



SOURCES OF WATER

During 2023, approximately 32 percent of the water served by the District was treated surface water and the remaining 68 percent was groundwater. The District purchases its treated surface water from the Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency (AVEK). The AVEK water is treated at its own Acton Treatment Plant or at the Palmdale Water District (PWD) treatment plant. AVEK and PWD water comes from the Sacramento River/San Joaquin Delta via the State Water Project. The District extracts its groundwater from its three wells in the Acton area. Your water is disinfected with chlorine to kill harmful bacteria and to keep the water safe as it travels to your tap.

The State Water Resources Control Board updated the source water assessment in June 2022 for the State Water Project, AVEK's water source. The assessment evaluates the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. Water supplies from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta are most vulnerable to contamination from municipal, industrial, and agricultural activities. Also influencing the quality of water pumped from the Delta is the impact of the estuarial nature of the Delta and the naturally occurring salt-water intrusion which is dependent to a large extent on the inflow from the contributing rivers. A copy of the complete assessment can be obtained by contacting AVEK at (661) 943-3201.

In 1996, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required states drinking water program regulators that a onetime Source Water Assessment be completed for existing wells. The assessment evaluates the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. An assessment of the District groundwater wells was completed in December 2001. The wells are considered most vulnerable to historic gas stations, wastewater treatment plants and storm drain discharge points. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Los Angeles Office, and 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale CA 91203.



PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manmade chemicals that are commonly used in products such as cookware and food packaging due to their water and oil resistant properties. PFAS have been classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as emerging drinking water contaminants. At this time local regulators, such as the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the California Department of Public Health have not established enforceable drinking water standards for PFAS. However, they have set a Notification Level (NL) as well as a Response Level (RL) for four of the common PFAS: Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), and Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS). A NL is a health-based advisory level for contaminants that lack drinking water standards but require notification to governing bodies when exceeded. A RL is an advisory level at which SWRCB recommends that the source of water either be treated or taken out of service. In 2023, all three active wells in Acton were tested for PFAS. Two out of three wells exceeded a NL but none of them exceeded a RL. Therefore, all wells were kept active and governing bodies were notified of the exceedance.



Field Service Workers, Customer Service Representatives and Engineers work together to provide customers with safe drinking water.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Each year, the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts (District) provides this report to inform you, our customers, about the quality of the water you drink. We are proud to report that in 2023, your water met or surpassed all health-based drinking water standards.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

We welcome your thoughts and suggestions to improve our service and delivery of the earth's most precious resource. Please visit our website, www.lacwaterworks.org, or attend our Board meetings, held every Tuesday at the Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration in Los Angeles.

Thank you for taking the time to read our annual water quality report. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable water.

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable durante el año civil 2023. Si usted no comprende esta información, por favor pida a alguien que se la traduzca o comuníquese con Lisset Cardenas al teléfono (626) 300-3384.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

The regular meetings of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors are held every Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. in the Board's Hearing Room located 500 West Temple Street, Room 381B, Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration in Los Angeles. On Tuesdays following a Monday holiday, the meetings begin at 1:00 p.m.

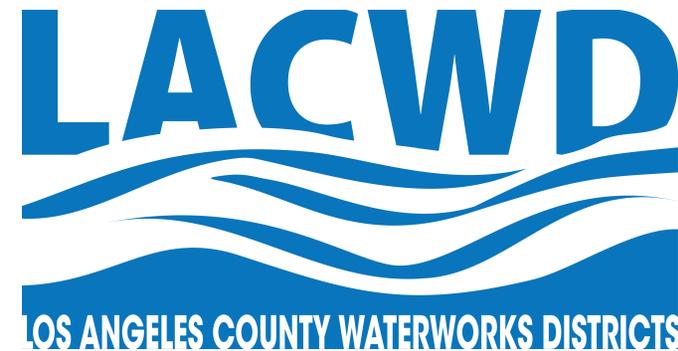
For questions or comments regarding water quality or this report, please contact Mr. Hatem Ben Miled at (626) 300-4679. To view this report on the internet, please visit our website at www.lacwaterworks.org.

Waterworks District No. 37, Acton



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2023



PROTECTING OUR WATER FROM CROSS CONNECTIONS

Understanding Cross-Connections and Backflow

Cross-connections are points where the potable water supply is connected to a non-potable source. Backflow occurs when water flows in the opposite direction, which can lead to contamination of drinking water. This can happen due to backsiphonage or backpressure.

Examples of Backflow Contamination

One common example is when low pressure in the water system, such as from a broken hydrant, draws contaminated water back into the public water system. This can introduce harmful substances into our drinking water supply.

Importance of Backflow Prevention Devices

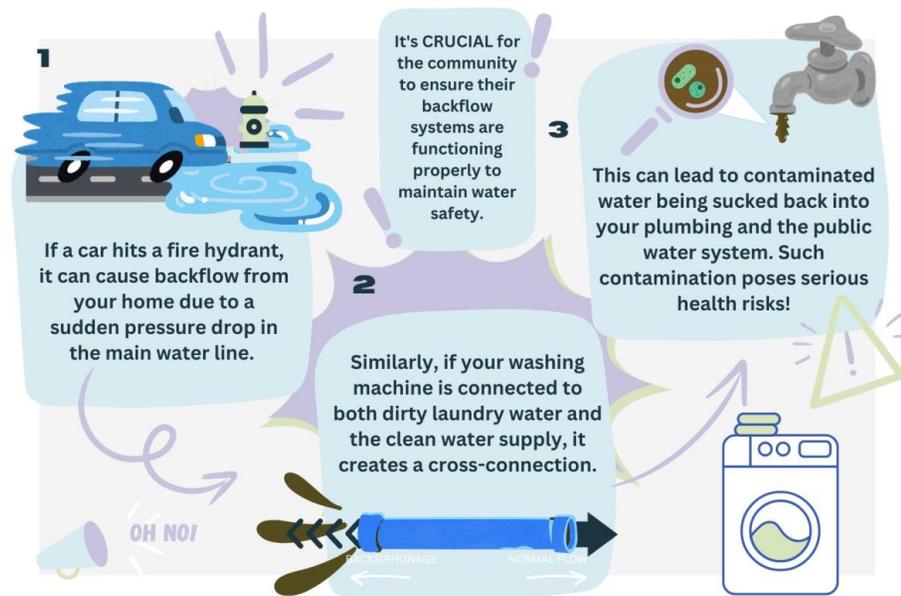
To protect our water supply, all new connections undergo a water use survey to determine if backflow prevention devices are needed. These devices must be tested yearly to ensure they are functioning correctly. If you are unsure whether your device is in compliance, please contact us for assistance.

Check Your Property

Not all residences have cross-connection valve protection devices. To determine if your property has a device that requires testing, please contact our email hotline: backflow@dpw.lacounty.gov.

Contact Us

For more information on backflow prevention and to ensure the safety of our water supply, reach out to the Los Angeles County Waterworks Department. Together, we can safeguard the water systems that serve our communities.



DRINKING WATER & YOUR 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. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD & COPPER

In 2023, twenty-three customers volunteered to have their taps tested for Lead and Copper. Thank you to our customers who participated in this monitoring program. None of the collected samples exceeded the action level (AL). The next round of lead and copper testing is scheduled for summer of 2026. If you would like to have your water tested for lead and copper, please contact hbenmiled@dpw.lacounty.gov. Los Angeles County Waterworks District appreciates your participation.

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. The District 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 2 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>



SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year, your water was tested for chemical, physical, radiological, and bacteriological parameters. We also tested for additional organic and inorganic chemicals that are not regulated. The tables included in this report list all the substances that were detected. The presence of these substances in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from the testing performed last year. The State allows us to monitor 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 is used.

Table Definitions

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

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

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 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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, and water treatment requirements.

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.

ppb: parts per billion (micrograms per liter) **N/A:** Not applicable
ppm: parts per million (milligrams per liter) **ND:** Non-detect
µS/cm: MicroSiemens per centimeter **NL:** Notification level
NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit **pCi/L:** PicoCuries per liter
TON: Threshold Odor Number
**** HAA5, chlorine, TTHMs, color, odor, turbidity and pH were measured within the distribution system**

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	GROUNDWATER			AVEK	TYPICAL SOURCE
			YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	AVERAGE LEVEL (2023)	
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2022 - 2023	ND - 2.2	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	1	2	2022 - 2023	150 - 220	175	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine** (ppm)	[4.0] as Cl ₂	MRDLG = 4 as Cl ₂	2023	0.90 - 1.46	1.15	1.12	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	2021 - 2023	0.24 - 0.29	0.265	0.22	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids** [HAA5] (ppb)	60	N/A	2023	ND - 12	7.4	14	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	2023	6.2 - 8.3	7.1	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes** [TTHMs] (ppb)	80	N/A	2023	11 - 69	48.3	46	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG	90TH% LEVEL	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.897	0/23	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	0	0/23	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; discharge from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	GROUNDWATER			AVEK	TYPICAL SOURCE
			YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	AVERAGE LEVEL (2023)	
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	2022 - 2023	80 - 160	104	73	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	N/A	2022 - 2023	740 - 1100	850	420	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	2021 - 2023	68 - 97	76	22	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	N/A	2021 - 2023	420 - 630	483	200	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity** (NTU)	5	N/A	2023	ND - 0.25	0.11	0.08	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	5	N/A	2022 - 2023	N/A	ND	0.33	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

OTHER PARAMETERS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	GROUNDWATER			AVEK
	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	AVERAGE LEVEL (2023)
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	2022 - 2023	160 - 180	168	67
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2022 - 2023	160 - 220	188	67
Calcium (ppm)	2022 - 2023	18 - 120	77	24
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃) (ppm)	2022 - 2023	55 - 420	266	90
Magnesium (ppm)	2022 - 2023	2.2 - 30	18.3	7.4
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)	2023	ND - 4	2.8	N/A
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	2023	ND - 6.2	3.6	N/A
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2023	ND - 2.5	0.8	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	2022 - 2023	39 - 71	51	42

NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.