve U.S. EPA's understanding of the frequency that 29 PFAS are found in the nation's drinking water systems. LADWP started collecting samples under UCMR5 in 2023.

LADWP has continued to monitor its groundwater sources for PFAS since it began testing in 2013 and has analyzed hundreds of samples utilizing EPA approved testing methods. LADWP has not detected any PFAS compounds regulated by the State of California, or the U.S. EPA, in samples taken at entry points to the distribution system. LADWP's ongoing monitoring program and commitment to water quality and safety ensure that our water meets or exceeds all regulatory standards. For more information on LADWP's ongoing monitoring program and PFAS initiatives, please visit <https://www.ladwp.com/residential-services/water-quality/water-quality-news>.

If you have questions, please contact our Water Quality Hotline at (213) 367-3182 or email us at waterqualityoffice@ladwp.com.

Compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule in Los Angeles

LADWP has a long and successful history of controlling corrosion and minimizing lead exposure to customers. Between 1978 and 2006, LADWP cleaned and cement-lined approximately 2,600 miles of unlined iron pipes (greater than four inches in diameter). LADWP initiated another program in 1998 to replace low-lead (8 percent lead) water meters with lead-free (0.25 percent lead) water meters. LADWP was one of the first utilities to incorporate this lead-free standard. As of December 2023, more than 550,000 of the roughly 700,000 active water meters in LADWP's water distribution system have been replaced. In another proactive effort, LADWP's staff had located and removed approximately 12,000 known lead goosenecks from its water distribution system by the year 2005. SWRCB-DDW has evaluated LADWP's corrosion control program and deemed the system to be optimized for corrosion control.

LADWP conducted the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) in residential sampling in 2023. This LCR tap water sampling program focuses on single family residences built between 1982 to 1987, which are expected to have copper pipes plumbed with lead solder. Customers with qualifying homes that participate in the sampling program had their tap water tested for lead and copper at no cost. During the 2023 sampling program, 106 first draw samples were obtained from customers' homes and analyzed at LADWP's Water Quality Laboratory in Pasadena. The results showed a 90th percentile of 3.9 ppb (parts per billion) for lead and 529 ppb for copper. Both values were well below the respective Action Levels of 15 ppb for lead and 1,300 ppb for copper. The next LCR sampling round will be conducted in 2026.

Customers who think their home may qualify can participate in LADWP's next round of LCR sampling between June and September 2026. Contact the Water Quality Hotline at (213) 367-3182.

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. LADWP 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 also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or at www.epa.gov/lead

Lead and Copper Rule Revisions

LADWP is implementing service line inventory requirements in the U.S. EPA's 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). In 2021, LADWP completed the utility-side inventory, and no lead was found. Currently, LADWP is working on assessing the material of customer-owned service lines. LADWP will submit a service line inventory to SWRCB-DDW and share the conclusions of this inventory with the public in late-2024.

On November 30, 2023, the U.S. EPA announced [Proposed Lead and Copper Rule Improvements](#). This proposed rule builds upon the changes enacted in the LCRR and will decrease the action level for lead as well as expedite lead line replacements in areas of the country with lead service lines.



Protecting Water Quality at the Source

Source water assessment updates are required by the SWRCB-DDW and are referenced in the annual drinking water quality report. LADWP completed an initial source water assessment in 2002 and is required to provide an updated assessment every five years through a watershed sanitary survey. Watershed sanitary surveys examine possible contamination to sources of drinking water and recommend actions to better protect these water sources.

Below is an update of LADWP's source water assessment.

Surface Supply

In 2020, LADWP completed an assessment of the Owens Valley and Mono Basin watersheds that supply the Los Angeles Aqueduct. These sources are most vulnerable to geothermal activities that release naturally occurring arsenic into creeks which feed the Owens River. Other activities that impact water quality in these watersheds are livestock grazing, wildlife, and unauthorized public use of storage reservoirs. The impact to water quality from these activities is deemed to be minimal.

LADWP regularly monitors for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. Results indicate that their presence is extremely infrequent and in the rare instances these microbes are found, they are at very low levels. The ultraviolet treatment provided at the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant safeguard against *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. Neither were found in treated water in 2023.

Groundwater Supply

Assessment of groundwater sources in the San Fernando Basin was updated in 2020. Assessment of groundwater sources in the Central and Sylmar Basins was completed in 2019. Located in highly urbanized areas, the wells within these aquifers are most vulnerable to the following activities: dry cleaning, manufacturing, metal finishing, septic systems, chemical processing, and storage of fertilizer, pesticides, and chemicals. These local water supplies are treated and blended with water from other sources to ensure compliance with drinking water standards. In 2024-25, the construction of four large-scale groundwater remediation facilities will be completed to effectively remove the industrial contaminants.

Purchased Imported Supplies from Metropolitan Water District

The most recent surveys for Metropolitan Water District's (MWD) source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2020 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2021 Update. Each source water used by MWD — the Colorado River and State Water Project — has different water quality challenges. Both are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality. Treatment to remove specific contaminants can be more expensive than measures to protect water at the source. This is why MWD, and other water agencies, invest resources to support improved watershed protection programs.

Three of the five MWD treatment plants: F.E. Weymouth, Robert B. Diemer and Joseph Jensen supply water to the Los Angeles area. MWD tests its water for nearly 400 constituents and performs about 250,000 water quality tests per year on samples gathered from its vast distribution system. Analysis of these samples is undertaken at Metropolitan's state-of-the art water quality laboratory. Results from MWD are provided to LADWP and are included in the report on Tables I, II and III.

Visit [LADWP's Water Quality webpage](#) to learn more about water quality projects and issues. For more information on the latest watershed sanitary surveys contact (213) 367-3182.

Water Quality Customer Care Answers the Call to Help Our Residents



When a customer has concerns about their water quality, it's important that they seek experts to get the right information. Many customers assume that their tap water isn't safe and instead purchase bottled water for cooking and drinking. Purchasing single use plastic water bottles is costly and introduces microplastics into the environment. It's important that LADWP customers are informed about their drinking water and the Water Quality Customer Care (WQCC) group is one phone call away.



WQCC responds to water quality related inquiries for both drinking water and recycled water. Customer inquiries and concerns are investigated by an experienced lab technician at homes and businesses to carefully test the water.

Last year, WQCC staff tested the water at 270 customer homes and responded to 823 calls from customers who had questions or concerns about their water quality. WQCC lab techs also perform sampling surveys at locations where a water main breaks that may affect water quality in the surrounding neighborhood.

The WQCC also collaborates with local non-profit organizations such as Alliance to Save Energy (ASE), and Strategic Actions for a Just Economy (SAJE), through the Community Partnerships Grants Program. This helps to improve public perception, trust, and dispel some of the notions about LADWP's drinking water.

Other significant programs that WQCC staff administers is the Hydration Station Initiative Program, which improves public access to tap water throughout Los Angeles. This program provides financial incentives to government agencies, business, and organizations that install modern hydration stations with bottle fillers on their property. The new stations offer clean tap water, make neighborhoods more walkable, and provide an alternative to sugary drinks and bottled water. To date, 189 units have been incentivized through the program.

Additional acts for the WQCC include maintaining and managing the Department's online presence. This includes updating the Emergency Response and Public Notification Plans (ERP and PNP) and coordinating exercises to help keep customers informed about their water quality during any major emergencies or incidents.

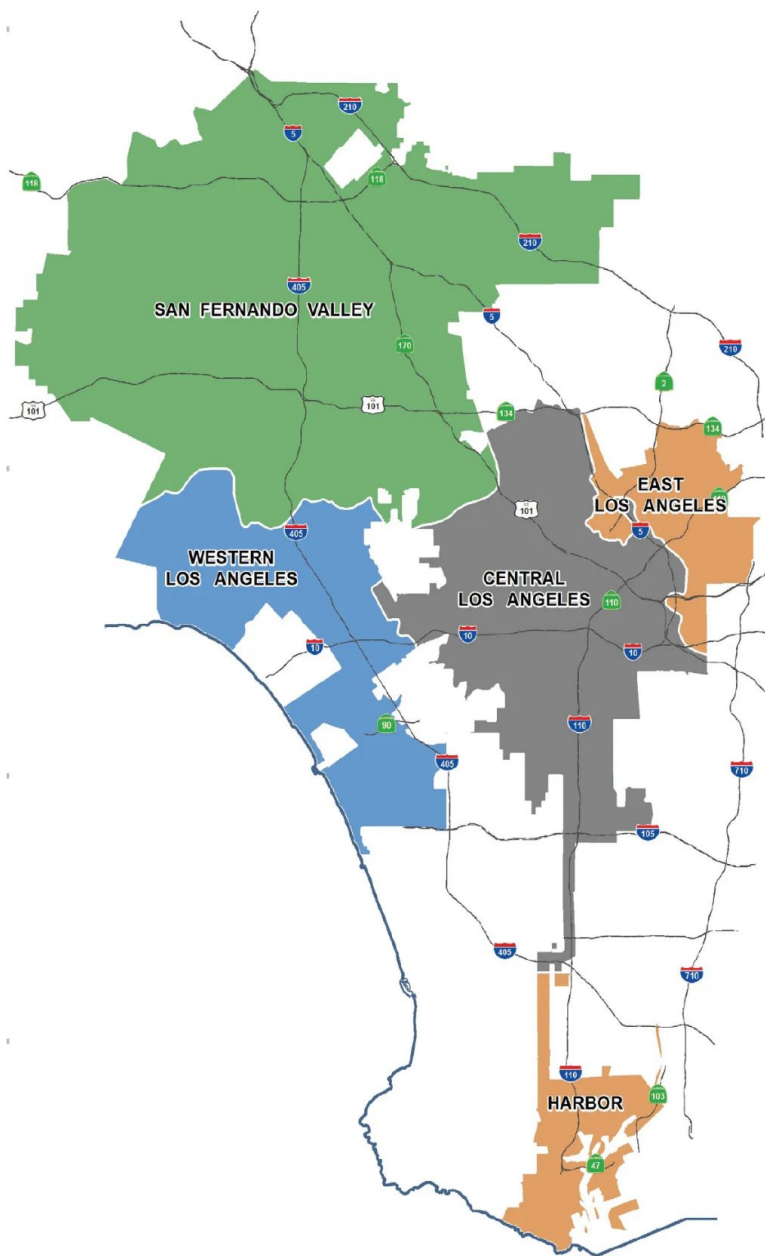
Water Quality Customer Care provides important services by offering customers transparent information on the quality of the water LADWP provides, as well as the water coming out of their tap. We appreciate the opportunity to help reassure our customers about the high-quality water LADWP serves."

-Kawana Key, Senior Utility Services Specialist, Manager of WQCC's Stakeholder Engagement and Customer Service Groups

No matter what aspect of water quality they are involved in, WQCC staff get great satisfaction from helping customers with their water quality related inquiries and from spreading the word about LADWP's clean, refreshing tap water.

LADWP customers in need of advice regarding their water quality can contact the Water Quality Hotline at waterquality@ladwp.com or (213) 367-3182.

Water Quality Service Areas in Los Angeles



San Fernando Valley Communities

Sources: Los Angeles Aqueduct, local groundwater, and MWD State Water Project

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Arleta | Canoga Park |
| Chatsworth | Encino |
| Granada Hills | Hollywood Hills |
| Lake View Terrace | Mission Hills |
| North Hills | North Hollywood |
| Northridge | Olive View |
| Pacoima | Panorama City |
| Porter Ranch | Reseda |
| Sherman Oaks | Studio City |
| Sun Valley | Sunland |
| Sylmar | Tarzana |
| Toluca Lake | Tujunga |
| Valley Village | Van Nuys |
| Warner Center | West Hills |
| Winnetka | Woodland Hills |

Western Los Angeles Communities

Sources: Los Angeles Aqueduct and MWD State Water Project

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Bel Air Estates | Beverly Glen |
| Brentwood | Castellamare |
| Century City | Cheviot Hills |
| Culver City* | Mar Vista |
| Pacific Palisades | Palisades Highlands |
| Palms | Playa del Rey |
| Sawtelle | Venice |
| West Los Angeles | Westchester |
| Westwood | |

Eastern Los Angeles Communities

Sources: MWD State Water Project and Colorado River Aqueduct

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Atwater Village | Boyle Heights |
| Cypress Park | Eagle Rock |
| Echo Park | El Sereno |
| Glassell Park | Highland Park |
| Lincoln Heights | Montecito Heights |
| Monterey Hills | Mt. Washington |

Central Los Angeles Communities

Sources: Los Angeles Aqueduct, MWD State Water Project, and local groundwater

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Baldwin Hills | Chinatown |
| Country Club Park | Crenshaw |
| Griffith Park | Hancock Park |
| Hollywood | Hyde Park |
| Koreatown | L.A. City Strip* |
| Little Tokyo | Los Feliz |
| Mid City | Mt. Olympus |
| Park La Brea | Rancho Park |
| Silverlake | Watts |
| West Hollywood* | Westlake |

Harbor Communities

Sources: MWD State Water Project and Colorado River Aqueduct

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| East San Pedro | L.A. City Strip* |
| (Terminal Island) | Wilmington |
| Harbor City | San Pedro |
| Harbor Gateway* | |

*Sources of drinking water may fluctuate in these communities depending on operational needs and source water availability.

Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Results

Tables 1, II and III list the results of water tests performed by LADWP and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) from January to December 2023. LADWP tests for over 200 substances. These tables include only substances with values that are detected. No substance was detected above the maximum contaminant level.

Terms used in Tables:

Compliance: A drinking water standard based on the health risk (primary standards) and aesthetic (secondary standards) exposure of a contaminant to consumers. For example, bacteria and nitrate have strict limits that must be met at all times due to the acute effects they can cause. Other standards, like small amounts of disinfection by-products and man-made chemicals, have standards that are based on a lifetime of exposure because the risk to consumers is very low. Compliance with most standards is based on an average of samples collected within a year. This allows for some fluctuation above and below the numerical standard, while still protecting public health.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): Concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Federal Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): Minimum concentration of a contaminant which can be detected in drinking water using analytical methods established by the U.S. EPA. Data reported in Table IV reflect MRLs.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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. EPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): Level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the beneficial use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. MRDLGs are set by U.S. EPA. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants

Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory level established by SWRCB-DDW for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminate Level (SMCL): Highest level a constituent allowed in drinking water that may affect the taste, odor or appearance. SMCLs are set by the U.S. EPA.

State Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR): A detected contaminant at or above its detection level for reporting purposes. DLRs are set by the SWRCB-DDW. Data reported in Tables I through III reflect DLRs.

Treatment Technique (TT): Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. For example, the filtration process is a treatment technique used to reduce turbidity (cloudiness in water) and microbial contaminants from surface water. High turbidities may be indicative of poor or inadequate filtration.

HOW TO READ THE TABLES

The substances found in the water served in your area are listed as follows:

For San Fernando Valley Area – water test results are under the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant (LAAFP), the Northern Combined Wells (NCW), and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Jensen Plant columns.

For Central Los Angeles Area – water test results are under the LAAFP and the Southern Combined Wells (SCW) columns.

For Western Los Angeles Area – water test results are under the LAAFP columns.

For Harbor/Eastern Los Angeles Area – water test results are under MWD Weymouth, Diemer, and Jensen Plants columns. Some substances are reported on a citywide basis as required by SWRCB-DDW.

Abbreviations and Footnotes

- ACU = apparent color unit
- CFU/mL = colony-forming unit per milliliter
- < = less than the detection limit for reporting purposes
- µg/L = micrograms per liter (equivalent to ppb)
- µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter
- mg/L = milligrams per liter (equivalent to ppm)
- NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
- NA = not applicable
- NR = not reported
- NT = not tested
- NUM/100 mL = number per 100 milliliter
- % = percentage
- pCi/L = picocuries per liter
- TON = threshold odor number

TABLE I

Calendar Year 2023 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Health-based Primary Drinking Water Standards (MCLs)

Substances Detected in Treated Water

| Substances | Major Sources in Drinking Water | Units | Meets Primary Standard (YES / NO) | State Primary Standard MCL | State PHG | Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant | | Northern Combined Wells | | Southern Combined Wells | | MWD Weymouth Plant | | MWD Diemer Plant | | MWD Jensen Plant | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range |
| Aluminum | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes | µg/L | YES | 1000 | 600 | <50 | <50 | <50 | <50 | <50 | <50 | 115 (a) | <50-71 | 105 (a) | <50-70 | <50 (a) | <50-83 |
| Arsenic | Erosion of natural deposits | µg/L | YES | 10 | 0.004 | 2.4 | <2-3.7 | 2.7 | <2-4.3 | 2.6 | <2-4.1 | <2 | <2 | <2 | <2 | <2 | <2 |
| Bromate | By-product of ozone disinfection; formed when chlorinated water is exposed to sunlight | µg/L | YES | 10 | 0.1 | <1 | <1 | 1.3 | <1-4.3 | 1 | <1-2.3 | 2.4 | <1-12 | <1 | <1-6.3 | 7.6 | <1-14 |
| Fluoride | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes good dental health | mg/L | YES | 2 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.7-0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7-0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7-0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6-0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6-0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6-0.8 |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (c) | Naturally present in the environment | pCi/L | YES | 15 | none | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4 | 3.5-4.3 | 3.5 | 3.5-3.6 | <3 | <3 | <3 | <3-5 | <3 | <3 |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (c) | Naturally present in the environment | pCi/L | YES | 50 | none | 4.4 | <4-7.6 | 4 | <4-6.9 | 4.5 | <4-6.9 | <4 | <4-6 | <4 | <4-6 | <4 | <4 |
| Nitrate (as N) | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use | mg/L | YES | 10 | 10 | <0.4 | <0.4-0.6 | <0.4 | <0.4-3.0 | <0.4 | <0.4-3.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1 | 1 |
| Nitrate and Nitrite (as N) | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use | mg/L | YES | 10 | 10 | <0.4 | <0.4-0.6 | <0.4 | <0.4-1.0 | 0.4 | <0.4-0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1 | 1 |
| Turbidity (b) | Soil runoff | NTU | YES | TT = 1 | none | 1.3 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | | % | | TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU | | 98 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uranium (c) | Erosion of natural deposits | pCi/L | YES | 20 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 1.3-5.0 | 6.2 | 3 - 6.7 | 6.2 | 4.5 - 10 | <1 | <1-3 | 1 | <1-3 | 2 | 2-3 |

(a) Values reflect Highest Running Annual Average (HRAA). HRAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages (RAAs) in the reported calendar year. RAA is a calculated average of all samples collected within the previous 12-month period, which may include test data from the previous calendar year. HRAA may be higher than the range, which is based on the test data in the reported calendar year.

(c) Radiological monitoring is performed in LADWP for treated sources water and at the blend points. Northern and Southern Combined wells samples were collected in 2022.

(b) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The Primary Drinking Water Standard for turbidity (included in this table) at water filtration plants is less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken in any month, and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. The reporting requirement for treatment plant turbidity is to report the highest single measurement in the calendar year as well as the lowest monthly percentage of measurements that are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

TABLE I (CONT'D)

Calendar Year 2023 Water Quality Monitoring Results Health-based Primary Drinking Water Standards (MCLs) Substances Detected in Treated Water and Reported on City-Wide Basis

| Substances | Major Sources in Drinking Water | Units | Meets Primary Standard (YES/NO) | State Primary Standard MCL or (MRDL) | State PHG / (MRDLG) | Average | Range |
|--|---|-------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|--|
| Bromate (d) (uncovered reservoirs) | By-product of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight for chlorinated water | µg/L | YES | 10 | 0.1 | 4.9 (a) | 4.3-5.4 |
| Chlorine Residual, Total | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment | mg/L | YES | (4) | (4) | 1.9 (a) | 1.6-2.3 |
| Copper (at-the-tap) Action level (AL)= 1300 (e) | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems | µg/L | YES | TT | 300 | 90th Percentile value = 529 | Number of samples exceeding AL= 0 out of 105 |
| Fluoride | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes good dental health | mg/L | YES | 2 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.3-1.1 |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | µg/L | YES | 60 | none | HLRAA = 13.9 (f) | 2.9-17.1 |
| Lead (at-the-tap) Action level (AL)=15 (e) | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems | µg/L | YES | TT | 0.2 | 90th Percentile value = <5 | Number of samples exceeding AL= 3 out of 105 |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Naturally present in the environment | % Positives | YES | ≤5% of monthly samples are coliform positive | 0 | Highest monthly % positive samples = 0.5% | Range = 0%- 0.5% positive samples |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination | µg/L | YES | 80 | none | HLRAA = 37.9 (f) | 16.6-41.3 |

(a) Values reflect Highest Running Annual Average (HRAA). HRAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages (RAAs) in the reported calendar year. RAA is a calculated average of all samples collected within the previous 12-month period, which may include test data from the previous calendar year. HRAA may be higher than the range, which is based on the test data in the reported calendar year.

(e) At-the-tap monitoring of lead and copper is conducted as required by the Federal Lead and Copper Rule. A system is out of compliance if the Federal Action Level is exceeded in more than 10 percent of all samples collected at the customers' tap. The most recent monitoring was conducted in 2023.

(d) Bromate is formed in water treated with ozone in the presence of bromide. MWD tests for bromate at its Diemer and Jensen Filtration Plants, which use ozone. Historically, bromate has been found in water treated with chlorine in some uncovered reservoirs in LADWP that have elevated bromide levels and are exposed to sunlight. All LADWP distribution reservoirs are now shielded with flexible covers or shade balls to minimize bromate formation.

(f) The Federal Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 D/DBPR) requires compliance monitoring and reporting for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) based on Locational Running Annual Averages (LRAAs) of established monitoring locations. The Highest Locational Running Annual Averages (HLRAAs) of all LRAAs in the current calendar year for TTHM and HAA5 are reported.

TABLE II

Calendar Year 2023 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Aesthetic-based Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SMCLs)

Substances Detected in Treated Water

| Substances | Major Sources in Drinking Water | Units | Meets Secondary Standard (YES/NO) | State SMCL or Federal (SMCL) | Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant | | Northern Combined Wells | | Southern Combined Wells | | MWD Weymouth Plant | | MWD Diemer Plant | | MWD Jensen Plant | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | | | | | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range |
| Aluminum | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes | µg/L | YES | (200) | <50 | <50 | <50 | <50 | <50 | <50 | 115 (a) | <50-71 | 105 (a) | <50-70 | <50 (a) | <50-83 |
| Chloride | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence | mg/L | YES | (500) | 36 | 30-40 | 36 | 18-46 | 38 | 18-50 | 44 | 34-55 | 66 | 42-91 | 53 | 48-58 |
| Color, Apparent (unfiltered) | Naturally-occurring organic materials | ACU | YES | (15) | 3 | 3 | 3.1 | 3-4 | 3.1 | 3-4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1-2 | 1 | 1 |
| Odor | Naturally-occurring organic materials | TON | YES | (3) | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1-1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Specific Conductance | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence | µS/cm at 25°C | YES | (1600) | 410 | 334-487 | 393 | 202-569 | 398 | 202-543 | 432 | 357-507 | 642 | 424-859 | 591 | 578-604 |
| Sulfate (as SO ₄) | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits | mg/L | YES | (500) | 46 | 29-78 | 47 | 14-98 | 42 | 14-73 | 62 | 51-72 | 122 | 70-175 | 104 | 95-112 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits | mg/L | YES | (1000) | 244 | 205-290 | 235 | 119-337 | 239 | 119-316 | 252 | 209-296 | 394 | 253-534 | 362 | 357-367 |
| Turbidity | Soil runoff | NTU | YES | (5) (g) | 0.1 | 0.1-0.2 | 0.2 | <0.1-1.1 | 0.3 | <0.1-1.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |

(a) Values reflect Highest Running Annual Average (HRAA). HRAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages (RAAs) in the reported calendar year. RAA is a calculated average of all samples collected within the previous 12-month period, which may include test data from the previous calendar year. Hence, HRAA may be higher than the range, which is based on the test data in the reported calendar year.

(g) The Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level for turbidity of treated water in the distribution system is 5 NTU at the entry points to the distribution system.

TABLE III

Calendar Year 2023 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Other Detected Substances That May Be Of Interest to Consumers

| Substances | Major Sources in Drinking Water | Units | State MCL (PHG) | Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant | | Northern Combined Wells | | Southern Combined Wells | | MWD Weymouth Plant | | MWD Diemer Plant | | MWD Jensen Plant | |
|---|---|------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range |
| Ammonia + Chloramines (as N) | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment | mg/L | none | 0.4 | 0.4-0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2-0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2-0.5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Boron NL=1000 | Erosion of natural deposits | µg/L | none | 430 | 192-726 | 393 | 192-796 | 447 | 193-796 | 140 | 140 | 130 | 130 | 190 | 190 |
| Bromide | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence | µg/L | none | <0.02 | <0.02-0.1 | <0.02 | <0.02-0.1 | <0.02 | <0.02-0.1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Calcium | Erosion of natural deposits; natural hot springs | mg/L | none | 28 | 23-37 | 29 | 17-42 | 28 | 17-36 | 24 | 20-28 | 38 | 25-52 | 40 | 39-40 |
| Chlorate NL=800 | Byproducts of drinking water chlorination and industrial processes | µg/L | none | NA | NA | NA | NA | 386 | <20-913 | <20 | <20 | <20 | <20 | <20 | <20 |
| Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃) | Erosion of natural deposits | mg/L | none | 102 | 83-135 | 103 | 56-152 | 99 | 56-134 | 102 | 81-122 | 160 | 99-220 | 146 | 138-153 |
| Lithium | Naturally present in the environment | µg/L | none | 92 | 25-198 | NA | NA | NA | NA | <10 | <10-13 | 15 | <10-30 | <10 | <10-10 |
| Magnesium | Erosion of natural deposits | mg/L | none | 7.6 | 5.9-10.5 | 7.3 | 3.0-11.4 | 7.6 | 3.0-10.9 | 10.0 | 7.8-13.0 | 15.0 | 9.6-21.0 | 11.0 | 10.0-12.0 |
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) NL=10 | Byproduct of drinking water chloramination and industrial processes | ng/L | (3) | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | <2 | <2 | <2 | <2 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| pH | Naturally-occurring dissolved gases and minerals | Units | none | 7.8 | 7.1-8.9 | 7.9 | 7.1-8.8 | 8 | 7.2-8.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.2-8.6 |
| Potassium | Erosion of natural deposits | mg/L | none | 4.2 | 2.6-5.7 | 4.0 | 2.5-6.1 | 4.2 | 2.6-6.1 | 2.8 | 2.6-3.0 | 3.4 | 2.6-4.3 | 2.5 | 2.4-2.6 |
| Silica (as SiO ₂) | Erosion of natural deposits | mg/L | none | 17 | 14-22 | 16 | 14-22 | 17 | 14-22 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Sodium | Erosion of natural deposits | mg/L | none | 43 | 29-55 | 43 | 16-61 | 44 | 16-61 | 47 | 39-55 | 69 | 47-91 | 64 | 60-68 |
| Temperature | Natural seasonal fluctuation | °C | none | 16 | 7.1-28 | 18 | 8.1-30 | 18 | 9.6-30 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Total Coliform | Naturally present in the environment | MPN/100 mL | none | <1 | <1-1.0 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Total Phosphorus (as PO ₄) | Erosion of natural deposits, agricultural run-off | mg/L | none | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03 | <0.03-0.1 | <0.03 | <0.03-0.1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | Erosion of natural deposits | mg/L | none | 2.2 | 1.8-2.7 | 1.9 | 1.3-2.7 | 1.9 | 1.3-2.7 | 2.4 | 1.8-3.0 | 2.4 | 2.1-3.0 | 2.1 | 1.4-2.6 |
| Vanadium NL =50 | Erosion of natural deposits | µg/L | none | <3 | <3 | <3 | <3 | <3 | <3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 |

TABLE IV

Calendar Year 2023 Water Quality Monitoring Results The Fifth USEPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) Substances Detected In Treated Water

| Substances | Units | Meets MCL or NL (YES / NO) | State Primary Standard MCL or (NL) | State PHG or Federal (MCLG) | San Fernando Valley | | | | Central LA | | Western LA | | Harbor/Eastern LA | |
|------------|-------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|--|-------|
| | | | | | Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration plant | | Northern Combined Wells | | Southern Combined Wells | | Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration plant | | Distribution System Sampling Locations | |
| | | | | | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range |
| Lithium | µg/L | NA | none | none | 94 | 89-100 | 69 | 63-76 | 69 | 63-76 | 94 | 89-100 | 16 | 10-22 |

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a special program developed by the U.S. EPA that requires public water systems to monitor up to 30 selected contaminants of emerging concerns (CECs) once every five years.

During the fifth UCMR (UCMR5), LADWP is required to monitor for 29 unregulated PFAS contaminants and Lithium between 2023 and 2025. The PFAS contaminants are listed here <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#scope>.

UCMR5 samples were collected from the entry point to the distribution system (EPTDS) and the sampling results include events in December 2023 and March 2024. Only lithium was detected during the sampling events. Table IV above provides the results that were detected during first two sampling events for UCMR5. No PFAs contaminants were detected during the UCMR5 sampling.



General Information



BOARD OF WATER AND POWER COMMISSIONERS

Richard Katz, President
George McGraw, Vice President
Nurit Katz, Commissioner
Mia Lehrer, Commissioner
Wilma J. Pinder, Commissioner

LADWP EXECUTIVE TEAM

Janisse Quiñones, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Engineer
Aram Benyamin, Chief Operating Officer
Anselmo Collins, Senior Assistant General Manager - Water System
Ann Santilli, Chief Financial Officer

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report (also known as a Consumer Confidence Report) is required by the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) and is prepared in accordance with their guidelines. The report is available online at www.ladwp.com/waterqualityreport. Copies may be requested by calling (213) 367-3182.

LADWP, the largest municipal water and power utility in the nation, was established more than 100 years ago and provides a safe, reliable water and power supply to the city's more than 4 million residents and businesses. LADWP is governed by a five-member Board of Water and Power Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The Board meets regularly on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 10:00 a.m.

Meetings are held at:

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1555H
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2694

The meeting agenda is available to the public on the Thursday prior to the week of the meeting. You can access the Board agenda and view the meetings live online at www.ladwp.com/board.

For general information about LADWP, call (800) 342-5397 or visit www.ladwp.com. For questions regarding this report, please call the Water Quality Hotline at (213) 367-3182.

This Message is for Non-English Speaking LADWP Customers

This report contains important information about your drinking water. We invite you to read this annual report to stay informed about our many efforts to provide you with clean, safe, reliable water. For your convenience we have provided a summary of the report in a variety of languages.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Le invitamos a leer este informe anual para mantenerse informado sobre nuestros numerosos esfuerzos para brindarle agua limpia, segura y confiable. Para su conveniencia, hemos proporcionado un resumen del informe en varios idiomas.

Arabic

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة حول مياه الشرب التي تتناولها. ندعوك لقراءة هذا التقرير السنوي للبقاء على اطلاع على جهودنا الكثيرة المبذولة لتزويدك بمياه نظيفة، وأمنة، وموثوقة. وفي سبيل ضمان راحتك، قدّمنا ملخصاً للتقرير بعدة لغات.

Armenian

Այս հաշվետվությունը պարունակում է կարևոր տեղեկություններ ձեր խմելու ջրի վերաբերյալ: Մենք խրախուսում ենք ընթերցել այս տարեկան հաշվետվությունը՝ տեղեկանալու համար մեր բազմաթիվ ջանքերի վերաբերյալ, որոնք գործադրում ենք ձեզ մաքուր, անվտանգ և հուսալի ջրով ապահովելու համար: Ձեր հարմարության համար մենք տրամադրել ենք հաշվետվության ամփոփումը տարբեր լեզուներով:

Chinese

此報告包含有關您的飲用水的重要資訊。我們邀請您閱讀此年度報告，了解我們為您提供乾淨、安全、可靠的水所做的許多努力。為了您的方便，我們提供了多種語言的報告摘要。

Croatian

Ovo izvješće sadrži važne informacije o vašoj pitkoj vodi. Pozivamo vas da pročitate ovo godišnje izvješće i saznate više o našim brojnim naporima da vam osiguramo čistu, sigurnu i testiranu vodu. Kako bismo vam olakšali, pripremili smo kratko izvješće na različitim jezicima.

Greek

Η έκθεση αυτή περιέχει σημαντικές πληροφορίες για το πόσιμο νερό σας. Σας προσκαλούμε να διαβάσετε αυτή την ετήσια έκθεση για να ενημερωθείτε για τις πολλές προσπάθειές μας να σας παρέχουμε καθαρό, ασφαλές και αξιόπιστο νερό. Για τη διευκόλυνσή σας παρέχουμε σύνοψη της αναφοράς σε διάφορες γλώσσες.

Gujarati

આ અહેવાલ તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે અગત્યની માહિતી ધરાવે છે. તમને સ્વચ્છ, સલામત, ભરોસાપાત્ર પાણી આપવાના અમારા ઘણા પ્રયત્નો વિશે માહિતગાર રહેવા માટે અમે તમને આ વાર્ષિક અહેવાલ વાંચવા માટે આમંત્રિત કરીએ છીએ. તમારી સુવિધા માટે અમે વિવિધ ભાષાઓમાં રિપોર્ટનો સારાંશ પ્રદાન કર્યો છે.

Hebrew

דוח זה כולל מידע חשוב על מי השתייה שלכם. אנו מזמינים אתכם לקרוא את הדו"ח השנתי הזה כדי להישאר מעודכנים לגבי המאמצים הרבים שלנו לספק לכם מים נקיים, בטוחים ואמינים. לנוחיותכם סיפקנו תקציר של הדוח במגוון שפות.

Hindi

इस रिपोर्ट में आपके पेय जल के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी शामिल है। हम आपको स्वच्छ, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय जल उपलब्ध कराने के हमारे अनेक प्रयासों के बारे में जानकारी पाने के लिए यह वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पढ़ने के लिए आमंत्रित करते हैं। आपकी सुविधा के लिए हमने अलग-अलग भाषाओं में रिपोर्ट का सारांश उपलब्ध कराया है।

Hungarian

Ez a jelentés fontos információkat tartalmaz az Ön ivóvizével kapcsolatban. Javasoljuk, hogy tekintse át ezt az éves jelentést, és ismerje meg számos erőfeszítésünket, amellyel tiszta, biztonságos és tesztelt vizet biztosítunk Önnek. Az Ön kényelme érdekében rövid jelentést készítettünk különböző nyelveken.

Italian

Il presente rapporto contiene importanti informazioni sulla vostra acqua potabile. Vi invitiamo a leggere questo rapporto annuale per rimanere informati sui nostri numerosi sforzi per fornirvi acqua pulita, sicura e affidabile. Per la vostra comodità, abbiamo fornito una sintesi del rapporto in diverse lingue.

Polish

To sprawozdanie zawiera ważne informacje o wodzie pitnej. Aby być na bieżąco z naszymi staraniami na rzecz dostarczania czystej, bezpiecznej i niezawodnej wody, zachęcamy do zapoznania się z naszym raportem rocznym. Dla Państwa wygody udostępniliśmy streszczenie raportu w różnych językach.

Portuguese

Este relatório contém informações importantes sobre a água potável. Convidamos você a ler este relatório anual para se manter informado sobre os nossos muitos esforços para lhe fornecer água limpa, segura e fiável. Para sua conveniência, fornecemos um resumo do relatório em vários idiomas.

Russian

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о качестве вашей питьевой воды. Мы предлагаем вам ознакомиться с настоящим годовым отчетом и узнать о наших многочисленных усилиях, которые мы прилагаем, чтобы обеспечить вас чистой, безопасной и проверенной водой. Для вашего удобства мы подготовили краткий отчет на разных языках.

Serbian

Ovaj izvештај sadrži važne informacije o vašoj vodi za piće. Pozivamo vas da pročitate ovaj godišnji izvештај i saznate više o našim brojnim naporima da vam обезбедимо чисту, безбедну и поуздану воду. Ради лакшег сналажења, припремили смо кратак izvештај на различитим jezicima.

Tagalog

Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong tubig inumin. Basahin ang taunang ulat na ito upang malaman ang maraming bagay na ginagawa ng LADWP upang magdulot ng malinis, ligtas, at maaasahang tubig. Para sa iyong kaginhawahan nagbigay kami ng buod ng ulat sa iba't-ibang wika.

Thai

รายงานฉบับนี้ประกอบด้วยข้อมูลที่สำคัญ เกี่ยวกับน้ำดื่ม เราขอเชิญชวนคุณอ่าน รายงานประจำปีฉบับนี้เพื่อรับทราบข้อมูล เกี่ยวกับความพยายามที่มากมายของเรา ในการจัดหา น้ำที่สะอาด ปลอดภัย และ เชื่อถือได้ให้กับคุณ เพื่อความสะดวกของ คุณ เราได้จัดทำรายงานสรุปเป็น ภาษา ต่าง ๆ

Farsi (Persian)

این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی در مورد آب آشامیدنی شماست. ما از شما دعوت می کنیم این گزارش سالانه را بخوانید تا از تلاش های فراوان ما برای تأمین آب پاک، ایمن و قابل اعتماد برای شما مطلع شوید. برای راحتی شما خلاصه ای از گزارش را به زبان های مختلف ارائه کرده ایم.

French

Ce rapport contient d'importantes informations sur l'eau que vous buvez. Nous vous invitons à lire ce rapport annuel pour rester informé de nos nombreux efforts pour vous fournir une eau propre, sûre et fiable. Pour votre commodité, nous avons fourni un résumé du rapport dans une variété de langues.

German

Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Informationen über Ihr Trinkwasser. Bitte lesen Sie diesen Jahresbericht, um sich über unsere zahlreichen Bemühungen zu informieren, Ihnen sauberes, sicheres und zuverlässiges Wasser zu liefern. Die Zusammenfassung des Berichts steht Ihnen bequemlichkeitshalber in mehreren Sprachen zur Verfügung.

Japanese

このレポートには皆様の飲料水に関する重要な情報が記載されています。この年次レポートをお読みいただくことで、安全で信頼できる水をお客様に提供するための私たちの多くの取り組みについて、最新の情報を得ることができます。ご利便性を考え、このレポートの概要を複数の言語でご用意しています。

Khmer (Cambodian)

របាយការណ៍នេះមានព័ត៌មានសំខាន់អំពីទឹកស្អាតរបស់អ្នក។ យើងសូមអញ្ជើញអ្នកឱ្យអានរបាយការណ៍ប្រចាំឆ្នាំនេះ ដើម្បីទទួលបានព័ត៌មានអំពីកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងជាច្រើនរបស់យើងក្នុងការផ្តល់ឱ្យអ្នកនូវទឹកស្អាត សុវត្ថិភាព និងអាចទុកចិត្តបាន។ ដើម្បីភាពងាយស្រួលរបស់អ្នក យើងបានផ្តល់សេចក្តីសង្ខេបរបស់របាយការណ៍ជាភាសាជាច្រើន។

Korean

이 보고서는 귀하의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 이 연례 보고서를 통해 귀하에게 깨끗하고 안전하며 믿을 수 있는 물을 공급하기 위한 저희의 노력에 대해 알아보시기 바랍니다. 귀하의 편의를 위해 저희는 여러 언어로 보고서를 요약하여 제공해드렸습니다.

Urdu

یہ رپورٹ آپ کے پینے کے پانی کے بارے میں اہم معلومات پر مشتمل ہے۔ ہم آپ کو دعوت دیتے ہیں کہ یہ سالانہ رپورٹ پڑھ کر آپ کو صاف، محفوظ، معتبر پانی فراہم کرنے کی ہماری کوششوں کے بارے میں باخبر رہیں۔ آپ کی سہولت کے لیے ہم نے رپورٹ کا ایک خلاصہ متعدد زبانوں میں فراہم کیا ہے۔

Vietnamese

Báo cáo này bao gồm các thông tin quan trọng về nước uống. Mời bạn đọc báo cáo thường niên này để được thông báo về những nỗ lực của chúng tôi nhằm cung cấp nước sạch, an toàn và đáng tin cậy. Để cho thuận tiện, chúng tôi đã cung cấp bản tóm tắt báo cáo bằng nhiều ngôn ngữ.



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