



2025

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Water Quality Report



# 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 2025, we conducted hundreds of drinking water tests across the Lomita Water System.

Lomita Water is proud to have provided residents with reliable, healthy and safe drinking water throughout 2025. 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.

The City is nearing completion of the Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filtration system at the Cypress Water Production Facility (CWPF), representing a significant investment in modern, advanced water treatment infrastructure. The project is currently in the final stages of permitting and coordination with the State, with the facility expected to return to service following approval. Once active, the City's single groundwater well, Well No. 5, will have routine weekly testing for benzene and various other contaminants.

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](http://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](http://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 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 in southern Los Angeles County.

## Groundwater

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.



# Upcoming Water Capital Improvement Projects



To explore all Capital Improvement Projects currently underway in the City, please visit: [LomitaCity.com/Capital-Improvement-Program](https://LomitaCity.com/Capital-Improvement-Program)



## **B** Zone G Water Main Replacement Project

This project is currently in the planning phase and includes approximately 4,000 linear feet of water line replacement in the City.

## **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, which will be abandoned. The project is currently in the construction phase.

## **D** 247th Street Area Water Main Project

This project has been completed and included the installation of 3,300 linear feet of new water main extending from 246th Street beyond City boundaries, looping within the City of Los Angeles' right of way and along Western Avenue in Caltrans' right of way and connecting back to the City of Lomita along 247th Street, 247th Place, 248th Street and Lomita Boulevard. The old water lines, which ran north to south within private properties, were abandoned.

## **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 contaminants 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 [LomitaWater.com](https://LomitaWater.com) as new information becomes available. Watch a short video describing the granular activated carbon (GAC) project and treatment process: [LomitaWater.com/gac](https://LomitaWater.com/gac).



## 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 contacting the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or [SafeWater@EPA.gov](mailto:SafeWater@EPA.gov).

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 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. U.S. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

# Water Conservation

In response to local and regional water conditions, the Lomita City Council declared an end to the Drought Response Stage 2 Water Shortage in May 2023, returning to a Drought Stage 1. 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. When storms are present, they often produce large amounts of precipitation over a short period of time causing run-off into drainage channels rather than rainwater that replenishes groundwater.

Conservation information and customer requirements can be found below, and at [LomitaWater.com/Conservation](https://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 a.m. to 8 p.m. (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 private 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 two 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 [EPA.gov/SafeWater/Lead](https://www.epa.gov/SafeWater/Lead).

# Sampling Results

During the past year, your water was tested for chemical, physical 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 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		DATES SAMPLED	MWD SURFACE WATER		TYPICAL SOURCE
				RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL		IF OTHER THAN 2023	RANGE	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	-	-	-	ND-100	96 (Highest RAA)	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-120	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-0.71	0.45	-	ND	ND	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 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		DATES SAMPLED	MWD SURFACE WATER		TYPICAL SOURCE
				RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL [A], [B], [C]		IF OTHER THAN 2023 [D]	RANGE	
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>									
Fecal coliform and E. coli (Total Coliform Rule)	# of 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]	-	-	-	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU/ mL	TT	N/A	ND-54	11.3 [A]	-	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	# of positive samples	>5.0% monthly	0	ND-1	ND [A]	-	0-0.5	0.08	Naturally present in the environment
Giardia	cysts/ 200 L	TT	MCLG = 0	-	-	-	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>									
Benzene	ppb	1 (5)	0.15	-	-	-	ND	ND	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBPs) AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS</b>									
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0 as Cl <sub>2</sub>	MRDLG = 4.0 as Cl <sub>2</sub>	1.4-3.1	2.46 [A] (Highest RAA)	-	1.1-3.1	2.6	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	N/A	3.2-10	7.2 [A] (Highest LRAA)	-	ND-4.9	3.2 (Highest LRAA)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	N/A	15.7-33.7	27.5 [A] (Highest LRAA)	-	10-31	31.0 (Highest LRAA)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	-	-	-	ND-12	4.1 (Highest RAA)	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	N/A	-	-	-	1.6-2.8	2.5 (Highest RAA)	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>									
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-5	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	MCLG=0	-	-	-	ND-6	ND	Decay of natural and manmade 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 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		DATES SAMPLED	MWD SURFACE WATER		TYPICAL SOURCE
				RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL [A], [B], [C]		IF OTHER THAN 2023 [D]	RANGE	
Aluminum	ppb	200	N/A	-	-	-	ND-100	96 (Highest RAA)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	-	-	-	46-99	77.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	units	15	N/A	ND	ND [A]	-	1.0	1.0	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 [A]	-	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	-	-	-	503-987	748.3	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	-	-	-	64-218	143.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dis-solved Solids	ppm	1,000	N/A	-	-	-	293-625	459.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	units	5	N/A	ND-0.6	0.19 [A]	-	ND	ND	Soil runoff

**ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS**

	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	CITY OF LOMITA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		DATES SAMPLED	MWD SURFACE WATER		
				RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL		if other than 2023	RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL (2023)
<b>General Minerals</b>									
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	93-124	105.3	
Calcium	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	31-70	48	
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	13-25	19.3	
pH	units	N/A	N/A	7.55-8.64	8.21	-	8.2-8.4	8.27	
Potassium	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	2.8-5	3.83	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	46-100	75	
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	137-280	203.3	

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS CONTINUED								
	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	CITY OF LOMITA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		DATES SAMPLED	MWD SURFACE WATER	
				RANGE	DETECTED AVERAGE LEVEL		if other than 2023	RANGE
Unregulated Contaminants								
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS								
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	N/A		-	-	130-190	150.0
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	N/A		-	-	ND-32	-
Lithium	ppb	N/A	N/A		-	-	ND-42	23.0
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	N/A		-	-	ND	ND
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL = 10	3		-	-	ND - 2.8	ND
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (p)	ppt	NL = 10	3					
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	2023	1.3	0.3	0.1	0/36	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead - Residential Testing	2023	15.0	0.2	0.0	0/36	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - Flemming MS	2018	15	0.2	ND	0/5	No		
Lead - Eshelman Elem.	2018	15	0.2	1.61	0/5	No		
Lead - 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 one 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 2025, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

[A] Measured within the Distribution System.

[B] Measured at the Cypress Water Production Facility effluent this is also the entry point to Zone I of the Distribution System.

[C] Measured at Well #5.

[D] The 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. On May 9th, 2019 the City received a result for a single annual water quality test sample collected on April 30 that showed benzene detection over the MCL at 3.2 ppb in the water supply at Well No. 5 at the Cypress Water Production Facility (CWPF). Lomita Water operators conducted additional confirmation sampling at Well No. 5 and sampling throughout the City's distribution system to verify the results. Benzene was detected at 3.6 ppb and 3.7 ppb at Well No. 5 (raw water). Blended water (Finished Potable Water) Benzene levels were detected at 1.6 ppb at SP5. The City's only domestic production well, Well No. 5, was immediately taken offline after the City received the laboratory confirmation results on May 15th and has remained offline.

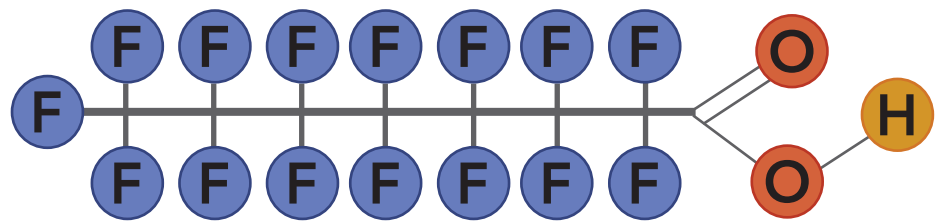
# Table Definitions

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](http://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](http://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](http://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

24300 NARBONNE AVE.  
LOMITA, CA 90717  
(310) 325-7110

[www.LomitaWater.com](http://www.LomitaWater.com)

