LOMITA WATER

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Water Quality Report for January-December 2022

PUBLIC INFORMATION & CONTACT INFORMATION

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

Please share this informtation 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, mobile home parks, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand, email, 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 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Annual Water Quality Report (MWD) may be obtained from Ying Wu, P.E. at ywu@mwdh2o.com or (909) 392-5411.

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 2022, we conducted 1,593 drinking water tests across the Lomita Water System.

Lomita Water is proud to have provided residents with reliable, healthy, and safe drinking water throughout 2022. As in 2021, Lomita Water supplied the entire City with water purchased from the West Basin Municipal Water District, while working on the Granular Activated Carbon filtration system to remove benzene from the water and enhance the water's aesthetics. The City also continues 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.

The new Granular Activated Carbon filtration system at the Cypress Water Production Facility (CWPF) will enable 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.)

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water 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 and continues to make a strong commitment to openly share 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 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.LomitaCity.com or attend our City Council meetings to connect with us.

Sincerely,

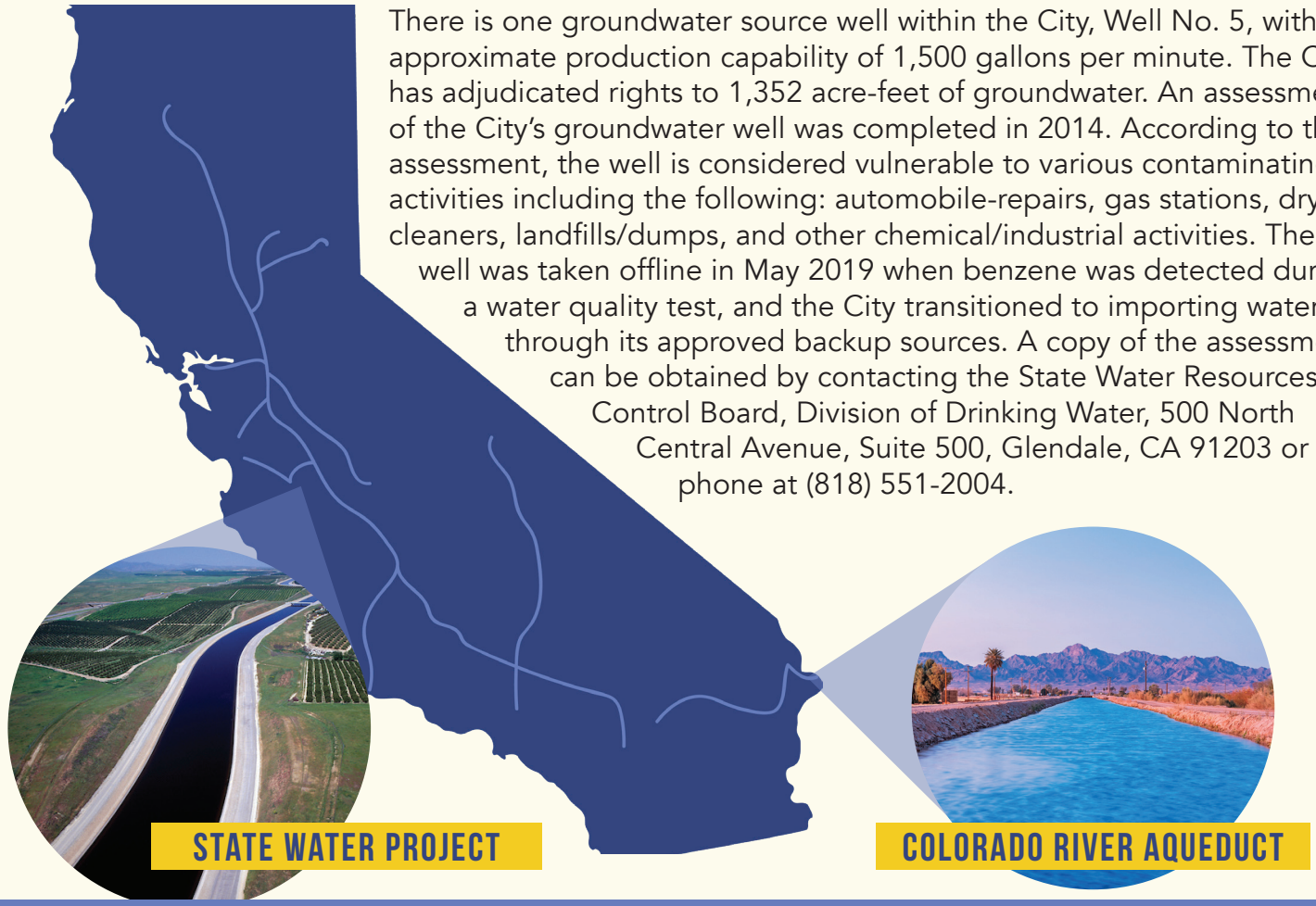
Lomita Water

SOURCES OF WATER

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is a consortium of 26 cities and water districts that provides 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 treated water from the Diemer, Jensen, and Weymouth Treatment Plants. Most of the water treated at these plants 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. These plants use 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.

MWD completed source water assessments of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2020 and 2021, respectively. 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 assessments can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850. The Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) manages groundwater for nearly four millions residents in 43 cities of South 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. 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

The City of Lomita is moving forward with plans to install its new Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filtration system at CWPF. In 2020, the City received six bids for the project and selected RC Foster Corporation to construct the system. Initial construction activities at the CWPF began in late February 2021, and the project is expected to be completed in summer 2023.

Made possible through financial support from WRD, the project is the result of grassroots input from Lomita residents. The City listened to residents' concerns about their drinking water, and this project has been designed specifically to address those concerns. The GAC vessels will remove the benzene that forced the shutdown of the CWPF in 2019, as well as filter out the natural organic materials that created taste and odor concerns for residents.

Since the benzene detection in 2019, the City's only groundwater well has been offline and the City has been importing 100% of its water from MWD. The GAC filtration system will remove benzene and other constituents from Lomita's groundwater and allow the City to return to normal operations, providing safe, clean water to Lomita residents with less reliance on imported water. To learn more about this exciting water system upgrade, please visit: LomitaWater.com/GAC. To tour CWPF and learn more about Lomita's water system, please visit: LomitaWater.com/Water-Tours.

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 to Pressure Zones II, III, and IV are supplied directly with water purchased from WBMWD. While the CWPF has been offline, the entire City of Lomita has been supplied with water purchased from WBMWD.

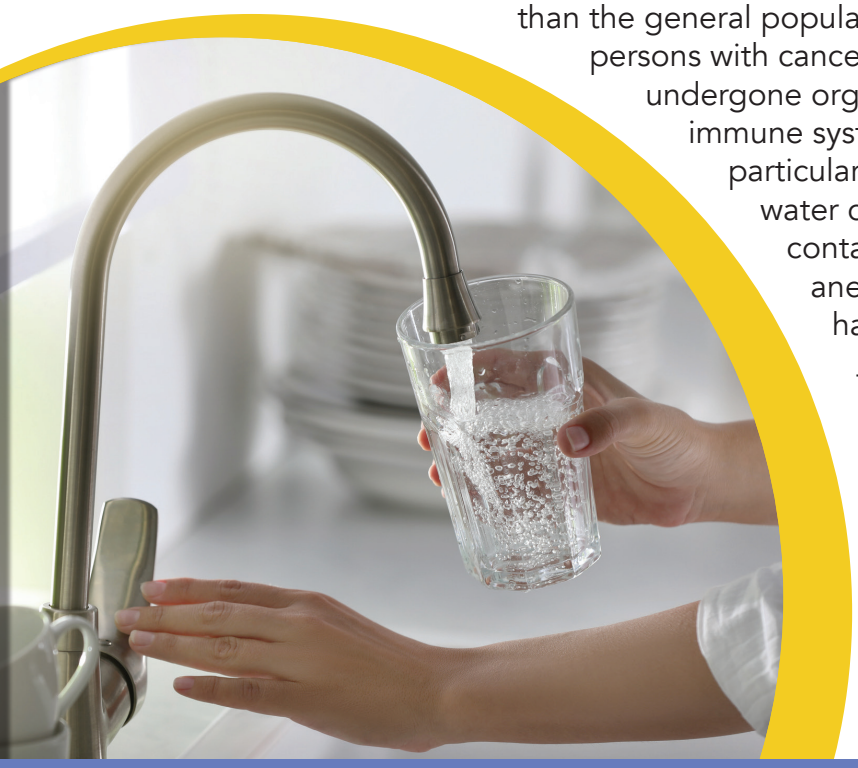
Even while our water supply is coming from imported sources through WBMWD, the City of Lomita is continuing to conduct regular sampling and monitoring in the City's distribution system as required to ensure your water is safe to drink. As such, no action is necessary on your part and there is currently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

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. 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. Some people who use water containing benzene in excess of the maximum contaminant level 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WATER CONSERVATION

In 2022, Lomita was in Drought Stage 1 and progressed to Drought Stage 2 in July. As California continues to face unprecedented conditions surrounding state water resources, the City is taking the necessary steps to conserve water. In recent months, the City has received above-normal precipitation; however, its impact is short term. Storms often produce large amounts of precipitation over a short period of time causing run-off into drainage channels rather than rainwater that replenishes groundwater. The current Drought Stage and customer requirements can be found at www.lomitawater.com/conservation or call (310) 325-7110 to get information regarding additional restrictions. Practice these water conservation tips to protect this scarce resource:

No irrigation between 10 am to 8 pm (does not apply to any drip irrigation system approved in writing by the community development director)

No person shall operate a decorative water feature (fountains, ponds, etc.) that does not have a recirculating system

No washing sidewalks, driveways, patio, or other paved area except with hand-held bucket or special machine that recycles

Car washing only with bucket or a hose with shutoff valve or nozzle

Excess irrigation runoff is prohibited

Restaurants to serve water only upon request

Restaurants to wash kitchen and dining room with bucket or specialized water broom only

Hotels/motels to provide customer option of daily laundry

Automobile wash business must use water recycling systems

The current Drought Stage and customer requirements can be found at www.lomitawater.com/conservation or call (310) 325-7110 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.

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		TYPICAL SOURCE
				RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL	if other than 2022	RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2022)	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	-	-	-	ND-240	119 (Highest RAA)	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	-	-	-	ND-2.4	2.4	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	MFL	7	7				N/A	ND	Asbestos cement pipes internal corrosion; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	-	-	-	ND-107	107	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	-	-	-	N/A	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Flouride	ppm	2	1	-	-	-	0.4-0.8	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	-	-	-	N/A	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-0.9	0.9	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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		TYPICAL SOURCE
				RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL	if other than 2022	RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2022)	
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	1-150	21.44 [A]	-	ND-1	ND [E]	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]	-	0-0.3	0.04	Naturally present in the environment
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Benzene	ppb	1 (5)	0.15	-	-	-	N/A	ND	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBPs) AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0 as Cl2	MRDLG = 4.0 as Cl2	1.7-2.7	2.23 [A] (Highest RAA)	-	0.4-2.9	5 (Highest RAA)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	N/A	6.5-16.4	10.5 [A] (Highest LRAA)	-	ND-13	9.6 (Highest LRAA)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	N/A	27.4-47.7	34.5 [A] (Highest LRAA)	-	16-39	34 (Highest LRAA)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	-	-	-	ND-15	7.2	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	N/A	-	-	-	1.0-2.6	2.1	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-3.0	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG=0	-	-	-	ND-6	3.33[F]	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-228	pCi/L	N/A	0.019	-	-	-	ND-1	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	-	-	-	ND-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		TYPICAL SOURCE
				RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL	if other than 2022	RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2022)	
Aluminum	ppb	200	N/A	-	-	-	ND-240	119 (Highest RAA)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	-	-	-	67-105	91	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	N/A	ND-5	ND [A]		N/A	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	-	-	-	N/A	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ppb	-	5	-	-	-	N/A	ND	Leaking underground storage tanks
Odor---Threshold	Units	3	N/A	1.0	1.0 [A]	-	N/A	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	-	-	-	557-1,020	848	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	-	-	-	71-232	173	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	N/A	-	-	-	332-648	533	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	Units	5	N/A	ND-0.49	0.23 [A]	-	N/A	ND	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS								
	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION		DATES SAMPLED	MWD SURFACE WATER	
				RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL	if other than 2022	RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2022)
General Minerals								
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	84-128	112
Calcium	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	32-71	57
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	6.2-26	19
pH	Units	N/A	N/A	6.6-8.9	7.7	-	8.1-8.3	8.2
Potassium	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	2.0-4.8	3.7
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	71-103	90
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	107-281	222

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS								
	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION		DATES SAMPLED	MWD SURFACE WATER	
				RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL	if other than 2022	RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2022)
Unregulated Contaminants								
Boron	ppb	NL=1000	N/A	-	-	-	130-220	163
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	N/A	-	-	-	88-243	140
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	N/A	-	-	-	6.2	6.2
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	3	-	-	-	ND-3.3	ND
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (p)								
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	ND-2.0	ND

FOURTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR4): Monitored in 2019-2020							
SUBSTANCE	UNITS	MINIMUM REPORTING LIMIT	CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION		DATE SAMPLED	MWD SURFACE WATER	
			RANGE	AVERAGE	if other than 2022	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
Bromochloroacedic 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		

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples were collected in 2020. Lead was detected in three homes, none of which exceeded the action level. Copper was detected in 24 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 2020, 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	

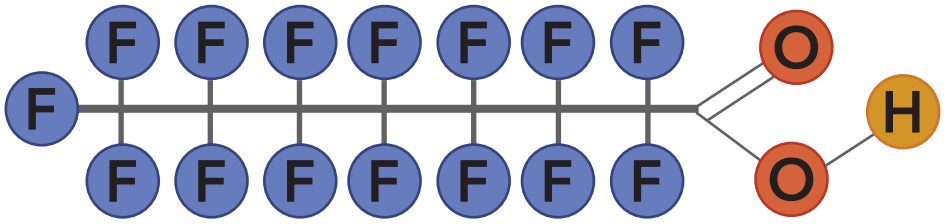
Notes: [A] Measured within the Distribution System; [B] Measured at Cypress Water Production Facility effluent this is also the entry point to Zone I of the Distribution System; [C] Measured at Well #5; [D] City is not required to test for every parameter each year. If indicated, data is from a previous year. [E] MWD supplied the median HPC result in place of the average. [F] The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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.
NL	Notification Level
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).
RAA	Running Annual Average
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 well 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, conducted while the well was not in service, 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 became regulated in California in October 2022. The City will test for PFAS compounds prior to returning the well to service. 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 https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas/.

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.

CITY HALL

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(310) 325-7110

www.LomitaWater.com