



2024

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Water Quality Report



LOMITA WATER

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2024

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 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, 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.

A full version of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) Annual Water Quality Report may be obtained from Socorro Baldonado at sbaldonado@mwdh2o.com, (909) 392-5240.

City of Lomita Public Works Department

Email: PublicWorks@LomitaCity.com

Phone: (310) 325-7110

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



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 2024, we conducted 3,512 drinking water tests across the Lomita Water System.

Lomita Water is proud to have provided residents with reliable, healthy, and safe drinking water throughout 2024. Lomita Water continues to supply 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. Once active, the City's single groundwater well, Well No. 5, will have routine weekly testing for benzene and various other contaminants.

The Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filtration system project at the Cypress Water Production Facility (CWPF) will enable the CWPF to return to 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 Upcoming Water Capital Improvement Projects to learn more on page 5.)

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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. 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 provide our residents with 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,



Sources of Water

Surface 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 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.



Groundwater

The Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) is a groundwater management agency that manages groundwater for nearly 4 million residents in 43 cities of South Los Angeles County. WRD oversees the City's 1,352 acre-feet of adjudicated water rights in the West Coast Basin. Lomita has one groundwater source well within the City, Well No. 5, with an approximate production capability of 1,500 gallons per minute.

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.

Upcoming Water Capital Improvement Projects



To explore all Capital Improvement Projects currently underway in the City, please scan the QR code or visit: LomitaCity.com/Capital-Improvement-Program

B Zone G Water Main Replacement Project

This project consists of constructing 5,000 feet of water lines along Walnut Street, 247th Place and Ebony Lane within the Zone G area of the City. The final design is projected to be completed in Summer 2025, with construction beginning later this year.

C Narbonne Avenue Water Replacement and Street Rehabilitation Project

This project includes the construction of approximately 1,600 linear feet of PVC water pipeline on Narbonne Avenue from PCH to the southern border of the City of Lomita. The proposed water main will be a new 8-inch PVC water main, which will provide improved flow, pressure and fire protection functionality. This new water main will replace the existing 6-inch and 8-inch water main from 1928. The project is currently in the design phase and construction will take place in 2025.

D 247th Street Area Water Main Project

This project consisted of installing 3,300 linear feet of new water main that allowed for abandonment of water mains that ran through private properties.

E Appian Water Pump Station Emergency Generator Project

This project included the installation of an emergency generator that is capable of servicing the Appian Way Pump Station in case of an emergency.

A Cypress Water Production Facility (CWPF) Upgrade Project

City staff and its contractor continue to make progress toward project completion. 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.

The City shares project updates on www.LomitaWater.com as new information becomes available. Watch a short video describing the granular activated carbon (GAC) project and treatment process: www.LomitaWater.com/gac.

Drinking Water & Your Health

Drinking 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (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 untreated 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. EPA/ 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, (800) 426-4791.

Water Conservation

In September 2024, Governor Newsom ended California's Drought Emergency Orders in 19 counties, with Los Angeles County being one of them. Although this Emergency Order has ended, the State of California continues to urge residents to take the necessary steps to conserve water. This winter, the City and surrounding areas have received below-average precipitation so as we head into summer, please be mindful and reduce water use.

Conservation information and customer requirements can be found below, and at www.LomitaWater.com/Conservation or call (310) 325-7110 to get information regarding additional restrictions.

Practice these required water conservation tips to always play your part in protecting 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.



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.

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, (800) 426-4791, or at www.EPA.gov/safewater/lead.

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 2023 | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2023) | |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppb | 1000 | 600 | - | - | - | ND-83 | 73.3 | Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 0.004 | - | - | - | ND | ND | Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | ppm | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | ND | ND | 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 | - | - | - | 0.5-0.8 | 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 | - | - | - | 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-1.1 | 0.3 | - | 0.7-1 | 0.8 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

*The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

| 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 | DETECT- ED AV- ERAGE LEVEL | IF OTHER THAN 2023 | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2023) | |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Fecal coliform and E. coli (Total Coliform Rule) | # of pos. sam- ples | (a), (b) | 0 | N/A | ND | - | N/A | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) | CFU/ mL | TT | N/A | ND-1600 | 12.78 | - | ND | ND | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule) | # of pos. sam- ples | >5.0% monthly | 0 | N/A | ND | - | 0-0.3 | 0.1 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Giardia | cysts/ 200 L | TT | MCLG = 0 | | | | ND | ND | Human and animal fecal waste |
| ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Benzene | ppb | 1 (5) | 0.15 | - | - | - | ND | 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 | 0.7-3.09 | 2.3 | - | 1.2-3 | 2.5 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | 60 | N/A | 5.1-31.5 | 16.9 | - | ND-33 | 19 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Triha- lomethanes (TTHMs) | ppb | 80 | N/A | 24.2-72.8 | 43.8 | - | 16-74 | 50 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromate | ppb | 10 | 0.1 | - | - | - | ND-14 | 3.3 | Byproduct of drinking water ozonation |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | ppm | TT | N/A | - | - | - | 1.4-3 | 2.3 | 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 | - | - | - | ND-5 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Par- ticle Activity | pCi/L | 50 | MCLG=0 | - | - | - | ND-6 | ND | Decay of natural and man- made deposits |
| Radium-228 | pCi/L | N/A | 0.019 | - | - | - | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | - | - | - | ND-3 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |

SECONDARY WATER STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

| SUBSTANCE | UNITS | MCL [MRDL] | PHG [MCLG] | CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | DATES SAMPLED if other than 2023 | MWD SURFACE WATER | | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|--------------------------------|-------|------------|------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL | | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2023) | |
| Aluminum | ppb | 200 | N/A | - | - | - | ND-83 | 73.3 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | N/A | - | - | - | 34-91 | 54.3 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color | units | 15 | N/A | ND | ND | - | 1-2 | 1.3 | 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 | 1.0 | - | N/A | 2 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 1,600 | N/A | - | - | - | 357-859 | 555 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | N/A | - | - | - | 51-175 | 96 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dis-solved Solids | ppm | 1,000 | N/A | - | - | - | 209-534 | 336 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | units | 5 | N/A | ND-0.58 | 0.11 | - | ND | ND | Soil runoff |

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

| | UNITS | MCL [MRDL] | PHG [MCLG] | CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION | | DATES SAMPLED if other than 2023 | MWD SURFACE WATER | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL | | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2023) |
| General Minerals | | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (as CaCO3) | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | - | - | 65-102 | 83.3 |
| Calcium | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | - | - | 20-52 | 34 |
| Magnesium | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | - | - | 7.8-21 | 12 |
| pH | units | N/A | N/A | 7-8.88 | 8.1 | - | 8.2-8.6 | 8.5 |
| Potassium | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | - | - | 2.4-4.3 | 2.9 |
| Sodium | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | - | - | 39-91 | 60 |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO3) | ppm | N/A | N/A | - | - | - | 81-220 | 136 |
| Boron | ppb | NL=1000 | N/A | - | - | - | 130-190 | 153.3 |

| ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS CONTINUED | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|---------------|---|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | UNITS | MCL [MRDL] | PHG [MCLG] | CITY OF LOMITA GROUNDWATER & DISTRIBUTION | | DATES SAMPLED | MWD SURFACE WATER | |
| | | | | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL | | RANGE | DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2023) |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorate | ppb | NL=800 | N/A | - | - | - | ND-19 | 12.7 |
| Vanadium | ppb | NL=50 | N/A | - | - | - | 3.1-3.9 | 3.5 |
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) | ppt | NL=10 | 3 | - | - | - | ND-5.3 | 2.2 |
| Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (p) | | | | | | | | |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) | ppt | N/A | N/A | - | - | - | ND | ND |

| LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AL | PHG | 90% LEVEL | SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES | AL Violation? | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Copper (ppm) | 2023 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.092 | 0/36 | No | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) - Residential Testing | 2023 | 15 | 0.2 | 0 | 0/36 | 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 | 3.04 | 0/5 | No | |

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 2023. Lead was detected in 1 home, none of which exceeded the action level.

Copper was detected in 12 homes, none of which exceeded the action level. A regulatory action level is in the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. In 2024, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.



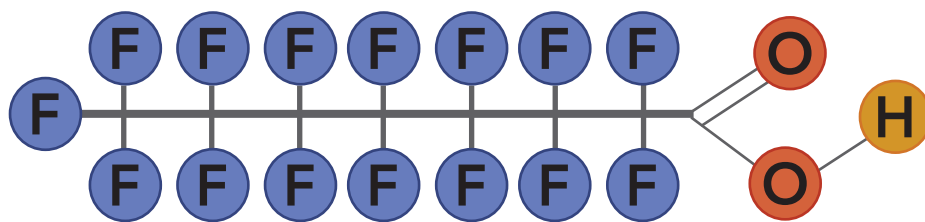
Table Definitions

| 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 MWD supplies.

Learn more about PFAS by visiting 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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www.LomitaWater.com

