



2022 Consumer Confidence Report on
Water Quality for 2021

Annual Water Quality Report

Bellflower/Norwalk (PWS ID# 1910211)



Message from the President

Liberty is committed to providing customers with safe, quality drinking water. We are proud to present this Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) that shares detailed information regarding local water service and our compliance with state and federal quality standards during the 2021 calendar year.

Liberty makes appropriate investments each year to deliver water that meets safety standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW), California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We invest responsibly to maintain the local water infrastructure because a strong infrastructure is key to delivering quality water. The water we deliver to your home or business is thoroughly tested by independent laboratories, and data is provided to DDW to verify compliance with primary and secondary state and federal water quality standards.

We know our customers rely on us for water that is safe to drink, and we take this responsibility seriously. At Liberty, "Energy and Water for Life" are more than a tagline. Our employees live in the community and take pride in providing quality water and reliable service to you and your neighbors.

If you have any questions about this report, please don't hesitate to contact us at 800-727-5987.

On behalf of the entire Liberty family, thank you for being a valued customer and neighbor. We are proud to be your water provider.

Sincerely,
Ed Jackson
President, Liberty - California

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Liberty at (800) 727-5987 for assistance in Spanish.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor comunicarse con Liberty al (800) 727-5987 para asistirlo en Español.



Where Does My Water Come From?

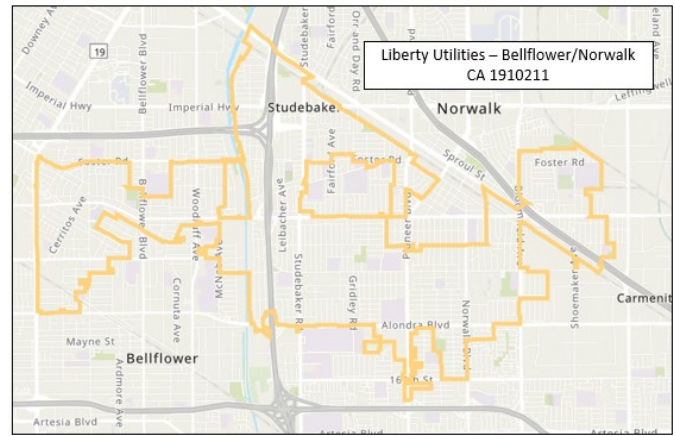
In 2021 Liberty Utilities – Bellflower / Norwalk system obtained 89% of its source water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The MWD imports water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta by way of the State Water Project. An additional 11% came from deep wells that pump groundwater from the Central Basin Aquifer.

About the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

MWD is a consortium of 26 cities and water districts that provides drinking water to nearly 19 million people in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties. The mission of the MWD is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way. MWD continues to add storage and conservation resources to its already diverse water supply portfolio to ensure a reliable water supply well into the future. Further, MWD continues to invest in water quality improvements, including the addition of ozone as a treatment process, and the expansion of its treatment capacity that will provide excellent quality water. For more information about MWD, visit their website at www.mwdh2o.com.

Two Sources of Imported Water

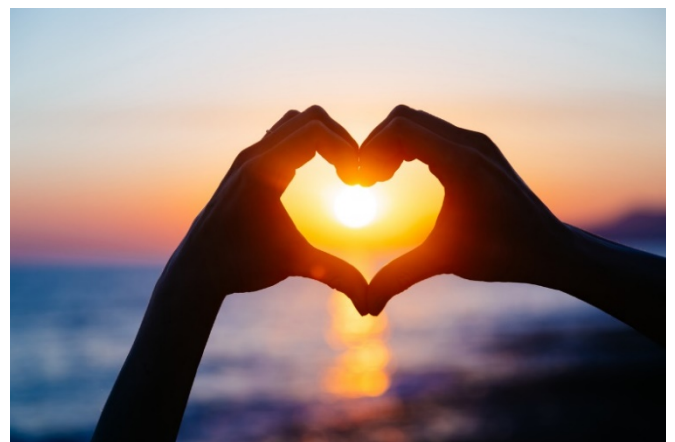
The Bellflower / Norwalk system receives the majority of its water from the MWD Diemer Filtration Plant in Yorba Linda. In 2021, the Diemer Plant source water consisted of 11% State Water Project supply, and 89% Colorado River Water supply.



Source Water Assessment

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments required states to perform an assessment of potentially contaminating activities near drinking water sources of all water utilities. Liberty updated the Source Water Assessment in 2017. Liberty's well sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: landfills and dumps; sewer collection systems; gas stations; dry cleaners; metal plating/finishing/fabricating shops; military installations; chemical /petroleum processing and storage facilities; and leaking underground storage tanks.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Liberty's Downey office and the SWRCB office in Glendale. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Vanessa Lumley of Liberty at 562-805-2066; or by contacting Ms. Lillian Luong, SWRCB sanitary engineer, at 818-551-2038.



What are Drinking Water Standards?

Drinking water standards are the regulations set by the USEPA to control the level of contamination in the nation's drinking water. The USEPA and the SWRCB are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards in California. These standards are part of the Safe Drinking Water Act's "multiple-barrier approach" to drinking water protection. This approach includes assessing and protecting drinking water sources; protecting wells and surface water; making sure water is treated by qualified operators; ensuring the integrity of the distribution system, and making information about water quality available to the public. The water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the USEPA and the SWRCB.

This report describes those contaminants that have been detected in the analyses of almost 200 different potential contaminants, nearly 100 of which are regulated by the USEPA and the SWRCB. Liberty is proud to tell you that there have been no contaminants detected that exceed any federal or state drinking water standards. Hundreds of samples are collected every month by Liberty to assure that all primary (health-related) and secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standards are being met. Sample results are available in the table that is part of this report.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipated greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

This report is intended to provide information for all



water users. If received by an absentee landlord, a business, or a school, please share the information with tenants, employees, or students. We are happy to make additional copies of this report available. You may also access this report on the Liberty's web page at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

Substances That Could be in 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, 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, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, 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 USEPA and the (Insert state regulatory agency) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain

contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) also establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protections 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations>. For information on bottled water visit the USFDA website at www.fda.gov.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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. The USEPA

and 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 at 1-800-426-4791.



Important Health Information

Lead - Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

1,4- Dioxane - In 2011, Liberty, along with other water utilities in the Central Basin aquifer, sampled all wells for 1,4-dioxane at the request of the SWRCB. While 1,4-dioxane is not a regulated chemical, SWRCB had set a Notification Level (NL) of 1 part per billion (ppb) in 2010. In 2021, Liberty found low levels of 1,4-dioxane in one active well in the Bellflower/Norwalk system. SWRCB does not recommend Liberty remove this well from service until it exceeds 10 times the NL. Little scientific data are available on the long-term effects of 1,4-dioxane on human health, although the USEPA has listed it as a probable human carcinogen. Besides this notice, the only action required was notification of the Lynwood City Council and the County Board of Supervisors. This was done on May 26, 2021.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), sometimes called PFCs, are a group of chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. PFAS have been classified by the United States Environmental

Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) as an emerging contaminant on the national landscape.

The U.S. EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels, for these chemicals. In February 2020, the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) updated the response levels for PFAS. A response level is a non-regulatory, precautionary health-based measure that represents a recommended level that water systems consider taking a water source out of service or provide treatment if that option is available to them. The new response level for PFOA is 10 ng/L; the new response level for PFOS is 40 ng/L.

PFOA and PFOS are readily absorbed but not readily eliminated from the human body. Health effects associated with long-term exposure include harmful effects to a developing fetus or infant; harmful effects to the immune system, thyroid, and liver; and cancer. In addition to water, humans can be exposed to PFOA and PFOS through a variety of sources, including food, dust in homes, and imported consumer products. For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

Sampling conducted in 2021 indicated the presence of PFOA and PFOS in the source water. Liberty placed the wells offline in 2020 so no customers receive water from these sources. In addition, we are studying treatment options for all affected wells to protect public health.

Who can I call if I have questions about PFAS in my drinking water?

If any resident has additional questions regarding this issue, Liberty can be contacted at (800)727-5987.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water. Liberty treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally

occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water to be maintained within a range of 0.6 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L with an optimum dose of 0.7 mg/L. Our monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.65 mg/L to 0.84 mg/L with an average of 0.75 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulation. Every five years, the USEPA identifies a list of unregulated chemicals to be monitored by the nation's water utilities over a three-year period. The current monitoring cycle (UCMR-4) is from 2018 – 2020. Results from this monitoring are included in this report. Once the USEPA has compiled this occurrence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water through regulation of these contaminants.

How can I Become Actively Involved?

If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affects drinking water quality or if you have any further questions about your drinking water report, please call us at 1-800-727-5987 to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons.

Bellflower - Norwalk 2021 Annual Water Quality Report								
Primary Standards - Health Based (units)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date ^(b)	Typical Source of Constituent
Turbidity ^(a)								
Highest single measurement of the treated surface water (NTU)	TT = 1.0	n/a	0.03	n/a	n/a	n/a	2021	Soil runoff
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	TT = 95	n/a	100	n/a	n/a	n/a	2021	Soil runoff
Inorganic Constituents								
Aluminum (µg/L)	1000	600	ND-210	141	ND	ND	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	2021	
Fluoride (mg/L) (naturally-occurring)	2.0	1	0.6-0.9	0.7	0.38	0.38	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (mg/L)	10	10	ND	ND	0.93	0.93	2021	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Constituents								
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	5	(0)	ND	ND	1.09 - 1.71	1.43	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND - 3	ND	ND - 5	ND	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	4-6	5	n/a	n/a	2021	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1 - 3	2	2.2	2.2	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards - Aesthetic (units)	Secondary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Aluminum (µg/L)	200	n/a	ND-210	141	ND	ND	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Color (units)	15	n/a	1	1	ND	ND	2021	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (mg/L)	500	n/a	95-97	96	73	73	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor---(Threshold units)	3	n/a	2	2	1	1	2021	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	950-965	958	920	920	2021	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	214-215	214	150	150	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	597	597	590	590	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Other Parameters (units)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Aggressive Index (units) ^(c)	n/a	n/a	12.4-12.5	12.4	12.6	12.6	2021	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	124-126	125	230	230	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	65-66	66	120	120	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness [as CaCO3] (mg/L) ^(d)	n/a	n/a	271-276	274	390	390	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness [as CaCO3] (grains/gal)	n/a	n/a	15.8-16.1	16	22.8	22.8	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	24-26	25	22	22	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	n/a	n/a	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	2021	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	4.2-4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits

Bellflower - Norwalk 2021 Annual Water Quality Report								
Other Parameters (units)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Sodium (mg/L) ^[e]	n/a	n/a	93-95	94	57	57	2021	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Unregulated Drinking Water Constituents (units)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
1,4-Dioxane (µg/L)	1	n/a	ND	ND	2.4	2.4	2021	Used a a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	RL = 1	0.02	ND	ND	ND-1.1	ND	2016	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Boron (µg/L)	1000	n/a	130	130	180	180	2021	
Chlorate (µg/L)	800	n/a	59	59	n/a	n/a	2019	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ng/L)	10	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2019	
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.96-2.4	1.52	2019	
HAA5 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.38-5.3	1.17	2019	
HAA6Br (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.38-6.2	1.60	2019	
HAA9Br (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.38-10.4	2.12	2019	
Per-and-Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (Sources offline during 2021)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid (PFOS) (ng/L)	6.5	n/a	ND	ND	43-64	49	2021	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppresion and cancer in laboratory animals
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	5.1	n/a	ND	ND	11-14	12	2021	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	7.3-10	9.1	2021	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	2.6-5.6	2.6	2021	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ng/L)	500	n/a	ND	ND	2.8-6.4	4.2	2021	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Microbiological Constituents (units) Distribution System	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Value			Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	
Total Coliform Bacteria ≥40 Samples/Month (Present / Absent)	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	Highest percent of monthly samples positive was 0 %			2021	Naturally present in the environment	
Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals (units) Distribution System	Primary MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection		Average Level		Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Fluoride (mg/L) (Treatment Added)	2.0	1.0	0.65-0.84		0.75		2021	Treatment added.
Chlorine [as Cl ₂] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	0.20-2.52		1.76		2021	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	n/a	ND-11.3		8.38		2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	n/a	ND-41.5		29.6		2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Bellflower - Norwalk 2021 Annual Water Quality Report							
Lead and Copper Rule	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Data	Range of Detection	90th Percentile Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	0.3	1 of the 30 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND-1.4	0.2	2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (µg/L)	15	0.2	1 of the 30 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND-66	ND	2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

(a) = Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance

(b) = The state allows us to monitor for some parameters less than once per year because the concentrations of these parameters in groundwater sources do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

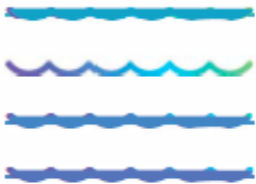
[c] = An aggressive Index of 11 or greater indicates the water is non-aggressive (non-corrosive)

(d) = Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

[e] = Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

(f) = Manganese monitored at the system interconnection not at the source

Meets/
Exceeds
Regulations





Definitions, Terms and Abbreviations

Population (if required by state): 8529. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.

90th percentile: For Lead and Copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and di- bromoacetic acid) as a group.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: not applicable.

ND: not detectable at testing limits.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.

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.

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

RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Range of Results: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Test Result or Highest Value.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply

TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.

Conservation Tips for Consumers

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 minutes 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 leaking 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.

Contact Information

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Liberty's Downey office at 1-800-727-5987 or Vanessa Lumley, Water Quality Supervisor at (562) 805-2066.