2021 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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LA DWP

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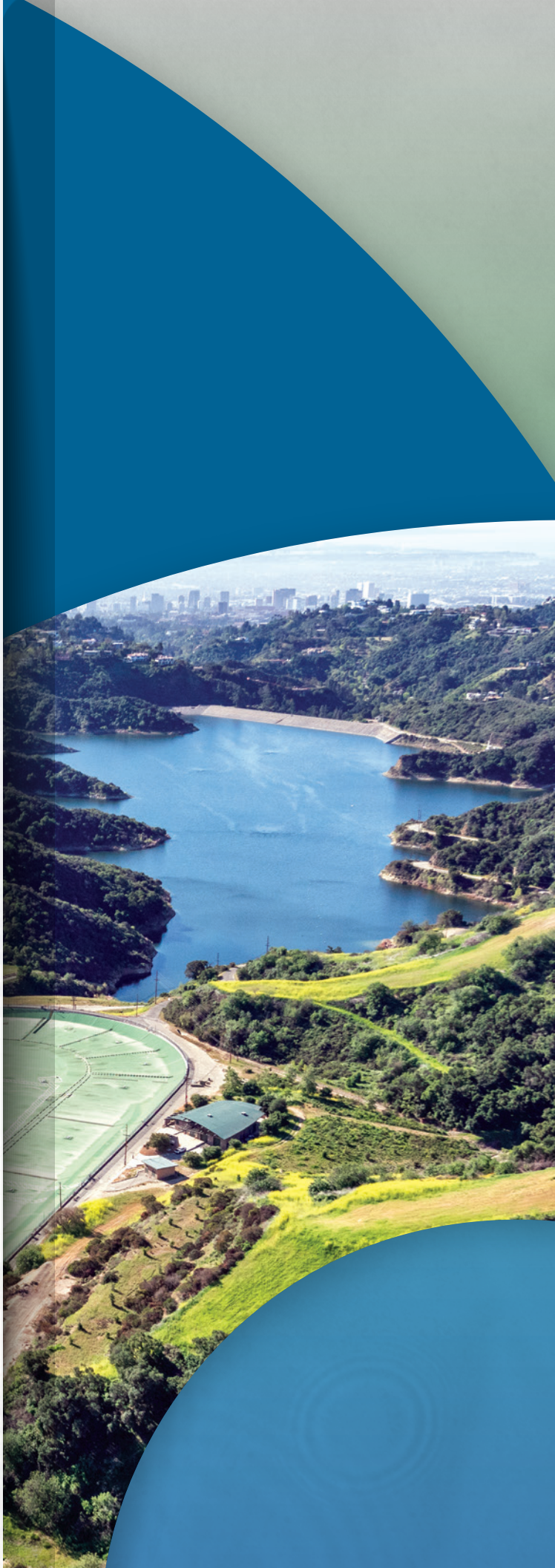
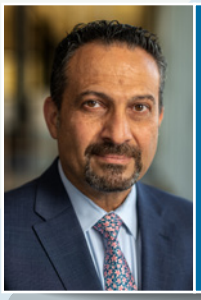


THE MANY REASONS WHY YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE



A Message from
Razmik Manoukian

Director of Water Quality

It is with great pride that I present to you the 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Once again, I am pleased to share that L.A.'s water quality is the highest it has ever been in the city's history. LADWP exceeded all health-based drinking water standards and continues to make improvements to enhance water quality and operations. We have also allocated substantial investments in capital improvements to ensure superior water quality for years to come.

LADWP completed a long list of water quality improvements projects to comply with the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), Long Term 2 Enhanced SWTR, and Disinfection Byproducts Rule. These projects are the reasons why your drinking water is so safe. They included removing large uncovered reservoirs from service such as Encino, Lower Stone Canyon, Silverlake and Hollywood; covering distribution reservoirs such as Santa Ynez, Elysian and Upper Stone Canyon; building the new Headworks Reservoirs; constructing two state-of-the-art ultraviolet disinfection facilities; a seamless conversion to chloramination disinfection; and deploying 96 million shade balls on the Los Angeles Reservoir. Each of these projects was a massive undertaking and collectively they have produced superior drinking water quality for our city.

This report summarizes the results of the water quality tests conducted in 2021 and provides specific information about the quality of water served in your neighborhood. You will read in Tables I-IV (pages 14 to 18) that all constituents are well within all regulatory limits for drinking water and most aren't even detected.

We are proud to serve safe, refreshing, high-quality drinking water to all our customers across the city. At LADWP, we are committed to customer service. If you have any questions about your water quality or are seeking advice on how to improve it at your home or workplace, please do not hesitate to call our Water Quality Customer Care hotline at (213) 367-3182.

LADWP employees who worked tirelessly on our second ultraviolet disinfection facility stand proudly in front of the UV reactors that will ensure high-quality water to Los Angeles residents for many years to come.

LOS ANGELES REACHES KEY MILESTONE

A Message from Anselmo Collins

LADWP Senior Assistant General Manager, Water System

LADWP continues to provide safe, reliable and high-quality water to City of Los Angeles residents, businesses, and visitors. I'm proud to share that we've once again achieved full regulatory compliance in 2021.

In addition, we reached a major Water System milestone with the completion of the new Los Angeles Reservoir Ultraviolet Disinfection Plant. The commissioning of this new facility fulfilled the requirements of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule. These regulations initiated a 20-year journey that required more than 30 projects, over $1.5 billion in investments, and the steadfast efforts of hundreds of dedicated Water System employees. This is a marquee accomplishment for the City of Los Angeles.

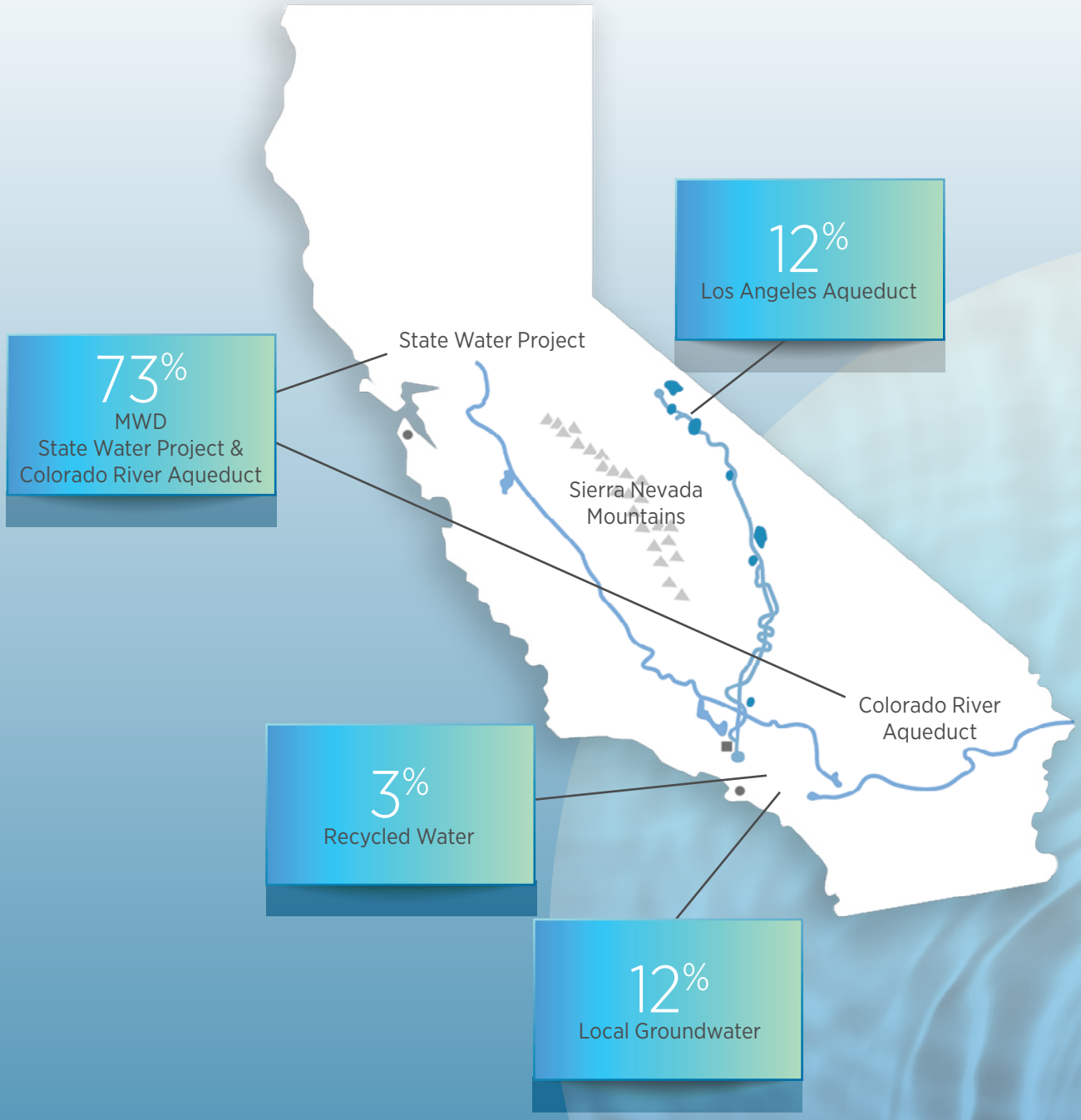
Looking forward, our focus will be on protecting and leveraging our local water supply resources. The San Fernando groundwater basin (SFB) is a vital part of our supply goals and remediating this basin is a step towards greater resiliency. The multiple projects under the SFB Remediation Program will help clean up legacy groundwater contamination; providing us with an increased ability to replenish our aquifers with stormwater and recycled water. Furthermore, we are committed to increasing local water supplies by exploring all potable reuse opportunities that stem from the City's Operation NEXT program.

These collective efforts, infrastructure improvements, and notable achievements over the decades demonstrate LADWP's ongoing commitment to serving all Angelenos safe, high-quality drinking water.

Upper Stone Canyon Reservoir is a 139 million-gallon reservoir and provides water to approximately 450,000 L.A. residents. The installation of a 700,000 square-foot floating cover helps preserve water quality, and enhance reliability. Upper Stone Canyon was one of the more than 30 projects and part of the $1.5 billion invested to improve water quality and comply with state and federal laws requiring drinking water reservoirs to be covered.

L.A.'S WATER SOURCES IN 2021

Los Angeles receives water from several sources. The Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA) supplied 12 percent of the water that was treated at the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant. Purchased imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) amounted to 73 percent. The remaining amount was sourced from local groundwater at 12 percent and recycled water at 3 percent.



Drinking Water and Your Health

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. It can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants That May Be Present

Water agencies are required to use the following language to discuss the source of contaminants that may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water, including tap and bottled water.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Health Advisory for People with Weakened Immune Systems

Although LADWP treats its water to meet drinking water standards, some people may be more vulnerable to constituents 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 individuals 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 (800) 426-4791.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE HOW DID WE MEASURE UP?

LADWP works around the clock to ensure that the drinking water we deliver to our customers is the highest quality and meets all safety requirements. Highly trained, certified treatment operators monitor our water treatment operations continuously, thereby helping meet federal and state standards for drinking water. In 2021, we tested for 166 constituents in the water and performed more than 111,000 tests on samples taken throughout our water system. LADWP received no violations and met all primary drinking water standards in 2021.

PFAS and Drinking Water in California

Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a group of synthetic (man-made) chemicals which include Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). They have been used for decades in manufacturing; they are suspected carcinogens and don't breakdown. Most U.S. manufacturers voluntarily phased out production of PFOS between 2000 and 2002 and PFOA in 2006.

Studies indicate potential health consequences from exposure to significant levels of PFAS. Health effects may include high cholesterol, liver and thyroid cancer risks, immunotoxicity, pregnancy-induced hypertension, low birth weights, and decreased fertility. More information is available on U.S. EPA's webpage on Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFOA and PFOS.

The (SWRCB) has been actively investigating and sampling for PFAS since 2019. Updated drinking water response levels were released for PFOA (10 parts per trillion) and PFOS (40 parts per trillion). In 2021, the SWRCB-Division of Drinking Water (DDW) added a notification and response level for Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) at 0.5 parts per billion and 5 parts per billion respectively.

At the Federal level, the U.S. EPA in 2021 released a roadmap for 2021-2024 on how it plans to expand testing for PFAS but has yet to release a final decision on how PFAS constituents will be regulated. However, in July 2021, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment proposed the public health goals of 7 parts per quadrillion for PFOA and 1 part per trillion for PFOS. Those draft public health goals were in the review stage as of the writing of this report. The next step will be establishing regulatory standards and maximum contaminant levels in drinking water.

LADWP began testing for PFAS in 2013-2014 and has continued to monitor its local groundwater sources for both PFOA and PFOS. **After analyzing hundreds of samples utilizing the approved test methods, LADWP has not found PFAS contamination issues in its water distribution system.** Although PFAS were detected in a few samples from individual wells, no single well represents water provided to our customers. Water from individual wells is blended with water from other wells, and is further diluted by blending with superior volumes of surface water before entering the distribution system. Customers can be confident that LADWP is providing high quality drinking water.

If you have questions, please contact our Water Quality Hotline at (213) 367-3182 or email us at waterqualityoffice@ladwp.com.

Compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) in Los Angeles

LADWP has a long and successful history of controlling corrosion and minimizing lead exposure to customers. Between 1978 and 2006, LADWP cleaned and cement-lined approximately 2,600 miles of unlined iron pipes four inches in diameter and greater. LADWP initiated another program in 1998 to replace low-lead (8% lead content) water meters with lead-free (0.25% lead content) water meters. As of December 2021, over 500,000 meters have been replaced through this program. In another proactive effort, LADWP's staff had located and removed approximately 12,000 known lead goosenecks from its water distribution system by the year 2005. In 2018, LADWP completed an inventory of its remaining unknown utility-owned services lines—none consisted of lead material. It is due to dedicated efforts like these, that the LADWP has been deemed by the SWRCB-DDW as "optimized" for corrosion control and lead prevention.

LADWP most recently conducted LCR residential sampling in 2020. During the sampling program, 100 first draw samples were obtained from customers' homes and analyzed at LADWP's water quality laboratory in Pasadena. The results showed a 90th percentile of 5.0 ppb (parts per billion) for lead and 394 ppb for copper. Both values were well below the respective Action Levels of 15 ppb for lead and 1300 ppb for copper. Since 90th percentile results are below the Action Levels, the SWRCB-DDW approved reduced LCR sampling from annually to every three years. LADWP plans to collect samples per the LCR again in 2023.

LCR Program Requirements

The LCR sampling program focuses on single family residences which were built between 1982 to 1987 and that

have copper pipes plumbed with lead solder. Customers with qualifying homes that participate in the sampling program will get their tap water tested for lead and copper at no cost.

Customers who think their home may qualify can participate in LADWP's next round of LCR sampling between June and September, 2023. Contact the Water Quality Hotline at (213) 367-3182.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791, or at www.epa.gov/lead

Revised Lead and Copper Rule

The U.S. EPA revised the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) on December 16, 2021. The compliance date for the new rule is October 16, 2024. Several revisions to the rule that will impact LADWP are outlined below:

1. Create an inventory of all service lines including those on the customer side of the meters
2. Verify service lines of unknown materials and develop a replacement plan
3. Create inventory and sample all licensed childcare facilities and primary schools in LADWP service area
4. Create Public Outreach program for customers, licensed child care facilities, and schools.

LADWP is currently developing strategies to comply with these revisions to the LCR.

Protecting Water Quality at the Source

Source water protection is an important component in delivering safe drinking water. Source water assessment updates are required by the SWRCB-DDW and must be included in the annual drinking water quality report. LADWP completed an initial source water assessment in 2002 and is required to provide an updated assessment every five years through a watershed sanitary survey. Watershed sanitary surveys examine possible contamination to sources of drinking water and recommends actions to better protect these water sources.

Below is an update of LADWP's source water assessment.

Surface Supply:

In 2020, LADWP completed an assessment of the Owens Valley and Mono Basin watersheds that supply the Los Angeles Aqueduct. These sources are most vulnerable to geothermal activities that release naturally occurring arsenic into creeks which feed the Owens River. Assessments were also completed for the Lower Stone Canyon Reservoir Watershed in 2019 and Encino Reservoir Watershed in 2020. Activities that impact water quality in these watersheds are livestock grazing, wildlife, and unauthorized public use of storage reservoirs. The impact to water quality from these activities is deemed to be minimal.

LADWP regularly monitors for Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Results indicate that their presence is infrequent and remain at very low levels in these watersheds.

Groundwater Supply:

Assessment of groundwater sources in the San Fernando Basin was updated in 2018. Assessment of groundwater sources in the Central and Sylmar Basins was completed in 2019. Located in highly urbanized areas, the wells within these aquifers are most vulnerable to the following activities: dry cleaning, manufacturing, metal finishing, septic systems, chemical processing, and storage of fertilizer, pesticides, and chemicals. These local water supplies are treated and blended with water from other sources to ensure compliance with drinking water standards.

Purchased Imported Supplies from MWD:

The most recent surveys for Metropolitan Water District's (MWD) source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2020 Update and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2016 Update. Each source water used by MWD — the Colorado River and State Water Project — has different water quality challenges. Both are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality. Treatment to remove specific contaminants can be more expensive than measures to protect water at the source. This is why MWD and other water agencies invest resources to support improved watershed protection programs.

Three of the five MWD treatment plants: F.E. Weymouth, Robert B. Diemer, and Joseph Jensen supply water to the Los Angeles area. MWD tests its water for nearly 400 constituents and performs about 200,000 water quality tests per year on samples gathered from its vast distribution system. Analysis of these samples is undertaken at Metropolitan's water quality laboratory. Results from MWD are provided to LADWP and are included in the report on Tables I, II, and III.

For more information on the latest watershed sanitary surveys contact (213) 367-3307.

NEW IN-HOUSE DISPATCH AND INSPECTION SOFTWARE HELPS PROTECT WATER QUALITY

LADWP is required to implement and maintain a cross connection control program to ensure that our water system is protected from contamination due to possible backflows. The group that carries out this program is called the Cross Connection Control Unit (CCCU). This past year, LADWP rolled out a new software tool that helps ensure water quality and the integrity of LADWP's water distribution system. Known as the CCCU Dispatch Application, this new software uses Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping to efficiently monitor and carryout cross connection control pipe surveys at commercial and residential construction sites throughout the City of Los Angeles.

Chances are you may have seen these backflow prevention assemblies that at first glance, look like upside-down, U-shaped pipes near a restaurant or industrial facility. Proper inspection and maintenance of these backflow prevention assemblies prevents contaminated water used in industrial processes from accidentally entering or "backflowing" into our drinking water distribution system.

A mobile version workforce component of the software allows CCCU's five inspectors to securely access data in real-time out in the field via iPads. They can setup and organize their inspections to make their workday much more efficient and productive. These capabilities do away with having to wait until the end of the day to fill out tedious spreadsheets and forms.

"We're truly grateful for the support that the Enterprise GIS Group as well as the Water Quality Division's Data Applications squad has provided in helping modernize our work efforts and further protect the drinking water for our customers," said Serge Haddad, Manager of the Regulatory Planning and Compliance Section. "One of the advantages of having in-house developed software is the ability for our various programs to seamlessly communicate with each other, allowing us to immediately update our backflow assembly database with information from the field in real time."

The iPads also have a voice-dictation feature for a handsfree note-taking experience and likewise, pictures and documents can be captured for inclusion in each inspection report. The new system also provides a navigation component that reduces the use of physical maps. Best of all, the new software was completely developed in-house. Supervisors use the management component to assign worksites and track progress to ensure inspections are done according to schedule. Through the system's streamlined overall workflow, issues can now be handled in the field, eliminating additional research in the office and repeat visits to inspection sites.

CCCU plans to closely work with Enterprise GIS on the future development of a new Backflow Assembly Database Management program to further modernize efforts to protect L.A.'s drinking water.

An LADWP Water Service Representative inspects a backflow installation at a construction site at USC Medical Center. The use of a new iPad loaded with the new CCCU Dispatch Application software, ensures timely and efficient inspections that safeguard water quality in the City's distribution system.

SAFEGUARDING OUR DRINKING WATER

LADWP's Second Ultraviolet Disinfection Facility Begins Service in 2022

On January 31, 2022, the new Los Angeles Reservoir Ultraviolet Disinfection Plant (LARUVDP) went into operation greatly enhancing water quality for the City of Los Angeles. This second UV plant, supplements the existing Dr. Pankaj Parekh Ultraviolet Disinfection Facility that currently treats water coming from the Eastern Sierra and the Bay Delta. This treated water can then be directly sent to LADWP's water distribution system or temporarily stored in the Los Angeles Reservoir.

The newly designed LARUVDP can once again treat the water after it leaves the Los Angeles Reservoir. It has a treatment capacity of up to 650 million gallons of water per day – enough to fill the LA Memorial Coliseum more than twice over daily.

"UV treatment is one of the most cost-effective methods available and has been identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as one of the most effective disinfection methods for water treatment," said LADWP General Manager and Chief Engineer Martin L. Adams. "LADWP is committed to implementing advanced water management and has invested more than $1.5 billion in 34 major projects over 2 decades for the reliability and safety of L.A.'s drinking water infrastructure."

The LARUVDP project complies with the requirements of the U.S. EPA Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR). Per regulatory requirements, open reservoirs must be either covered, removed from service, or incorporate effluent treatment.

The Water System determined that constructing a cover for the L.A. Reservoir was cost-prohibitive because of the large surface area and instead (with Division of Drinking Water approval) chose to use UV disinfection combined with chloramination.

"The LARUVDP will ensure that our customers have the cleanest, safest water available and that we continue to meet – or exceed – U.S. EPA standards," said Razmik Manoukian, LADWP Water Quality Director.

The 30,000 square-foot structure houses 15 UV reactors, intricate controls, mechanical systems, and uninterruptable power supply units. The facility also features over 50 large valves with sizes that vary between 32 to 144 inches, a 3-leg flow control station, 5 seismic resiliency vaults, and a single 2,500-kilowatt diesel generator.

The newly constructed LARUVDP is a major milestone in providing LADWP customers with safe, high quality drinking water. Investments to improve drinking water quality are the largest component of LADWP's Water System Capital Improvement Program.

Visit LADWP's Water Quality webpage at www.ladwp.com/waterquality to learn more about water quality projects and issues.

LADWP engineers inspect some of the 15 UV reactors at the LARUVDP designed to provide high-quality drinking water.

WATER QUALITY SERVICE AREAS IN LOS ANGELES

San Fernando Valley Communities

Sources: Los Angeles Aqueduct, local groundwater, and MWD State Water Project

Arleta	Northridge	Sylmar
Canoga Park	Olive View	Tarzana
Chatsworth	Pacoima	Toluca Lake
Encino	Panorama City	Tujunga
Granada Hills	Porter Ranch	Valley Village
Hollywood Hills	Reseda	Van Nuys
Lake View Terrace	Sherman Oaks	Warner Center
Mission Hills	Studio City	West Hills
North Hills	Sun Valley	Winnetka
North Hollywood	Sunland	Woodland Hills

Western Los Angeles Communities

Sources: Los Angeles Aqueduct and MWD State Water Project

Bel Air Estates	Culver City*	Sawtelle
Beverly Glen	Mar Vista	Venice
Brentwood	Pacific Palisades	West Los Angeles
Castellamare	Palisades Highlands	Westchester
Century City	Palms	Westwood
Cheviot Hills	Playa del Rey	

Eastern Los Angeles Communities

Sources: MWD State Water Project and Colorado River Aqueduct

Atwater Village	Echo Park	Lincoln Heights
Boyle Heights	El Sereno	Montecito Heights
Cypress Park	Glassell Park	Monterey Hills
Eagle Rock	Highland Park	Mt. Washington

Central Los Angeles Communities

Sources: Los Angeles Aqueduct, MWD State Water Project, and local groundwater

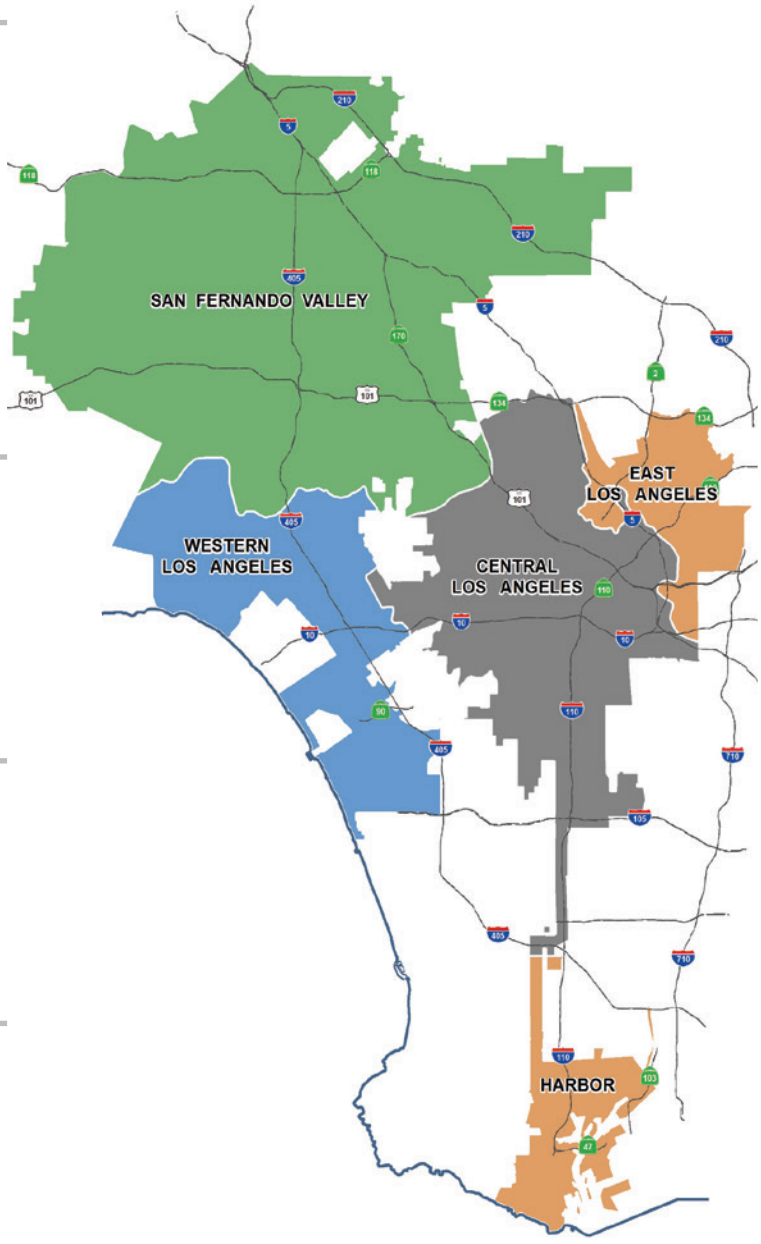
Baldwin Hills	Hyde Park	Park La Brea
Chinatown	Koreatown	Rancho Park
Country Club Park	L.A. City Strip*	Silverlake
Crenshaw	Little Tokyo	Watts
Griffith Park	Los Feliz	West Hollywood*
Hancock Park	Mid City	Westlake
Hollywood	Mt. Olympus	

Harbor Communities

Sources: MWD State Water Project and Colorado River Aqueduct

East San Pedro (Terminal Island)	L.A. City Strip*
Harbor City	San Pedro
Harbor Gateway*	Wilmington

*Sources of drinking water may fluctuate in these communities depending on operational needs and source water availability.



DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

Tables I, II, and III list the results of water tests performed by the LADWP and MWD from January to December 2021. LADWP tested for 166 substances. These tables include only substances with values that are detected. No substance was detected above the maximum contaminant level.

Terms used in Tables:

Compliance: A drinking water standard based on the health risk (primary standards) and aesthetic (secondary standards) exposure of a contaminant to consumers. For example, bacteria and nitrate have strict limits that must be met at all times due to the acute effects they can cause. Other standards, like small amounts of disinfection by-products and man-made chemicals, have standards that are based on a lifetime of exposure because the risk to consumers is very low. Compliance with most standards is based on an average of samples collected within a year. This allows for some fluctuation above and below the numerical standard, while still protecting public health.

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

Federal Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): Minimum concentration of a contaminant which can be detected in drinking water using analytical methods established by the U.S. EPA. Data reported in Table IV reflect MRLs.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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. EPA

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the beneficial use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. MRDLGs are set by U.S. EPA. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants

Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory level established by SWRCB-DDW for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminate Level (SMCL): Highest level a constituent allowed in drinking water that may affect the taste, odor or appearance. SMCLs are set by the U.S. EPA.

State Detection Limit (DLR): A detected contaminant at or above its detection level for reporting purposes. DLRs are set by the SWRCB-DDW. Data reported in Tables I through III reflect DLRs.

Treatment Technique (TT): Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. For example, the filtration process is a treatment technique used to reduce turbidity (cloudiness in water) and microbial contaminants from surface water. High turbidities may be indicative of poor or inadequate filtration.

Chemists testing water samples at LADWP's state-of-the-art water quality lab

HOW TO READ THE TABLES

The substances found in the water served in your area are listed as follows:

- For San Fernando Valley Area – water test results are under the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant (LAAFP), the Northern Combined Wells (NCW), and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Jensen Plant columns.
- For Central Los Angeles Area – water test results are under the LAAFP and the Southern Combined Wells (SCW) columns.
- For Western Los Angeles Area – water test results are under the LAAFP columns.
- For Harbor/Eastern Los Angeles Area – water test results are under MWD Weymouth, Diemer, and Jensen Plants columns.

Some substances are reported on a citywide basis as required by SWRCB-DDW.

Abbreviations and Footnotes

ACU = apparent color unit

CFU/mL = colony-forming unit per milliliter

< = less than the detection limit for reporting purposes

µg/L = micrograms per liter (equivalent to ppb)

µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter

mg/L = milligrams per liter (equivalent to ppm)

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

NA = not applicable

NR = not reported

NT = not tested

NUM/100 mL = number per 100 milliliter

% = percentage

pCi/L = picocuries per liter

TON = threshold odor number

TABLE I

Calendar Year 2021 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Health-based Primary Drinking Water Standards (MCLs) for Substances detected in Treated Water

Substances	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Units	Meets Primary Standard (YES / NO)	State Primary Standard MCL	State PHG	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant	
						Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Aluminum	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes	µg/L	YES	1000	600	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	148 *(a)*	<50 - 240	141 *(a)*	<50 - 210	64 *(a)*	<50 - 120
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	YES	10	0.004	<2	<2 - 3.1	<2	<2	<2	<2 - 2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
Barium	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	YES	1000	2000	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	110	110	111	111	<100	<100
Bromate *(b)*	By-product of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight for chlorinated water	µg/L	YES	10	0.1	2.3 *(a)*	1.5 - 2.1	2 *(a)*	<1 - 2	2 (a)	<1 - 2	<1 (a)	<1 - 7	<1 *(a)*	<1 - 4.6	4.5 *(a)*	1.2 - 9.8
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes good dental health	mg/L	YES	2	1	0.7	0.7 - 0.8	0.7	0.3 - 0.8	0.7	0.7 - 0.9	0.7	0.6 - 0.9	0.7	0.6 - 0.9	0.7	0.6 - 0.8
Gross Alpha Particle Activity *(d)*	Naturally present in the environment	pCi/L	YES	15	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3 - 3	<3	<3
Gross Beta Particle Activity *(d)*	Naturally present in the environment	pCi/L	YES	50	0	<4	<4 - 4.3	4.2	<4 - 5.6	4.4	<4 - 5.2	5	4 - 6	5	4 - 6	<4	<4
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	CFU/mL	YES	TT	none	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1 - 1800	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Nitrate (as N)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use	mg/L	YES	10	10	<0.4	<0.4 - 0.5	2	1 - 4	2	1 - 3	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use	mg/L	YES	10	10	<0.4	<0.1 - 0.5	2	1 - 4	3	2 - 3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	YES	TT	none	1.7	1.5 - 1.9	1	<0.3 - 2	1	<0.3 - 2	2.4 (a)	1.8 - 2.5	2.4 (a)	1.9 - 2.8	2 (a)	1.1 - 2.0
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	µg/L	YES	5	1.7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5 - 2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Turbidity *(c)*	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	TT = 1	none	0.63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.03	NA	0.03	NA	0.06	NA
		%		TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU													
Uranium *(d)*	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/L	YES	20	0.4	5	4 - 5	5	3 - 5	5	3 - 6	2	1 - 3	2	1 - 3	<1	<1 - 3

(a) Values reflect Highest Running Annual Average (HRAA). HRAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages (RAAs) in the reported calendar year. RAA is a calculated average of all samples collected within the previous 12-month period, which may include test data from the previous calendar year. HRAA may be higher than the range, which is based on the test data in the reported calendar year.

(b) Bromate is formed in water treated with ozone in the presence of bromide. Bromate has also been found in water treated with chlorine in some uncovered reservoirs in LADWP that have elevated bromide levels and are exposed to sunlight. MWD tests for bromate at its Diemer and Jensen Filtration Plants, which use ozone. All LADWP distribution reservoirs are now shielded with flexible covers or shade balls to minimize bromate formation.

(c) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The Primary Drinking Water Standard for turbidity (included in this table) at water filtration plants is less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken in any month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. The reporting requirement for treatment plant turbidity is to report the highest single measurement in the calendar year as well as the lowest monthly percentage of measurements that are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

(d) Radiological monitoring is performed in LADWP for treated sources water and at the blend points.

TABLE I (CONT'D)

Calendar Year 2021 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Health-based Primary Drinking Water Standards (MCLs) Substances Detected in Treated Water and Reported on City-Wide Basis

Substances	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Units	Meets Primary Standard (YES/NO)	State Primary Standard MCL or (MRDL)	State PHG / (MRDLG)	Average	Range
Bromate (uncovered reservoirs)	Byproduct of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight for chlorinated water	µg/L	YES	10	0.1	HRAA = 2.6 *(a)*	Range = 1.9 - 3.0
Chlorine Residual, Total	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	mg/L	YES	(4)	(4)	HRAA = 2.0 *(a)*	Range = 0.5 - 2.9
Copper (at-the-tap) Action Level = 1300 *(e)*	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES	TT	300	90th Percentile value = 394	Number of samples exceeding AL = 0 out of 100
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes good dental health	mg/L	YES	2	1	Average = 0.7	Range = 0.7 - 0.8
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	µg/L	YES	60	none	HLRAA = 12.7 *(f)*	Range = 3 – 13
Lead (at-the-tap) Action Level = 15 *(e)*	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES	TT	0.2	90th Percentile value = 5.0	Number of samples exceeding AL = 1 out of 100
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	% Positives	YES	≤5% of monthly samples are coliform positive	0	Highest monthly % positive samples = 0.3%	Range = % positive samples 0% – 0.3%
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	µg/L	YES	80	none	HLRAA = 38 *(f)*	Range = 15 - 48

(a) Values reflect Highest Running Annual Average (HRAA). HRAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages (RAAs) in the reported calendar year. RAA is a calculated average of all samples collected within the previous 12-month period, which may include test data from the previous calendar year. HRAA may be higher than the range, which is based on the test data in the reported calendar year.

(e) At-the-tap monitoring of lead and copper is conducted as required by the federal Lead and Copper Rule. A system is out of compliance if the federal Action Level is exceeded in more than 10 percent of all samples collected at the customers' tap. The most recent monitoring was conducted in 2020. Although the City's treated water has little or no detectable lead, studies were conducted and corrosion control implementation started. A corrosion control study was completed in 2019 which found that LADWP's corrosion control treatment is optimized and that it does not require the continued addition of a corrosion inhibitor.

(f) The federal Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 D/DBPR) requires compliance monitoring and reporting for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) based on Locational Running Annual Averages (LRAAs) of established monitoring locations. The Highest Locational Running Annual Averages (HLRAAs) of all LRAAs in the current calendar year for TTHM and HAA5 are reported.

TABLE II

Calendar Year 2021 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Aesthetic-based Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SMCLs) for Substances detected in Treated Water

Substances	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Units	Meets Secondary Standard (YES/NO)	State SMCL or Federal (SMCL)	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant	
					Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Aluminum	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	µg/L	YES	(200)	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	148 *(a)*	<50 - 240	141 *(a)*	<50 - 210	64 *(a)*	<50 - 120
Chloride	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	mg/L	YES	(500)	60	41 - 74	55	43 - 66	55	48 - 66	96	95 - 97	96	95 - 97	72	65 - 80
Color, Apparent (unfiltered)	Naturally-occurring organic materials	ACU	YES	(15)	<3	<3 - 4	3	<3 - 4	3	<3 - 5	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
Odor	Naturally-occurring organic materials	TON	YES	(3)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1 - 2	1	1	2	2	1	1
pH	Naturally-occurring dissolved gases and minerals	Unit	YES	(6.5 - 8.5)	7.7	7.4 - 8.8	7.8	7.0 - 8.8	7.8	7.0 - 8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3 - 8.4
Specific Conductance	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	µS/cm at 25°C	YES	(1600)	457	320 - 600	667	360 - 880	667	460 - 1080	964	962 - 965	958	950 - 965	558	519 - 598
Sulfate (as SO_4)	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	(500)	49	38 - 64	99	58 - 132	99	59 - 153	219	217 - 221	214	214 - 215	66	61 - 72
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	(1000)	278	235 - 304	386	277 - 459	386	307 - 482	604	599 - 609	597	597	300	298 - 302
Turbidity *(g)*	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	(5)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

(a) Values reflect Highest Running Annual Average (HRAA). HRAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages (RAAs) in the reported calendar year. RAA is a calculated average of all samples collected within the previous 12-month period, which may include test data from the previous calendar year. Hence, HRAA may be higher than the range, which is based on the test data in the reported calendar year.

(g) The Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level for turbidity of treated water in the distribution system is 5 NTU at the entry points to the distribution system.

TABLE III

Calendar Year 2021 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Unregulated Drinking Water Substances Detected in Treated Water

Substances	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Units	State MCL (PHG)	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant	
				Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Alkalinity, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	93	86 - 102	127	104 - 190	127	104 - 186	126	123 - 128	125	124 - 126	92	86 - 97
Ammonia + Chloramines (as N)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	mg/L	none	0.4	0.4 - 0.5	<0.05	<0.05 - 1	<0.05	<0.05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO_3)	Naturally-occurring dissolved gas; erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	114	105 - 125	155	127-232	155	127 - 227	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron NL = 1000	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	none	287	206 - 419	201	126 - 240	201	107 - 237	130	130	130	130	180	180
Bromide	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	mg/L	none	0.1	0.1 - 0.2	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium	Erosion of natural deposits; natural hot springs	mg/L	none	28	27 - 30	52	36-75	52	36 - 75	67	64 - 70	66	65 - 66	30	27 - 32
Chromium, Hexavalent	Industrial discharge; erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	0.02	<1	<1	<1	<1 - 2.8	<1	<1 - 1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	112	100 - 116	195	138 - 252	195	140 - 256	272	270 - 273	274	271 - 276	122	110 - 133
Magnesium	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	9.9	8.3 - 11	16	11 - 18	16	12 - 20	26	25 - 26	25	24 - 26	12	12 - 13
Phosphate (as PO_4)	Erosion of natural deposits, agricultural run-off	mg/L	none	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 - 0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Potassium	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	3.1	2.5 -3.7	3	3 - 5	3	3 - 4	4.6	4.4 - 4.7	4.4	4.2 - 4.6	2.7	2.6 - 2.7
Silica (as SiO_2)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	14	12 - 17	17	15 - 24	17	15 - 26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	53	43 - 61	52	38 - 55	52	46 - 55	98	95 - 101	94	93 - 95	64	61 - 68
Temperature	Natural seasonal fluctuation	°C	none	17	9 - 27	19	12 - 28	19	12 - 28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Coliform	Naturally present in the environment	MPN/100mL	0	<1	<1 - 2	<1	<1 - 6	<1	<1 - 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium NL = 50	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	none	<3	<3	<3	<3 - 8	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a special program developed by the U.S. EPA that requires public water systems to monitor up to 30 selected contaminants of emerging concerns once every five years.

During the fourth UCMR (UCMR4), LADWP monitored 29 unregulated contaminants. The contaminants monitored were total microcystins, microcystin-LA, microcystin-LF, microcystin-L, microcystin-LY, microcystin-RR, microcystin-YR, nodularin, anatoxin-a, cylindrospermopsin, germanium, manganese, alpha- hexachlorocyclohexane, chlorpyrifos, dimethipin, ethoprop, profenofos, tebuconazole, total permethrin (cis- & trans-), tribufos, oxyfluorfen, HAA5, HAA6Br, HAA9, 1-butanol, 2-methoxyethanol, 2-propen-1-ol, butylated hydroxyanisole, o-toluidine and quinolone. The UCMR samples were taken 2018 through 2019 and will be reported in future annual reports until the next fifth UCMR is completed.

Most of the contaminants were not detected. Table IV below provides the contaminants that were detected during UCMR4. Contaminants that were detected were lower than the MCLs. Algal bloom and cyanotoxin were monitored at the source locations for each sampling event and were not detected.

TABLE IV

Calendar Year 2021 Water Quality Monitoring Results

The Fourth U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) Substances Detected In Treated Water

Substances	Units	Meets MCL or NL (YES / NO)	State Primary Standard MCL or (NL)	State PHG or Federal (MCLG)	San Fernando Valley				Central LA		Western LA		Harbor/Eastern LA	
					Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration plant		Distribution System Sampling Locations	
					Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Bromide	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	0.06	0.04 - 0.09	0.07	0.03 - 0.11	0.07	0.03 - 0.2	0.06	0.04 - 0.09	NA	NA
HAA5	µg/L	YES	60	NA	3.3 (a)	1.9 - 4.4 (a)	3.3 (a)	1.9 - 4.4 (a)	3.6 (a)	2.7 - 5.0 (a)	4.0 (a)	2.7 - 7.4 (a)	6.0 (a)	5.3 - 7.0 (a)
HAA6Br	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	2.1 (a)	1.0 - 3.7 (a)	2.1 (a)	1.0 - 3.7 (a)	2.7 (a)	2.2 - 3.8 (a)	2.6 (a)	1.5 - 4.6 (a)	3.7 (a)	3.3 - 4.3 (a)
HAA9	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	1.5 (a)	0.8 - 2.9 (a)	1.5 (a)	0.8 - 2.9 (a)	1.6 (a)	1.1 - 2.4 (a)	1.8 (a)	1.2 - 3.7 (a)	3.3 (a)	2.8 - 4.3 (a)
Manganese	µg/L	YES	(50)	NA	<0.4	<0.4 - 0.45	0.76	0.55 - 0.87	0.76	0.70 - 0.82	<0.4	<0.4 - 0.45	1.34	0.60 - 1.86
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	1.6	1.5 - 1.7	1.3	1.1 - 1.6	1.3	0.3 - 2.2	1.6	1.5 - 1.7	7	4.4 - 12.8

(a) For UCMR4 sampling, LADWP used the same established sampling locations as used for the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule compliance monitoring. HAA5, HAA6Br 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.

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General Information

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report (also known as a Consumer Confidence Report) is required by the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water and is prepared in accordance with their guidelines. The report is available online at www.ladwp.com/waterqualityreport. Copies may be requested by calling (213) 367-3182.

LADWP, the largest municipal utility in the nation, was established more than 100 years ago and provides a safe, reliable water and power supply to the city's more than 4 million residents and businesses. LADWP is governed by a five-member Board of Water and Power Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The Board meets regularly on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 10:00 a.m.

Meetings are held at:

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1555H
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2694

The meeting agenda is available to the public on the Thursday prior to the week of the meeting. You can access the Board agenda and view the meetings live online at www.ladwp.com/board or by calling (213) 367-1351.

For general information about LADWP, call (800) 342-5397 or visit www.ladwp.com.

For questions regarding this report, please call the Water Quality Hotline at (213) 367-3182.

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING LADWP CUSTOMERS

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you have any questions regarding this report, ask someone to translate it for you.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre este informe, por favor pídale a alguien que lo traduzca por usted.

Arabic

"هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمّة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
ترجم التقرير, أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير."

Armenian

Այս հաշվետվությունը պարունակում է կարևոր տեղեկատվություն ձեր խմելու ջրի մասին։ Թարգմանե՛ք այն, կամ խոսե՛ք որևէ մեկի հետ, ով հասկանում է դրա բովանդակությունը։

Croatian

Ovo izvješće sadrži važne informacije o vašoj vodi za piće.
Neka ga neko prevede ili razgovarajte s nekim tko ga je u stanju pročitati.

Chinese

此份有關您的飲用水質報告，內有重要資料和訊息。假如您對此報告有任何疑問，請找人為您翻譯及解釋清楚。

Farsi (Persian)

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفا از کسی که میتواند یاری بگیرید تا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

French

Cé rapport contient des information importantes concernant votre eau potable. Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu' un qui peut le comprendre.

German

Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Information über Ihr Trinkwasser. Bitte übersetzen Sie ihn oder sprechen Sie mit jemandem, der ihn versteht.

Gujarati

આ અહેવાલ આપના પીવાના પાણી વિશે અગત્યની માહિતી ધરાવે છે. તેનું ભાષાંતર કરો, અથવા તે સમજતું હોય તેવી કોઈ વ્યક્તિ સાથે વાત કરો.

Greek

Η κατοθεν αναφορα παρουσιαζη σπουδαιες πληροφορειες για το ποσιμο νερο σας. Πρακακλω να το μεταφρασετε η να το σξολειασετε με καποιον που το καταλαβαινη απολητως.

Hebrew

הדו"ח הזה מכיל מידע חשוב לגבי מי השתייה שלך
תרגם את הדו"ח או דבר עם מישהו שמבין אותו

Hindi

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद करायें ।

Hungarian

Ez a jelentés fontos információt tartalmaz az Ön által fogyasztott ivóvízről. Fordítsa le, vagy beszéljen valakivel, aki megérti

Italian

Questo rapporto contiene informazioni inportanti che riguardano la vostra aqua potabile. Traducetelo, o parlate con una persona qualificata in grado di spiegarvelo.

Japanese

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

Khmer (Cambodian)

របាយការណ៍នេះមានពត៌មានសំខាន់អំពីទឹកបរិភោគ ។ សូមចុកប្រែឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់របាយការណ៍នេះ ។

Korean

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

Polish

Ta broszura zawiera wazne informacje dotyczace jakosci wody do picia. Przetlumacz zawartosc tej broszury lub skontaktuj sie z osoba ktora pomoze ci w zrozumieniu zawartych informacji.

Portuguese

Este relatório contém informações importantes sobre a água que você bebe. Traduza-o ou converse a respeito dele com alguém que entenda o documento.

Russian

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воды. Переведите его или поговорите с тем, кто это понимает.

Serbian

Овај извештај садржи важне информације о вашој води за пиће.
Нека га неко преведе или разговарајте са неким ко може да га прочита.

Tagalog

Mahalaga ang ulat na ito ukol sa inyong tubig inumin. Para sa karagdagang impormasyon, mangyaring ipasalin ito sa salitang Tagalog.

Thai

รายงานนี้ประกอบด้วยข้อมูลที่สำคัญเกี่ยวกับน้ำดื่มของคุณ หากคุณไม่สามารถเข้าใจเนื้อหา โปรดพูดคุยกับผู้ที่เข้าใจเนื้อหาในรายงานนี้

Urdu

اس رپورٹ میں آپ کے پینے کے پانی کے بارے میں اہم معلومات ہے۔ اس کا ترجمہ کریں، یا کسی ایسے شخص سے بات کریں جو اسے سمجھ سکے۔

Vietnamese

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

LA DWP Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

ladwp.com/waterqualityreport