ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

Presented By
City of Lakewood

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

PWS ID#: CA1910239

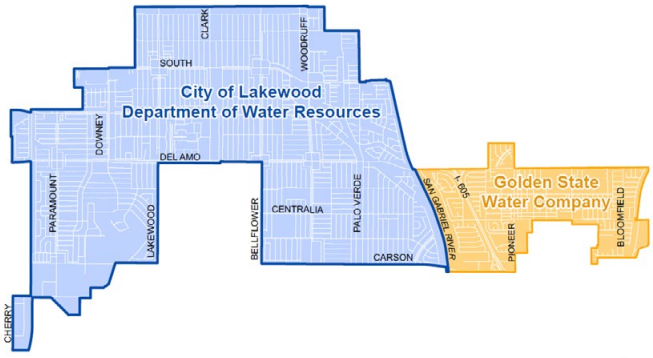
Where Does My Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from local deep groundwater wells that supply our service area. 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 facilities holding approximately 13 million gallons
- A 900-gallon-per-minute and a 2,500-gallon-per-minute water treatment facilities
- A standby connection to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California imported supplies for emergency use
- Five emergency interconnections with the City of Long Beach, GSWC, the City of Cerritos, and the City of Signal Hill
- More than 2.1 billion gallons of water provided annually to more than 60,000 residents and commercial and institutional customers via more than 20,000 metered connections
- Approximately 6 percent of water supply recycled and used for irrigation at 42 sites

Water Purveyors in Lakewood



Our Mission Continues

The City of Lakewood is once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed from January 1 and December 31, 2024. 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 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 2024 all water delivered by the City of Lakewood Water Resources Department met or exceeded all federal and state drinking water standards.

Important Health Information

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.

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.

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.

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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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 Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 65% of our customers have registered on the smart meter web portal in 2020 and enjoyed benefits of timely monitoring, reviewing and controlling their water usage, receiving leak detection alerts, and save water and money. For questions and portal registration, call customer service at (855) 785-4021 or visit www.lakewoodca.gov/UtilityBill to view your account online.

Safeguard Your Drinking Water

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

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain it to reduce leaching to water sources, or consider connecting to a public sewer system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with others in your neighborhood. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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. The four major sources of PFAS are fire training/fire response sites, industrial sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants/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 the State Water Board website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas/.

The US EPA has issued final maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at 4 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS and 10 ppt for three other PFAS compounds. Water systems serving over 10,000 people are required to conduct monitoring by 2027 and achieve compliance by 2031. The City of Lakewood has conducted PFAS sampling in January 2024. Results of wells requiring notification are as follows:

SUBSTANCE	NOTIFICATION LEVEL (PPT)	WELL 2A	WELL 17	WELL 18
PFOA	5.1	1.1	4.1	5.9
PFOS	6.5	7	17	15

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 (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). 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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

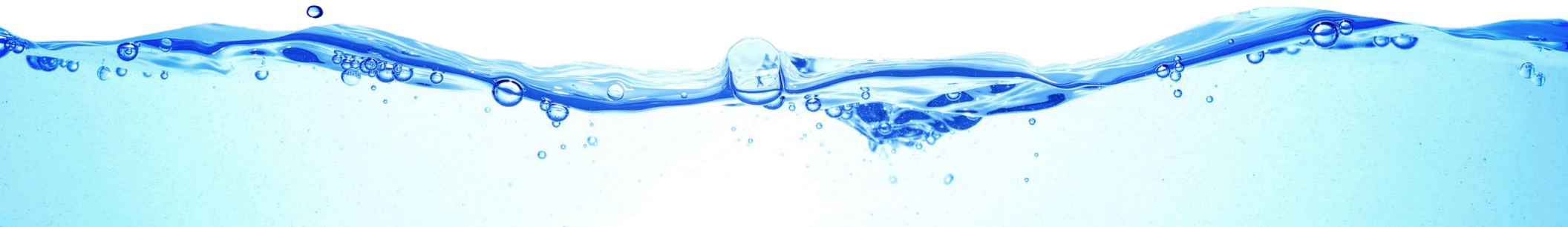
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	4.89	0.16–8.19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	0.70	0.50–0.90	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	0.34	0.33–0.35	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	2.73	1.40–5.00	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Stage 1 (ppb)	2024	80	NA	13.7	7.8-24.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community. Lead and Copper Monitoring is conducted every 3 years.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.24	ND-0.26	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	1.2	ND	ND-0.01	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	0.3	0.2	ND-0.48	0/30	No	Special Lead and Copper monitoring was conducted in January 2025
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	ND	ND	0/30	No	Special Lead and Copper monitoring was conducted in January 2025

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	15.33	11.00–19.00	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	410	380–460	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	29	25–35	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	236.67	220–270	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits



UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [1]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Calcium (ppm)	2024	49.80	41.60–60.50	Abundant naturally occurring element
Hardness (grains/gal)	2024	8.87	7.43–10.76	Naturally occurring calcium
Hardness (ppm)	2024	151.67	127.00–184.00	Naturally occurring calcium
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	6.61	5.60–7.96	Abundant naturally occurring element
pH, Laboratory (units)	2024	7.99	7.50–8.50	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	2024	2.90	2.70–3.10	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2024	29.00	25.00–35.00	Naturally occurring

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

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.

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 (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

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

ppt (ng/L) (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. City of Lakewood is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Lakewood Water Resources Department at (562) 866-9771, extension 2700, during regular business hours. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be accessed at **Lakewoodca.gov/leadandcopper**. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Source Water Assessment

Assessments of the city's drinking water sources 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.