ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Presented By

City of Lakewood

PWS ID#: CA1910239

We are committed to providing safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water services to Lakewood customers.

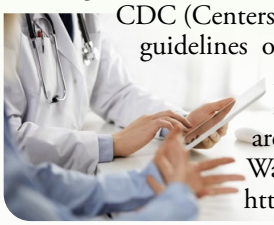
Our Mission Continues

The City of Lakewood is once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed in 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. In 2022 all water delivered by the City of Lakewood Department of Water Resources met or exceeded all federal and state standards.

Important Health Information

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



Source Water Assessment

Assessments of the city's drinking water sources were completed in 2003 and 2006. These studies examined the potential vulnerability of each well to contaminants that could enter the water supply. Our groundwater supply is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: gas stations and repair shops, historic gas station locations, storage tanks, dry cleaners, and permitted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Waste Discharge Requirement discharges. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Lakewood city clerk's office at 5050 Clark Avenue. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the Lakewood Department of Water Resources at (562) 866-9771, extension 2700, during regular office hours.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our city council meetings to voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in City Council Chambers, 5000 Clark Avenue, Lakewood.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. (If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact the water administration manager at (562) 866-9771, extension 2700.

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 from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

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

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

Where Does My Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from local deep groundwater wells. The City of Lakewood is responsible for providing water services for residents and businesses west of the San Gabriel River. Golden State Water Company (GSWC, an investor-owned water utility) serves the area east of the river. For information on GSWC's Water Quality Report, call (800) 999-4033.

Highlights of Lakewood's water system include:

- 100 percent groundwater produced from 11 deep wells
- Approximately 180 miles of water mains, ranging from 4 to 27 inches in diameter
- Three water storage plant facilities holding approximately 13 million gallons
- A 2,500-gallon-per-minute water treatment facility
- A standby connection to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's imported supplies for emergency use
- Four emergency interconnections with the City of Long Beach, GSWC, City of Cerritos, and City of Signal Hill
- More than 2.1 billion gallons of water provided annually to over 60,000 residents and commercial and institutional customers via more than 20,000 metered connections
- Approximately 6 percent of water supply was recycled water and used for irrigation at 42 sites

Smart Meters

In 2018 the City of Lakewood completed an upgrade of all our customer water meters to smart meters. The smart meters provide benefits to all customers and help everyone use water more wisely. Features include:

- Leak Detection. You are now able to receive a text or email alert if we detect usage that may indicate you have a leak.
- Control Your Water Usage. Using the customer portal, you can set a custom water consumption threshold and receive an alert via text or email when the system projects your current usage will exceed your configured threshold setting.
- Efficiency Benchmarking. Find out how your water usage compares to similar accounts using highly customizable benchmarks for both residential and commercial accounts.

More than 60 percent of our customers have registered on the smart meter web portal and are now enjoying the benefits of timely monitoring and control of their water usage, leak detection alerts, and saving water and money. For questions and portal registration, call customer service at (855) 785-4021. To view your account online, visit www.lakewoodcity.org/UtilityBill.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water. Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES WITH PRIMARY STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	6.1	2.6–10.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	0.6	0.5–0.7	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.3	0.2–0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 1 (ppb)	60	NA	5.4	ND–21.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	80	NA	23.7	8.7–83.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH PERCENTILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	ND	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	500	NS	19.5	5.9–46.4	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	NS	413.5	300.0–626.0	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NS	33.4	13.0–86.2	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NS	256.2	170.0–408.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Definitions

90th percentile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

grains/gal (grains per gallon): Grains of compound per gallon of water.

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

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

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

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

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES[1]			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Calcium (ppm)	48.0	16.2–78.3	Abundant naturally occurring element
Hardness (grains/gal)	8.9	2.6–15.1	Naturally occurring calcium
Hardness (ppm)	151.4	44.8–259.0	Naturally occurring calcium
Magnesium (ppm)	6.9	1.1–14.3	Abundant naturally occurring element
pH, Laboratory (units)	8.1	7.6–8.8	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	2.6	1.3–3.6	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	30.9	24.0–47.0	Naturally occuring

[1] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

PFAS Monitoring

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made substances that have been used extensively in surface coating and protectant formulations due to their unique ability to reduce the surface tension of liquids. Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) are two types of PFAS. PFAS are persistent in the environment, can accumulate within the human body over time, and are toxic at relatively low concentrations. Exposure to unsafe levels of PFOA or PFOS may result in adverse health effects including cancer, problems with the liver, thyroid, and immune system, and developmental problems to fetuses during pregnancy, among others.

PFAS have been detected in local groundwater wells in our region, although not in Lakewood. Under State Water Board order in 2019, 70 wells from 17 central basin purveyors were required to collect PFAS samples; in 36 wells from 13 purveyors, PFAS were detected above the state response levels. Three Lakewood wells were among those monitored, and all our results continue to be below the detection level for PFAS.

The four major sources of PFAS are fire training and fire response sites, industrial sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants and biosolids. PFAS can get into drinking water when products containing them are used or spilled onto the ground or into lakes and rivers. Once in groundwater, PFAS are easily transported large distances and can contaminate drinking wells. More PFAS information can be found at www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas/.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

> For each substance listed, compare the value in the Average Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL or SMCL) column. If the Average Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

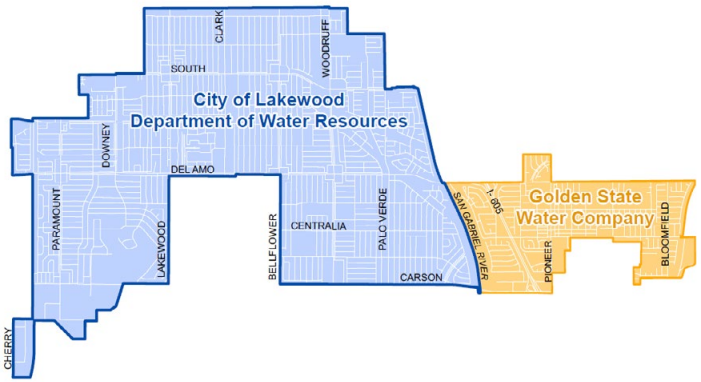
Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), it means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detection limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings.

Water Purveyors in Lakewood



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

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.