

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By



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

PWS ID#: CA1910239

Our Mission Continues

The City of Lakewood is once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. 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 2025 all water delivered by the City of Lakewood Water Resources Department met or exceeded all federal and state drinking water standards.

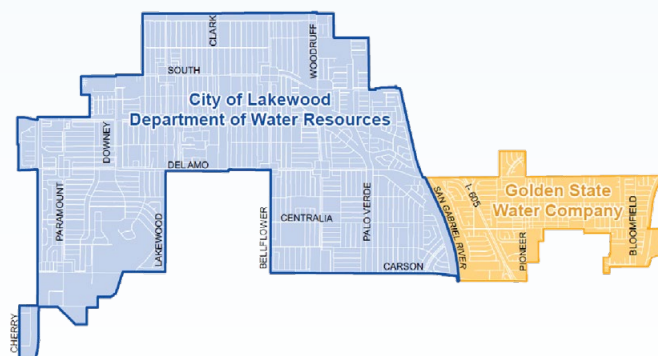
Where Does My Water Come From?

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;
- Two water treatment facilities with capacities of 900 and 2,500 gallons per minute;
- 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 66,000 residents and commercial and institutional customers via more than 20,000 metered connections; and
- Approximately 6 percent of water supply recycled and used for irrigation at 42 sites.

Water Purveyors in Lakewood



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.

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. 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.

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.

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 Tawny Ruiz, Water Administration Manager, at (562) 866-9771, ext. 2700.

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, ext. 2700, during regular office hours.

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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which 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.

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 service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact the City of Lakewood Water Resources Department at (562) 866-9771, ext. 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.



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 2025. Results of wells requiring notification are as follows:

SUBSTANCE	NOTIFICATION LEVEL (PPT)	WELL 2A	WELL 17	WELL 18
PFOA	5.1	1.48	4.18	7.08
PFOS	6.5	8.54	16.6	18.2

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.



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.

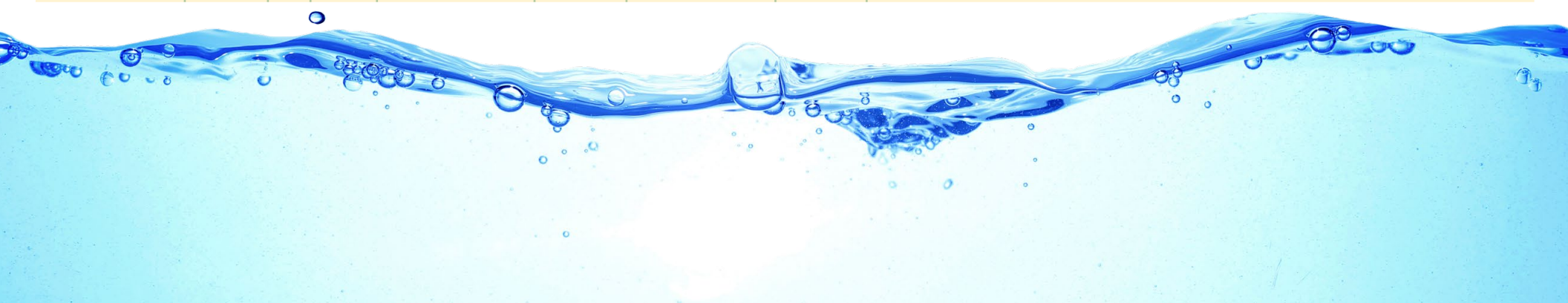
The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	6.0	ND–9.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	1	2	0.07	0.03–0.12	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	0.63	0.29–1.10	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	5	(0)	0.16	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	0.32	0.28–0.38	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	2.3	1.0–5.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.5	ND–2.6	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	2025	5	0.06	0.09	ND–0.85	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	13.9	7.0–26.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity¹ (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.20	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	1.9	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH PERCENTILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	0.3	0.22	ND–0.48	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	ND	ND–ND	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	14.5	6.6–23.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	1.0	ND–3.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NS	25.3	ND–231	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NS	1.8	ND–15.0	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	8.0	6.3–8.6	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	627	310–1,100	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	25.7	13.0–34.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	230	180–270	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2025	5.0	NS	0.1	ND–0.2	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES²

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	2025	1.3	ND–4.8	NA
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	208	160–270	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2025	40.5	29.8–49.1	Abundant naturally occurring element
Hardness (gpg)	2025	7.13	5.1–8.88	Naturally occurring calcium
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	5.0	3.1–7.1	Abundant naturally occurring element
Potassium (ppm)	2025	2.2	1.8–2.8	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2025	31.7	29.0–36.0	NA

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

² Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the 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.

CFU/mL: Colony-forming units per milliliter.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

gpg (Grains per gallons): A unit used to measure water hardness, indicating the concentration of dissolved minerals—primarily calcium and magnesium—in water. One grain per gallon equals approximately 17.1 milligrams per liter (or parts per million) of these minerals.

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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

