

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JANUARY -
DECEMBER
2020



LOMITA WATER ANNUAL
WATER QUALITY REPORT



PUBLIC INFORMATION & CONTACT INFORMATION

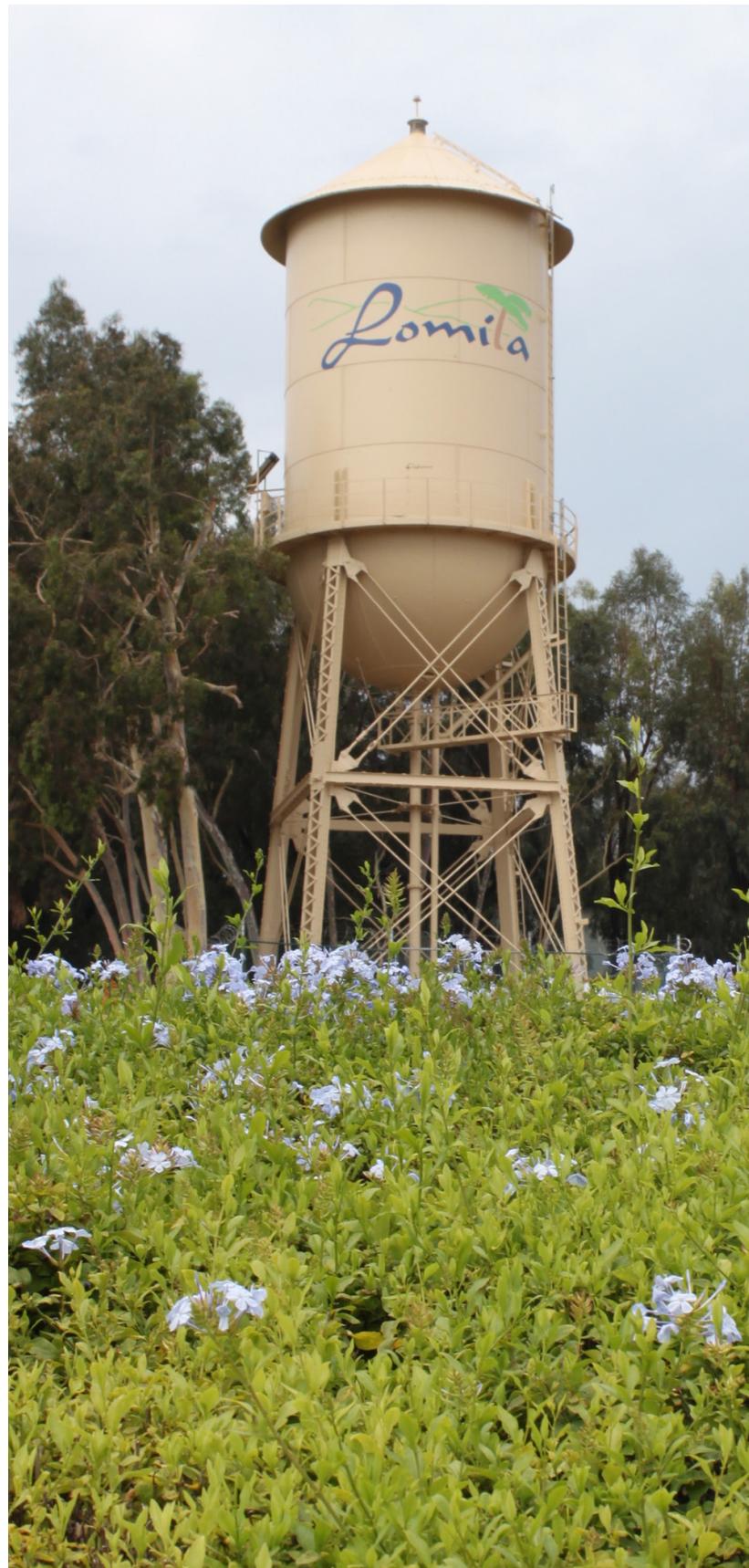
The City of Lomita welcomes your comments and questions about water quality. For questions or comments regarding water quality or this report, including questions about requesting a paper copy of this report, please contact the City of Lomita Public Works Department at (310) 325-7110.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Lomita a (310) 325-7110.

A full version of Municipal Water District's (MWD) Annual Water Quality Report may be obtained from Dr. Paul Rochelle at prochelle@mwdh2o.com or (909) 392-5155.

A full version of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) Annual Water Quality Report may be obtained by visiting <https://bit.ly/3b65Zif> or by calling (213) 367-3182.



TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

Thank you for taking the time to read our annual water quality report. Each year, the City provides this report to inform you, our customers, about the quality of the water you drink. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific materials or contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. In 2020, we conducted more than 3,056 drinking water tests across the Lomita Water System.

Lomita Water is proud to have provided residents with reliable, healthy, and safe drinking water throughout 2020 – a year that changed our day-to-day lives in so many ways due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As in 2019, Lomita Water supplied the entire City with water purchased from the West Basin Municipal Water District, while continuing to work with the State to investigate the source of benzene detected in May 2019, at the City's single groundwater well, Well No. 5. And despite challenges related to COVID-19, the City has started construction on a project to install a new Granular Activated Carbon treatment system at the Cypress Water Production Facility, which will not only enhance the water's aesthetics but also remove benzene – enabling the CWPF to return to normal full operations. This is a project our residents have asked us to accomplish for many years, and the City is proud to bring it to life. (See Water System Information to learn more.)

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. To meet these regulations, the City contracts with certified laboratories to perform water quality testing.

Lomita has made a strong commitment to openly sharing information about your water and where it comes from, and we welcome your thoughts and suggestions. We invite you to visit www.LomitaWater.com to find all the latest water-related information and sign up for Lomita Water News Alerts. We go above and beyond to make sure our residents have access to all of the information they need to be assured that their water system is providing safe, reliable water to their homes and families. Residents are also encouraged to visit the general City website at www.lomita.com/cityhall or attend our City Council meetings to connect with us.

Sincerely,



SOURCES OF WATER

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is a consortium of 26 cities and water districts that provide drinking water to nearly 19 million people in Southern California, including West Basin Municipal Water District (WBMWD) from whom the City purchases treated water. MWD supplies the City with water treated at the Weymouth Treatment Plant. Most of the water treated at this plant travels down the Colorado River and flows through MWD's 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct. Some MWD water also comes from Northern California rivers and streams that feed the State Water Project's 444-mile California Aqueduct. The plant uses conventional techniques to treat your water. This includes the coagulation process where aluminum sulfate and other chemical additives cling to particles in the water, forming large particles that settle to the bottom of large sedimentation basins. Then, the water flows through coal and sand for filtration. Chloramine (chlorine plus ammonia) disinfection is used to kill remaining microorganisms, such as bacteria, and to keep the water safe as it travels to your tap.

In December 2002, MWD completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River water is considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban and storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. The State Water Project is considered to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850. The Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) manages groundwater for nearly four million residents in 43 cities of Southern Los Angeles County.

There is one groundwater source well within the City, Well No. 5, with an approximate production capability of 1,500 gallons per minute. The City has adjudicated rights to 1,352 acre-feet of groundwater. An assessment of the City's groundwater well was completed in 2014. According to the assessment, the well is considered vulnerable to various contaminating activities including the following: automobile repairs, gas stations, dry cleaners, landfills/dumps, and other chemical/industrial activities. It is important to note, however, that the well was taken offline in May 2019 when benzene was detected during a water quality test, and the City transitioned to importing water through its approved backup sources. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203 or by phone at (818) 551-2004.



WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION



In 2020, the City of Lomita moved forward with efforts to install a new Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filtration system at the Cypress Water Production Facility (CWPF). The City received six bids for the project in 2020 and has since selected RC Foster Corporation to construct the system. Initial construction activities at the CWPF began in late February 2021, and construction is projected to be completed in Spring of 2022.

The project comes as a result of grassroots input directly from Lomita residents regarding their drinking water, and the system has been designed specifically to address that feedback. It involves the addition of GAC vessels at the Cypress Water Production Facility that will adsorb certain natural organic materials that contribute to the earthy odor that some residents may have noticed in the past, while also removing benzene that was detected at the site in May 2019.

While in-person tours of the Lomita Water System were on pause in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, the City created a short video for residents to watch and learn about the new GAC treatment system. To watch the video and learn more about the exciting water system upgrade, please visit: www.LomitaWater.com/GAC. We look forward to bringing back our successful tour program as Public Health Orders allow.

The City's water distribution system is divided into four pressure zones due to varying topography in the City. Pressure Zone I is located north of PCH to the northern City limit. It is the largest pressure zone, serving approximately 75% of Lomita's population. Typically, when the CWPF is operational, Zone I is supplied by a blend of water purchased from WBMWD and treated groundwater from Well No. 5. Water service connections within the City's remaining Pressure Zones II, III, and IV are supplied directly with water purchased from WBMWD. While the CWPF has been offline following a detection of benzene in 2019, the entire City of Lomita has been supplied with water purchased from West Basin Municipal Water District (WBMWD).

Even while our water supply is coming from imported sources through WBMWD, we are continuing to conduct regular sampling and monitoring in the City's distribution system as required to ensure your water is safe to drink. As such, no action is necessary on your part and there is currently no need to switch to an alternative source of water.

2020 Note: On January 18, 2020, the City's water system experienced a catastrophic pipe rupture, which caused the City to open an emergency water supply connection with the Los Angeles Department of Water & Power (LADWP) for approximately 12 hours while repairs were being made. No interruption to water service occurred during this unforeseen event.

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 USEPA's 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. 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 of infection. Some people who use water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 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. The City 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WATER CONSERVATION

As part of the City's Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan, the following water conservation requirements shall apply to all persons within the city:



Timely repair of breaks or leaks



No lawn/landscape watering between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.



No excess water runoff from lawn/landscape areas



Irrigation is limited to 3 days per week (June 1-Oct 31) and once per week Nov-May



Use of hand-held bucket or hose with a quick release shutoff nozzle when cleaning a vehicle



Motels to provide guests the option of having towels/linens laundered daily



For conveyor style car washes, installation of water recycling system



Restaurants to provide water to customers only on request

Please call (310) 325-7110 or visit Lomita.com/cityhall/ to get information regarding additional restrictions.

SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year, your water was tested for chemical, physical, radiological and bacteriological parameters. We also test 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 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.

The City participated in the 5th stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality.

For a list of table definitions, please see the table on the final page of this report.

| PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------------|------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-------|---|
| SUBSTANCE | UNITS | MCL [MRDL] (Federal) | PHG [MCLG] | CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | DATES SAMPLED | MWD SURFACE WATER/ LADWP Inner-tie | | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| | | | | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL [A], [B], [C] | | if other than 2020 [D] | RANGE | |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppb | 1000 | 600 | - | - | - | ND-260 | 134 | Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 0.004 | - | - | - | ND | ND | Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | ppb | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | ND-107 | 71 | Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion |
| Copper | ppm | AL=1.3 | 0.3 | - | - | - | ND | ND | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Flouride | ppm | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 0.2-0.9 | 0.7 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Hexavalent Chromium | ppb (*) | N/A | 0.02 | - | - | - | ND | ND | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as N) | ppm | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | ND | ND | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS

| ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------|--|
| Benzene | ppb | 1 (5) | 0.15 | - | - | - | ND | ND | Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Fecal coliform and E. coli (Total Coliform Rule) (# positive samples) | | A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive | 0 | N/A | ND [A] | - | N/A | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) | CFU/mL | TT | N/A | ND-160 | 2.9 [A] | - | ND-3 | ND | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule) (# positive samples) | | More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive | 0 | N/A | 0 [A] | - | 0-0.1 | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Giardia | cysts/200 L | TT | MCLG = 0 | - | - | - | ND | ND | Human and animal fecal waste |
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBPs) AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine Residual | ppm | MRDL = 4.0 as Cl ₂ | MRDLG = 4.0 as Cl ₂ | 1.8-2.9 | 2.22 [A] | - | 1.4-3.0 | 2.40 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | 60 | N/A | 4.5-9.9 | 8 [A] | - | 1.1-14 | 9.1 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | ppb | 80 | N/A | 17.5-28.2 | 24.5 [A] | - | 10.0-31.0 | 32 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromate | ppb | 10 | 0.1 | - | - | - | ND-6.0 | 2.76 | By-product of drinking water ozonation |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | ppm | TT | N/A | - | - | - | 1.8-2.7 | 2.33 | Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts. |
| RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | - | - | - | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | N/A | ND [C] | 2019 [D] | ND-3 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity | pCi/L | 50 | MCLG = 0 | - | - | - | ND-7 | ND | Decay of Natural and man-made deposits |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | - | - | - | 1.0-3.0 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |

SAMPLING RESULTS (CONTINUED)

| SECONDARY WATER STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------|------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| SUBSTANCE | UNITS | MCL [MRDL] | PHG [MCLG] | CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | DATES SAMPLED | MWD SURFACE WATER/ LADWP Inner-tie | | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| | | | | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL [A], [B], [C] | if other than 2020 [D] | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2020) | |
| Aluminum | ppb | 200 | N/A | - | - | - | ND-260 | 134 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | N/A | - | - | - | 51-94 | 79.6 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color | Units | 15 | N/A | ND | - | NA [A] | 1.0-3.0 | 1.33 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron | ppb | 300 | N/A | - | - | - | ND | ND | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese | ppb | 50 | N/A | - | - | - | ND | ND | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | ppb | 5 | 13 | - | - | - | ND | ND | Leaking underground storage tanks |
| Odor---Threshold | Units | 3 | N/A | 1.0-2.0 | - | 1.02 [A] | ND | 2 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 1,600 | N/A | - | - | - | 451-975 | 799 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | N/A | - | - | - | 53-217 | 161 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 1,000 | N/A | - | - | - | 255-603 | 480.66 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | Units | 5 | N/A | ND-0.6 | 0.04 [A] | - | ND | ND | Soil runoff |

| ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|------------|------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | UNITS | MCL [MRDL] | PHG [MCLG] | CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION | | DATES SAMPLED | MWD SURFACE WATER/ LADWP Inner-tie | | |
| | | | | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL [A], [B], [C] | if other than 2020 [D] | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2020) | |
| Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | 330 | - | 79-120 | 106 | |
| Calcium | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | 100 | - | 25-67 | 52.3 | |
| Magnesium | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | 30 | - | 11-26 | 21.3 | |
| pH | Units | N/A | N/A | 8.0-8.9 | 8.4 [A] | - | 8.1-8.4 | 8.2 | |

| ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|------------|------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | UNITS | MCL [MRDL] | PHG [MCLG] | CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION | | DATES SAMPLED | MWD SURFACE WATER/ LADWP Inner-tie | |
| | | | | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2020) | if other than 2020 [D] | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2020) |
| Potassium | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | - | - | 2.5-4.7 | 3.93 |
| Sodium | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | - | - | 46-98 | 79.3 |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO3) | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | - | - | 107-269 | 211.66 |

| FOURTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR4): Monitored in 2019-2020 | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------------|---|---------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| SUBSTANCE | UNITS | MINIMUM REPORTING LIMIT | CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION | | DATE SAMPLED | LADWP Inner-tie | |
| | | | RANGE | AVERAGE | if other than 2020 [D] | RANGE | DETECTED AVG LEVEL |
| Manganese NL=500 | ug/l | 0.4 | 1.4-1.5 | 1.5 | 2019-20 | 0.60 - 1.86 | 1.34 |
| Bromochloroacetic acid | ug/l | 0.3 | 2.3-2.9 | 2.57 | 2019-20 | | |
| chlorodibromoacetic acid | ug/l | 0.3 | 0.57-0.85 | 0.6 | 2019-20 | | |
| dibromoacetic acid | ug/l | 0.3 | 2.6-3.3 | 2.7 | 2019-20 | | |
| dichloroacetic acid | ug/l | 0.2 | 1.9-3.4 | 2.9 | 2019-20 | | |
| Bromodichloroacetic acid | ug/l | 0.5 | 0.51-0.6 | 0.6 | 2019-20 | | |
| Monobromoacetic acid | ug/l | 0.3 | 0.36-0.39 | 0.37 | 2019-20 | | |
| Trichloroacetic acid | ug/l | 0.5 | 0.68-0.85 | 0.73 | 2019-20 | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | mg/l | | | | | 4.4 - 12.8 | 7 |
| HAA5 | ug/l | | | | | 5.3 - 7.0 (E) | 6.0 (E) |
| HAABr6 | ug/l | | | | | 3.3 - 4.3 (E) | 3.7 (E) |
| HAA9 | ug/l | | | | | 2.8 - 4.3 (E) | 3.3 (E) |

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2020. Lead was detected in two homes, none of which exceeded the action level.

Copper was detected in 11 homes, none of which exceeded the action level. A regulatory action level is the concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. In 2017, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

| LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AL | PHG | 90% LEVEL | SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES | AL Violation? | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Copper (ppm) | 2020 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.12 | 0/35 | No | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) - Residential Testing | 2020 | 15 | 0.2 | ND | 0/35 | No | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) - Flemming MS | 2018 | 15 | 0.2 | ND | 0/5 | No | |
| Lead (ppb) - Eshelman Elem. | 2018 | 15 | 0.2 | 1.61 | 0/5 | No | |
| Lead (ppb) - Lomita Magnet | 2018 | 15 | 0.2 | 3.044 | 0/5 | No | |

Notes: [A] Measured within the Distribution System; [B] Measured at Cypress Water Production Facility effluent this is also the entry point to Zone I of the Distribution System; [C] Measured at Well #5; [D] City is not required to test for every parameter each year. If indicated, data is from a previous year. [E] For UCMR4 sampling, LADWP used the same established sampling locations as used for the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule compliance monitoring. HAA5, HAABr6 and HAA9 were based on locational averages. These sample points are located throughout LADWP's distribution system. Data has been grouped by geographical area for the HAA results.

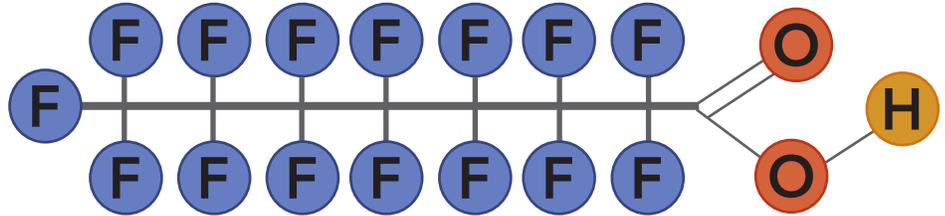
TABLE DEFINITIONS

| TERM | DEFINITION |
|--|--|
| 90th Percentile | Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. |
| AL (Regulatory Action Level) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter) | A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution. |
| LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average) | The average of a sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs. |
| 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 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. Environmental Protection Agency. |
| MFL (million fibers per liter) | One million fibers per liter of water. |
| 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. |
| N/A | Not applicable |
| ND (Not detected) | Substance was not found in laboratory analysis. |
| 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. |
| 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 Environmental Protection Agency. |
| 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). |
| TT (Treatment Technique) | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

OTHER MONITORING DATA

PFAS (per- and poly- fluoroalkyl substances)

In 2019, the City of Lomita proactively conducted a voluntary test of its water for the presence of PFAS (per- and poly- fluoroalkyl substances), compounds previously used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, furniture fabric, food packaging, nonstick cookware, and firefighting foams.



The testing showed that 16 of the PFAS chemicals are not present in Lomita’s water in any form, and it showed the presence of a small amount of PFOS (perfluorooctanesulfonate), lower than the state’s notification level. The test detected 3.1 parts per trillion of PFOS, less than half of the notification level of 6.5 parts per trillion. The test also detected 3 parts per trillion of PFHxS, which is not currently regulated in California or at the federal level. You can find the PFAS sampling report online by going to www.LomitaWater.com and clicking on “Oversight,” then “Water Quality Reports.”

MWD has been monitoring its water supplies for the presence of PFAS since 2013. The two types of PFAS of greatest concern in the U.S. – perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) – have not been detected in MWD’s imported or treated water supplies. MWD has recently detected in its supplies low levels of perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), which is not acutely toxic or carcinogenic and is not currently regulated in California or at the federal level. No other PFAS have been detected in Metropolitan supplies.

Learn more about PFAS by visiting www.mwdh2o.com and clicking on “Quality & Treatment” under “About Your Water.”



The City is committed to sharing information and helping residents understand where your water comes from, and we encourage you to continue to visit www.LomitaWater.com for additional information including answers to Frequently Asked Questions, water quality data and reports, and project updates. Thank you again for taking the time to read this report.