



Suburban  
Water Systems

# 2024 Water Quality Report

## SATIVA SYSTEM

This report reflects  
water quality testing  
conducted during 2024.



### *A Word of Assurance about*



## Your 2024 Water Quality Report

**Y**our drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents through comprehensive drinking water quality compliance testing programs.

Suburban's team of state certified Water Treatment and Water Distribution Operators collect several thousand water samples each year to safeguard the quality of your tap water. These samples are analyzed in the field at the time of sample collection or by independent, state certified laboratories for various substances as mandated by law. The results of these samples are then submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) – Division of Drinking Water (DDW), which oversees water quality compliance for all public water systems in California.

Liberty Utilities (Liberty) and Compton Municipal Water Department (Compton) have their own comprehensive drinking water source and treatment monitoring programs that comply with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California regulatory requirements.





*For generations Suburban has provided dependable, high-quality water that complies with all federal and state health safety standards to thousands of families in the San Gabriel Valley and nearby areas.*

*We are proud to report that 2024 was no exception.*



## Who We Serve

Suburban provides drinking water to a portion of the City of Compton and Willowbrook, an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County. Suburban serves approximately 4,300 people in our Sativa system. In 2024, Suburban provided drinking water for its Sativa service area from one active well in the Central Groundwater Basin. Suburban also distributes supplemental drinking water from Liberty and Compton.

## Suburban's Drinking Water Complies with All Health and Safety Regulations

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 (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

Last year, as in the past, Suburban's drinking water was in full compliance with all applicable county, state, and federal drinking water regulations. Our system of pumps, reservoirs, and distribution pipelines are all routinely inspected, monitored, and maintained by professional state-certified water system operators to protect the quality of the water from source to tap.



## Purpose of this Report

This annual water quality report demonstrates Suburban's compliance with SWRCB and USEPA regulations. It also provides important information to the public about where drinking water comes from, how drinking water is regulated, and what types of contaminants may be in the drinking water. You will find tables on the following page, which summarize the results of our comprehensive water quality testing program. You can determine how the water quality in your area compares to government standards by finding the average values in the tables and comparing these values to the maximum contaminant level (MCL).



Chemicals reported in the table were detected in the water by independent accredited laboratories during 2024 or from the most recent tests. Most, but not all, of these chemicals are minerals, metals, and radiologicals occurring naturally in the water. Some of these chemicals, however, are the result of 1) drinking water treatment processes — chlorine residual, disinfection byproducts, aluminum; 2) agricultural/industrial practices that occurred many decades ago — nitrate, perchlorate, N-nitrosodimethylamine, trichloroethylene and 3) household plumbing — copper. To help you understand what these test results mean, we have also included information about significant constituents, measurements, water quality definitions and advisories.



## Are There Risks?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.



USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

# Household Issues that May Affect You or Your Water Quality...

**Hot Water Heaters:** Many odor complaints may be traced to the home's hot water heater. Remember to follow manufacturer's instructions and flush hot water heaters regularly. This will flush out any sediments that may have accumulated, provide good water turnover to maximize water quality, and help keep your unit in good working order.

**Point of Use or Home Water Filtration Units:** Be vigilant in changing or cleaning any filters or media on your home units. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions. Remember, the water is only as clean as the filter allows. Improperly maintained filters can deliver very poor-quality water.



## Contaminants that May Be in the Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through

the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

*Contaminants that may be present in source water include:*



**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.



**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.



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



**Lead**, if present in elevated levels, 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. Suburban 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 two 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 (800) 426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).

# SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS-SATIVA DRINKING WATER SOURCES TESTED IN 2024

## Local Ground Water

Local Ground Water								
Chemical	Met Standard?	Year Tested	Units	Average	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Primary Standards</b>								
Arsenic								
Barium	Yes	2023	ppb	1.9	ND - 4.7	10	0.004	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
ClS-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Yes	2023	ppm	0.1	ND - 0.1	1	2	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	Yes	2023	ppb	0.1	ND - 2.1	6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Gross Alpha Radiation	Yes	2023	pCi/L	5.4	ND - 6.9	15	(0)	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	Yes	2024	ppb	0.3	0.2 - 0.4	2	1	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Nitrate	Yes	2024	ppm-N	0.8	ND - 1.2	10	10	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Radium 228	Yes	2023	pCi/L	0.1	ND - 1.1	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	Yes	2024	ppb	1.3	ND - 2.2	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Yes	2024	ppb	0.1	ND - 2.4	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium	Yes	2023	pCi/L	5.4	ND - 6.3	20	0.43	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Secondary Standards*</b>								
Aggressive Index (corrosivity)								
Color	Yes	2023	(units)	10.9	12.1 - 12.4	Non-corrosive	n/a	Natural/Industrially influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Iron	Yes	2023	color units	ND	ND - 5	15*	n/a	Naturally-Occurring Substances
Manganese	Yes	2024	ppb	161.7	ND - 210	300*	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Odor	Yes	2023	TON	ND	ND	3*	n/a	Leaching from Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance	Yes	2023	µmho/cm	653.3	430 - 770	1,600*	n/a	Naturally-Occurring Organic Matter
Sulfate	Yes	2023	ppm	88.9	32 - 130	500*	n/a	Ions in Water; Seawater Influence
Total Dissolved Solids	Yes	2023	ppm	389.7	280 - 480	1,000*	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity	Yes	2023	NTU	0.1	ND - 0.2	5*	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Unregulated</b>								
Alkalinity, total	n/a	2023	ppm CaCO <sub>3</sub>	180.4	160 - 220	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium	n/a	2023	ppm	68.2	37.9 - 87	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
1,4-Dioxane **	n/a	2024	ppb	1.4	1.2 - 2.1	n/r	n/a	Industrial uses and accidental spills and landfill leachate
Hardness, total	n/a	2023	ppm CaCO <sub>3</sub>	228.1	110 - 280	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total	n/a	2023	grains/gallon	13.3	6.4 - 16.9	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium	n/a	2023	ppm	14.1	3.8 - 17	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH	n/a	2023	pH units	7.9	7.6 - 8.2	n/r	n/a	Acidity, Hydrogen Ions
Potassium	n/a	2023	ppm	3.3	1.9 - 3.6	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium	n/a	2023	ppm	41.7	40 - 53	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Perfluoroclane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	n/a	2024	ppt	8.4	ND - 16	NL = 6.5	n/a	Landfills, Wastewater
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	n/a	2024	ppt	2.8	ND - 4.4	NL = 5.1	n/a	Landfills, Wastewater
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	n/a	2024	ppt	2.7	ND - 3.9	NL = 3	n/a	Landfills, Wastewater
<b>Turbidity - Combined Filter Effluent</b>			<b>TT</b>	<b>Value</b>	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Liberty's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a treatment technique (TT). A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.			
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	1.0	0.2			1) Highest single turbidity measurement			
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%			2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU			
ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; ppt = parts-per-trillion; pCi/L = picocuries per liter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable; µmho/cm = micromho per centiliter; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Applicable; PHG = California Public Health Goal; NL = Notification Level; n/r = not regulated. *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic quality.								

\*\* 1,4-Dioxane and Public Health - Insufficient scientific data is available on long-term effects of 1,4-dioxane on human health, although the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has listed 1,4-dioxane as a probable human carcinogen. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has a Health Advisory Level for 1,4-dioxane, which has been set at 0.35ug/l. The California State Water Resource Control Board has a Notification Level for 1,4-dioxane which has been set at 3.0ug/l. The California State Water Resource Control Board has a Response Level to remove the water source at a contamination level for 1,4-dioxane at 35ug/l. Due to limited health science data, there is a lack of agreement on the acceptable risk levels of 1,4-dioxane in water. The greatest human threat from 1,4-dioxane has come from worker inhalation exposure at industrial sites. 1,4-dioxane in water is only a chronic or long-term threat to human health (not an acute or short-term threat). A person must drink 2 liters per day of water over the Notification Level of 3.0ug/l for a period of 70 years in order to generate one additional cancer case out of a million people.



SATIVA WATER SYSTEM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY TESTED IN 2024					
Chemical (Units)	Met Standard?	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Highest Annual Average	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Yes	80	0.8	ND - 1.6	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Yes	60	ND	ND	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chemical (Units)	Met Standard?	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Annual Average	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	Yes	(4 / 4)	1.2	0.3 - 1.8	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
<b>Aesthetic Quality</b>					
Color (Color Units)	Yes	15*	0.4	ND - 25*	Naturally Occurring Organic Materials
Turbidity (ntu)	Yes	5*	0.2	ND - 1.2	Soil Runoff
Odor (threshold odor number)	Yes	3*	ND	ND	Naturally Occurring Organic Materials
One location in the distribution system is tested annually for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; four locations are tested weekly for the presence of bacteria, color, odor and turbidity. <b>MRDL</b> = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; <b>MRDLG</b> = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; <b>ntu</b> = nephelometric turbidity units;					
<b>ND</b> = not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes;					
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities.					
Bacterial Quality	Met Standard?	MCL	MCLG	Highest / Monthly (%, Value)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	Yes	No more than 2 positive total coliform in a month	0	1 / 5%	Bacteria that occur naturally in soils and water
<b>Lead and Copper</b>					
Copper (ppm)	Yes	1.3	0	0.15	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	Yes	15	0	ND	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
The most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected from residences in 2024. None of the 21 samples for lead and copper exceeded the respective Action Level (AL). A regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.					
*Out of 205 color samples collected in 2024, 3 samples collected in April exceeded the secondary standard of 15 color units. In response to the elevated color result, Suburban performed directional flushing in 28 locations in May and June 2024.					

## Water Quality Goals

The water Suburban delivers to your home meets standards required by USEPA, SWRCB and California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Often, Suburban goes beyond what is required to monitor for constituents that have known health risks. The company uses only independent, state-certified water quality laboratories for testing. The charts in this report include two types of water quality goals:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.
- Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

## Water Quality Standards

The quality of drinking water in the United States is regulated by the USEPA. Two state agencies, the SWRCB and CPUC, supplement and enforce federal USEPA standards. Standards established by these agencies are used to set limits for substances that may affect health or aesthetic qualities of water. The water quality charts in this report cover the following standards:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.

- Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as water treatment requirements.

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



# Source Water and Water Quality Assessments

Suburban provides drinking water for the Sativa service area from its groundwater well in the Central Basin and supplemental water from Compton and Liberty treated groundwater wells. Suburban and the utilities providing

supplemental water to Suburban have completed source water assessments in accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The purpose of the source water assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of sources which could pose a threat to the water quality.

You may request summaries of the assessments by contacting Nina Wester at [Nina.Wester@nexuswg.com](mailto:Nina.Wester@nexuswg.com) . Or you may request complete copies from the SWRCB at (818) 551-2049.

Upgrades are underway to rehabilitate Sativa's own sources of supply and become more self-reliant. Sativa Well 5, which was not used as a source in 2024, contains manganese levels over the MCL. However, Suburban is in the process of installing treatment equipment to mitigate this challenge.



## Water Quality Advisories

### Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

are a family of manmade chemicals prevalent in the environment and thousands of consumer products used daily, such as water-resistant clothing, carpet, food wrappers, non-stick cookware, cleaning products and more. PFAS have been detected in groundwater in various locations throughout the United States. Much remains unknown about PFAS, however, most research suggests that PFAS enter groundwater from various waste disposal activities.

Suburban began testing for PFAS in our Sativa service area in 2024, revealing the presence of these chemicals, particularly perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). Both PFOS and PFOA compounds were detected above notification levels in CWMD-supplied water. Once lab results indicating the presence of PFAS compounds were received and reviewed, Suburban took immediate measures to minimize levels of PFAS. Suburban is dedicated to delivering safe, high-quality water to the customers we serve.

### Information Regarding Lead Service Lines

Suburban has completed an inventory of the material of the service lines. For more information, please visit: <https://www.swwc.com/suburban/lead-and-copper-in-your-water/>

### New Regulation – Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook

The SWRCB adopted the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH), which went into effect on July 1, 2024. The primary goal of the CCCPH is to protect public health by updating standards to prevent the backflow of contaminants into public water distribution systems. Protecting your water supply is Suburban's top priority, and we are currently developing educational resources to help you understand these changes. Look for more details coming soon in your bill inserts, on our social media channels, and our website.

# The Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concern



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن نوعية ماء الشرب في منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحث في التقرير مع صديق لك يفهم هذه المعلومات جيداً.

Arabic

这份报告中有些重要的信息。讲到关于您所在地区的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

Chinese

इस रिपोर्ट में आपको जल के लिये यह बहुत ज़रूरी जानकारी दी गई है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद कराइए, या इसमें जलकारी से इस बारे में सुनिश्चित।

Hindi

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、日本語に翻訳して貰むか説明を受けてください。

Japanese

이 보고서에는 꿔하가 거주하는 지역의 수돗물에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이 것을 번역하거나, 옮겨주, 이해하시는 친구와 같은 도움을 드리겠습니다.

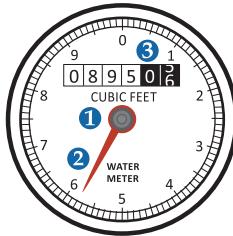
Korean

Ang ulat na ito ay nglolaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong pag-inom ng tubig. Isalin nito, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na nauawawaan ito.

Tagalog

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chỉ tiêu quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong công đồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.

Vietnamese



## How to Read Your Water Meter

Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cement cover. Remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver in the hole in the lid and then carefully lift the cover. The meter reads straight across, like the odometer on your car. Read only the black numbers (0895).

If you are trying to determine if you have a leak, turn off all the water in your home, both indoor and outdoor faucets, and then check the dial for any movement of the low-flow indicator. If there is movement, that indicates a leak between the meter and your plumbing system.

**① Low-Flow Indicator** ~ The low flow indicator will spin if any water is flowing through the meter.

**② Sweep Hand** ~ Each full revolution of the sweep hand indicates that one cubic foot of water (7.48 gallons) has passed through the meter. The markings at the outer edge of the dial indicate tenths and hundredths of one cubic foot.

**③ Meter Register** ~ The meter register is a lot like the odometer on your car. The numbers keep a running total of all the water that has passed through the meter. The register shown here indicates that 89,505 cubic feet of water has passed through this meter.

## Public Participation Opportunities

We value your input, concerns and suggestions. Please contact Lauren James, Communications Manager, at (626) 543-2531 or email at [Lauren.James@nexuswg.com](mailto:Lauren.James@nexuswg.com) to inquire about possible future public participation opportunities. Also, please feel free to contact Nina Wester, Water Quality Manager at [Nina.Wester@nexuswg.com](mailto:Nina.Wester@nexuswg.com) or (626) 201-0427, if you have any questions about water quality. In addition, several local water boards hold monthly meetings that are open to the public, including:

**Water Replenishment District of Southern California**  
First and Third Tuesday of every month (562) 275-4300

**Compton City Council**  
Every Tuesday (310) 605-5500



**Suburban  
Water Systems**

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