2022
DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

ladwp.com/waterqualityreport

LA DWP

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About the cover: An LADWP employee and his family enjoy a refreshing drink following a weekend hike in Griffith Park. In partnership with Recreation and Parks and six other L.A. City agencies, LADWP has supported the installation/refurbishment of over 200 new, modern hydration stations across the city for the enjoyment of all residents and visitors. This achievement increases access to safe, high-quality drinking water and helps reduce single-use plastic bottles in our communities.

WATER QUALITY: A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIVILEGE

A Message from Jonathan Leung

Director of Water Quality

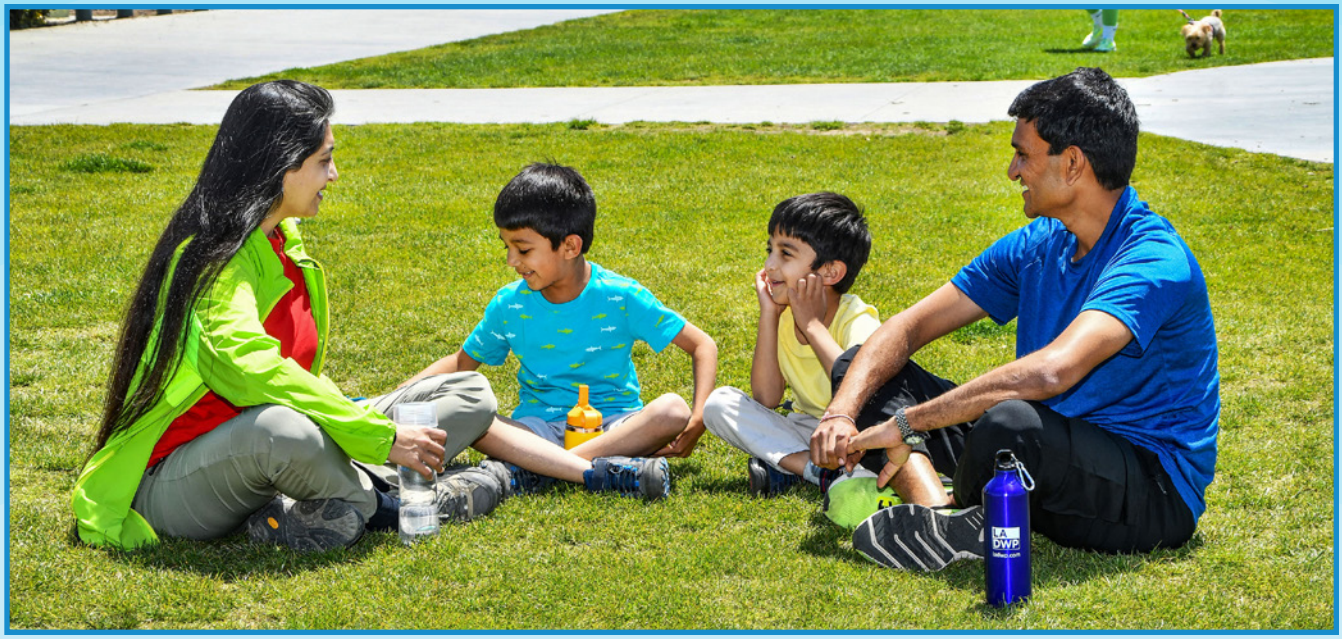
It is my honor to address you as the LADWP Director of Water Quality. It's a great responsibility but also a great privilege to continue a long legacy of dedication, vigilance, and innovation as we work to continue providing you and your family with clean, reliable, and high-quality drinking water.

In 2022, we carried out a comprehensive testing program throughout the City's water system and our water sources by collecting more than 26,000 samples and conducting over 107,000 tests. We maintained continuous, daily operation of field testing, sampling, and lab analysis throughout the ongoing COVID-19 emergency declaration. We're proud to say that these efforts ensured high quality water to all Los Angeles residents throughout the three-year pandemic.

In addition to carrying out our core mission, we sought to serve our customers in new and innovative ways. In January of 2022, we commissioned the Los Angeles Reservoir Ultraviolet Disinfection Plant (LARUVDP), a $123.8 million, state-of-the-art water treatment facility. The activation of the LARUVDP also completes a 20-year journey of bringing our infrastructure into full compliance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) regulations to protect drinking water in reservoirs. We also utilized online water quality monitors for the L.A. Convention Center area during the 2022 Super Bowl week of events and the international Summit of the Americas. We also supported the successful completion of the City of Los Angeles' goal to refurbish or install over 200 hydration stations throughout the city by 2022. The hydration station program symbolizes our commitment to bring clean, refreshing tap water to all our customers across the city – at home, at work and in our neighborhood parks every day.

You'll find this and much more in this report, which summarizes the results of the water quality tests conducted in 2022 and provides specific information about the quality of water served throughout our various communities. The information herein validates the rigorous treatment, testing, and monitoring of L.A.'s drinking water; achieving all primary state and federal drinking water standards.

Should you have any questions about your water quality or would like advice on how to improve water quality at your own home or workplace, please do not hesitate to call our Water Quality Customer Care Hotline at (213) 367-3182 or email us at waterquality@ladwp.com.



A RESILIENT WATER SUPPLY IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

A Message from Anselmo Collins

LADWP Senior Assistant General Manager, Water System

Benjamin Franklin once said, "When the well's dry, we know the worth of water." The news is replete with images from all over the world of either not enough rain or too much of it. The past couple of years have really demonstrated the importance of preserving scarce water resources and managing the effects of climate change on water supplies. A severe, multi-year drought in the Western United States continued in 2022. This left reservoirs at historically low levels and severely limited deliveries along the Los Angeles Aqueduct, CA State Water Project and Colorado River Aqueduct. As a result, our community responded in an amazing fashion to the call to conserve and limit water use.

During the summer of 2022 alone, Angelenos saved nearly six billion gallons of water compared to 2021. Our per capita consumption continues to be one of the lowest of any major U.S. city and is even lower than it was in 1970, despite a population increase of more than one million people. In addition, LADWP operators and engineers developed and implemented numerous operational strategies to match available supplies to demands, as well as helping neighboring communities survive the drought. I am deeply appreciative of the efforts made by both our customers and LADWP's staff in responding to this unprecedented drought. Climate impacts and precipitation conditions have changed dramatically in early 2023, as we have seen an extraordinary rainy season, and our record-setting snowpack is at 296 percent of normal as of April 1st.

The LADWP team is now shifting focus to managing an extremely high level of runoff, to protect dams and infrastructure, and maximizing storage for future use. The heavy precipitation and forecast runoff highlight the importance of infrastructure investments to improve and restore local water resources. LADWP continues clean up efforts to restore the San Fernando Groundwater Basin, which was part of our historical groundwater supply. We continue to build stormwater capture capacity, completing the Tujunga Spreading Grounds Enhancement Project, which doubled the annual groundwater recharge capacity of the Tujunga Spreading Grounds facility. With the deluge of this last winter, our overall $130 million stormwater capture investment paid off by capturing 33 billion gallons of rainfall from October 2022 to March 2023.

Our greatest effort in preparing for a future of climate uncertainty is Operation NEXT, an innovative water supply initiative that aims to improve our overall water supply resiliency and reliability. Operation NEXT will revolutionize local water resources in Los Angeles by using advanced processes to recycle and purify wastewater from the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant in Playa del Rey. This will enable the city to use this purified, local water source in multiple ways to offset imported water from the Colorado River, and Bay-Delta.

Your contributions with conservation efforts, coupled with our infrastructure investments, represent hope for a resilient water-wise future. Our goal at LADWP is to keep our supplies resilient and sustainable, and our city, water-strong. I invite you to read the following report on how we are protecting L.A.'s drinking water and working on leaving behind a legacy of preparedness and foresight for future generations.

In 2022, LADWP and the L.A. County Flood Control District completed the Tujunga Spreading Grounds Enhancement Project and opened a new on-site community recreation area for the enjoyment of the public. This project doubled the annual groundwater recharge capacity of the Tujunga Spreading Grounds to 16,000 acre-foot on average, which has the potential to provide enough water to 64,000 households on an annual basis.

L.A.'S WATER SOURCES IN 2022

Los Angeles receives water from several sources. The Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA) supplied 15 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 10 percent and recycled water at 2 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. EPA's 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 - Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) 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.

Chloramines Disinfectant

LADWP has enhanced your drinking water through the use of chloramines, which helps maintain a higher level of quality and safety as it journeys all the way to your tap. However, customers who have unique water quality needs or use specialized equipment, such as dialysis machines, should make necessary adjustments to remove chloramines. If you maintain a fish pond, tank, or aquarium, adequate treatment must be provided to remove chloramines, as they can be harmful to fish. For more information, please visit www.ladwp.com/waterquality or call (213) 367-3182.

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE HOW DID WE MEASURE UP?

LADWP works around the clock to ensure that the drinking water we deliver to our customers is of 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 2022, we tested for more than 200 constituents in the water and performed more than 107,000 tests on samples taken throughout our water system. LADWP complied with all the primary drinking water standards in 2022.

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 Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). They have been used for decades in manufacturing. They are also 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 Healthy Advisories for PFOA and PFOS.

The California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has been actively investigating and sampling for PFAS since 2019. Updated drinking water response levels remained 10 parts per trillion for PFOA and 40 parts per trillion for PFOS during the course of the year. Additionally, two other PFAS constituents in the PFAS family have recently been assigned response levels by the Division of Drinking Water. Those chemicals are Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS). In 2022, the State Board issued a new PFAS Monitoring Order with compliance to begin in the first quarter of 2023 to monitor for these 4 PFAS chemicals as well as 21 others.

At the Federal level, the U.S. EPA released a proposal to designate two of the most widely used per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances PFAS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as "Superfund." This rulemaking would increase transparency around releases of these harmful chemicals and help to hold polluters accountable for cleaning up their contamination. The proposal applies to PFOA and PFOS.

They also issued the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule to improve U.S. EPA's understanding of the frequency and levels that 29 PFAS are found in the nation's drinking water systems. The U.S. EPA is preparing to propose a PFAS National Drinking Water Regulation by the end of 2023.

LADWP has continued to monitor its groundwater sources for PFAS since it began testing in 2013. After analyzing hundreds of samples utilizing the approved test methods, LADWP has not found contamination issues in its water supplies. Although PFAS were detected in a few samples from individual wells, the extracted water is blended with water from other wells and is further diluted 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) water meters with lead-free (0.25% lead) water meters. There are currently over 700,000 active water meters in LADWP's water distribution system. The goal is to replace approximately 31,500 meters annually, and 32,825 meters were replaced in 2022. In another proactive effort, LADWP's staff 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.

LADWP most recently conducted the LCR residential sampling in 2020. During the sampling program,

One of LADWP's chemists works on determining total hardness in drinking water using a method known as SM2340C (EDTA Titration), which is one of the 220,000 test parameters LADWP utilizes in order to ensure safe drinking water.

100 first draw samples were obtained from customers' homes and analyzed at LADWP's water quality laboratory. 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 Limits, the SWRCB-DDW approved reducing LCR sampling to once every three years. The next sampling will be in 2023.

LCR Program Requirements

The LCR sampling program focuses on single family residences built between 1982 to 1987, and those 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 U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791, or at www.epa.gov/lead

Revised Lead and Copper Rule

LADWP has started implementing an action plan to comply with the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), which went into effect in 2021 and have requirements starting in 2024.

1. Customer side plumbing inventory was started in May 2022.
2. A vendor has been selected to develop a predictive modeling tool that can determine the composition of customer-owned service lines in the city.
3. Additional resources and supplies continue to be secured.

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 recommend actions to better protect these water sources.

The following is an update of LADWP's source water assessment:

Engineers and work crews stand at the top of the Los Angeles Aqueduct Cascades following a major refurbishment project. The Cascades are the southernmost terminus at the end of the 300-mile-long Aqueduct, from which water then flows into LADWP's treatment and storage facilities. The Cascades project represents an investment in our infrastructure and ensures continued water reliability for another 100 years.

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 – 2021 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 250,000 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.

SAFEGUARDING OUR SURFACE WATER

Administered by the SWRCB-DDW, the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) is a set of drinking water regulations that establish specific treatment requirements for surface water to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.

The last update to the SWTR is the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR). This rule protects treated water reservoirs from microbiological contamination by requiring one of three actions: 1) covering, 2) removing from service, or 3) providing additional treatment. LT2ESWTR applied to the six remaining uncovered reservoirs at the time: Los Angeles, Upper Stone Canyon, Santa Ynez, Ivanhoe, Silver Lake, and Elysian.

LADWP has implemented several projects over the past 25 years at a cost of over $1.5 billion to comply with LT2ESWTR. Several uncovered finished storage facilities and open reservoirs were either covered, removed from service, or provided with additional treatment. The Los Angeles Reservoir was brought into compliance through a combination of shade balls deployed in 2015 and the completion of the Los Angeles Reservoir Ultraviolet Disinfection Plant (LARUVDP) in January 2022. The LARVUDP was the final step in meeting all the conditions set forth by the 2009 compliance agreement with DDW and ensures that water provided by LADWP complies with all primary state and federal requirements.

Visit LADWP's Water Quality webpage to learn more about water quality projects and issues. For more information on the latest watershed sanitary surveys contact (213) 367-3182.

The state-of-the-art Los Angeles Reservoir Ultraviolet Disinfection Plant was commissioned in 2022 and is an important part of LADWP's complex network of water treatment processes at the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant. The facility can treat up to 650 million gallons of water per day as they pass through its 15 UV reactors.

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

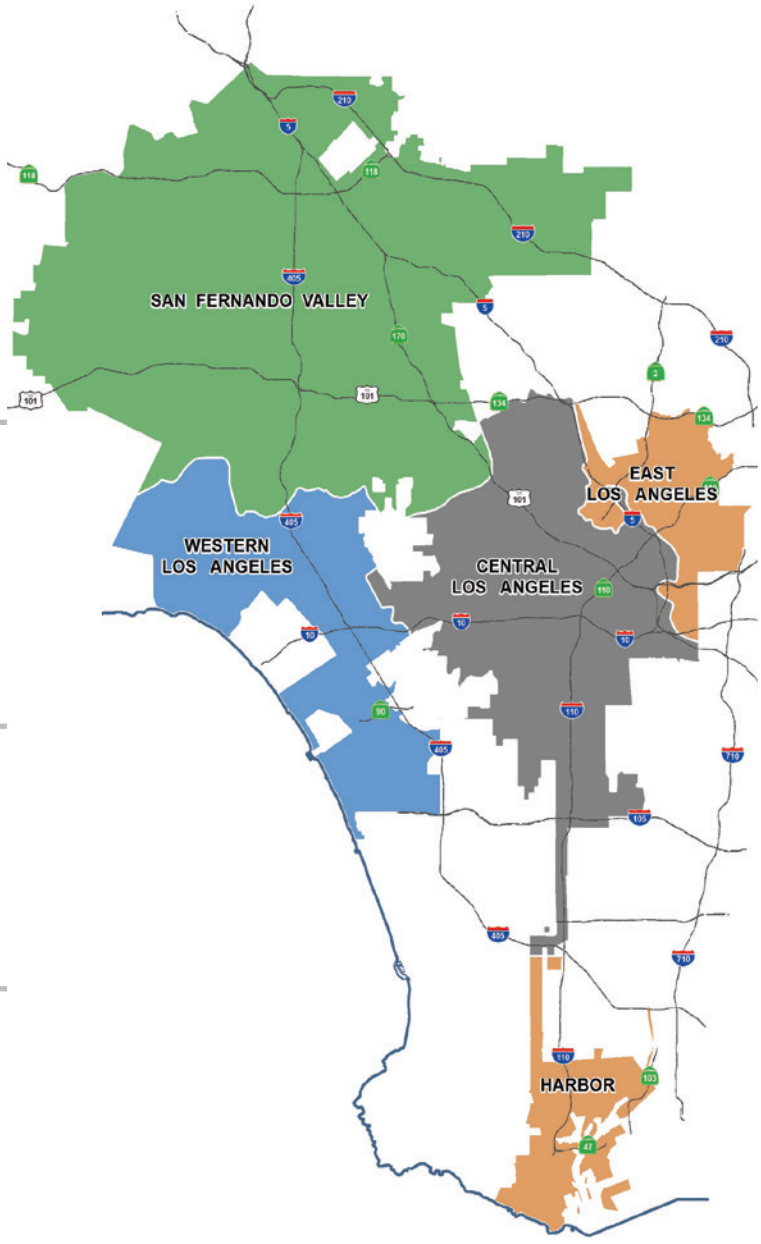
Baldwin Hills	Hyde Park	Park La Brea
Chinatown	Koreatown	Rancho Park
Country Club Park	L.A. City Strip*	Silverlake
Crenshaw	Little Tokyo	Watts
Griffith Park	Los Feliz	West Hollywood*
Hancock Park	Mid City	Westlake
Hollywood	Mt. Olympus	

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 2022. LADWP tests for over 200 substances. These tables include only substances with values that are detected. No substance was detected above the primary 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.

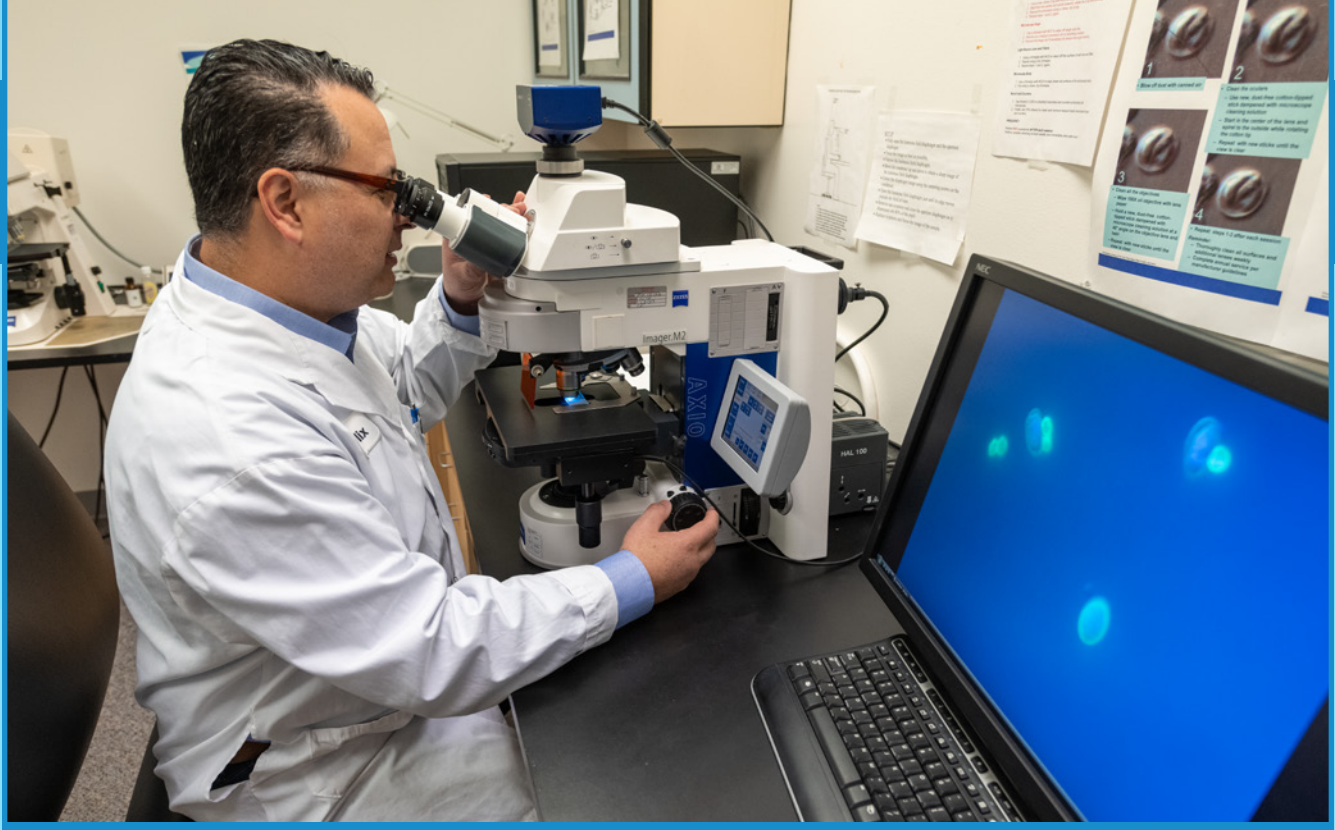
Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 for Reporting (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.



An LADWP Utility Microbiologist looks through a microscope in order to determine the presence or absence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia protozoans. Daily testing and vigilance by high-qualified LADWP lab personnel ensures a clean water supply free of waterborne diseases.

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 2022 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Health-based Primary Drinking Water Standards (MCLs)
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	156 *(a)*	58 - 240	140 *(a)*	85 - 210	62 *(a)*	<50 - 81
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	YES	10	0.004	3.1	<2 - 6.9	<2	<2 - 3	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	2.4	2.4
Barium	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	YES	1000	2000	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100-100	107	107	107	107	<100	<100
Bromate *(b)*	By-product of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight for chlorinated water	µg/L	YES	10	0.1	4.6 *(a)*	4.2 - 5.0	4.6 *(b)*	<1-8	4.6 *(b)*	< 1 - 6	<1 *(a)*	<1 - 7.6	<1 *(a)*	<1	7.2 *(a)*	<1 - 15
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes good dental health	mg/L	YES	2	1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3 - 0.8	0.7	0.7 - 0.9	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	0.7 - 0.8	0.7	0.4 - 0.8
Gross Alpha Particle Activity *(c)*	Naturally present in the environment	pCi/L	YES	15	none	8	8	8	3 - 8	7.6	<3 - 8	<3	<3	<3	<3 - 3	<3	<3
Gross Beta Particle Activity *(c)*	Naturally present in the environment	CFU/ mL	YES	50	none	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	6	4 - 7	6	<4 - 9	<4	<4 - 5
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	µg/L	YES	TT	none	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1 - 1	<1	<1
Nitrate (as N)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use	mg/L	YES	10	10	0.7	0.6 - 0.9	2.6	<0.4 - 4.3	0.7	0.6 - 2.8	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	0.9	0.9
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use	mg/L	YES	10	10	0.7	0.6 - 0.9	0.7	0.6 - 4.3	0.7	0.6 - 2.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachloro-ethylene (PCE)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shop (metal degreaser)	mg/L	YES	5	0.06	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5 - 0.8	<0.5	<0.5 - 0.7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	YES	TT	none	0.8	<0.3 - 1.3	0.9	<0.3 - 1.4	0.9	<0.3 - 1.8	2.4 (a)	1.7 - 2.6	2.5 (a)	2.3 - 2.6	1.5 (a)	1.0 - 1.4
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	µg/L	YES	5	1.7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5 - 3.4	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Turbidity *(d)*	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	TT = 1	none	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		%		TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU		99.8											
Uranium *(c)*	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/L	YES	20	0.4	4	3.8 - 4.2	6.2	3 - 6.7	6.2	4.5 - 10	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) Radiological monitoring is performed in LADWP for treated sources water and at the blend points.

(d) 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.

TABLE I (CONT'D)

Calendar Year 2022 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)	By-product of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight for chlorinated water	µg/L	YES	10	0.1	HRAA = 4.9 *(a)*	Range = 4.3 - 5.4
Chlorine Residual, Total	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	mg/L	YES	(4)	(4)	HRAA = 1.9 *(a)*	Range = 1.7 - 2.3
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 = 10.8 *(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 = 0.9%	Range = 0% – 0.9% positive samples
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. 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 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 2022 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Aesthetic-based Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SMCLs)
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	156 *(a)*	58- 240	140 *(a)*	85 - 210	62 *(a)*	<50 -81
Chloride	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	mg/L	YES	(500)	64	60 - 69	56	44 - 67	56	49 - 82	102	98 - 105	101	98 - 104	70	67 - 73
Color, Apparent (unfiltered)	Naturally-occurring organic materials	ACU	YES	(15)	3	3	<3	<3 - 3	<3	<3 - 3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3
Copper	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES	(1000)	<50	<50 - 50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50
Manganese	Leaching from natural deposit	µg/L	**NO**	(50)	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	**<20-338 *(h)***	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Odor	Naturally-occurring organic materials	TON	YES	(3)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	3	3	3	3	3	3
pH	Naturally-occurring dissolved gases and minerals	Unit	YES	(6.5 - 8.5)	7.7	6.8 - 8.5	7.8	7.0 - 8.6	7.8	7.1 - 8.6	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2 - 8.3
Specific Conductance	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	µS/cm at 25°C	**NO**	(1600)	490	337 - 659	728	**180 - 1773**	728	**180-1773**	992	964 -1020	988	965 - 1010	564	557 - 572
Sulfate (as SO4)	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	(500)	64	55 - 70	173	65 - 173	173	93 - 218	222	212 - 232	221	213 - 229	76	71 - 80
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	(1000)	300	280 - 319	462	300 - 523	462	393 - 597	638	632 - 643	628	608 - 648	334	332 - 335
Turbidity *(g)*	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	(5)	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1 - 0.2	0.1	<0.1 - 0.3	<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.

(h) In October, 2022 manganese at the Manhattan Well Field exceeded the secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) of 50 ug/L (ppb). The exceedance was most likely due to an outlier sample that is not representative based on other water quality parameters associated with the same sample. It's important to note that secondary standards regulate the color and taste of drinking water and are not normally considered to be a health concern. Prolonged exposure to manganese, however, can have potential health impacts including neurotoxicity. LADWP has halted water deliveries from this well field until additional measures are in place to remove the manganese.

TABLE III

Calendar Year 2022 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 CaCO3)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	85	79 - 89	124	81 - 188	124	100 - 184	127	126-128	126	125-127	84	84
Ammonia + Chloramines (as N)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	mg/L	none	0.4	0.3 - 0.5	<0.05	<0.05 - 1	0.4	0.2 - 0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO3)	Naturally-occurring dissolved gas; erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	104	96 - 109	151	99 - 229	151	122 - 225	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron NL = 1000	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	none	237	182 - 279	219	149 - 272	219	118 - 272	140	140	130	130	220	220
Bromide	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	mg/L	none	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	0.1	0.04 - 0.2	0.1	0.1 - 0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium	Erosion of natural deposits; natural hot springs	mg/L	none	30	26 - 32	65	31- 79	65	46 - 86	70	68 - 71	68	66 - 70	33	32 - 34
Chlorate NL=800	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination; industril process	µg/L	none	NT	NT	<20	<20 - 34	564	37 - 1340	88	88	90	90	243	243
Chromium, Hexavalent	Industrial discharge; erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	0.02	<1	<1	<1	<1 - 3.2	<1	<1 - 1.3	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Corrosivity	Measure of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water		none	12	11 - 13	12	11 - 13	13	11 - 13	13	13	12	12 - 13	12	12
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	103	93 - 107	230	105 - 275	230	165 - 291	279	277 - 281	278	275 - 281	108	107 - 110
Lithium	Naturally present in the environment	µg/L	none	32	14 - 41	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	7	6 - 7	16	6 - 19	16	12 - 24	26	25 - 26	25	24 - 26	6.8	6.2 - 7.5
Phosphate (as PO4)	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	2.4	1.9 - 2.7	3.3	2 - 5.2	3	2.5 - 4.4	4.6	4.5 - 4.8	4.6	4.4 - 4.8	2	2
Radium 228	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/L	0.019	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1 - 1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Silica (as SiO2)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	16	15 - 17	21	15 - 25	21	12 - 27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sodium	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	none	61	54 - 64	58	43 - 62	58	46 - 87	100	98 - 103	98	93 - 102	72	71 - 72
Temperature	Natural seasonal fluctuation	°C	none	17	8 - 28	20	10 - 30	20	11 - 30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Coliform	Naturally present in the environment	MPN/100mL	0	<1	<1 - 140	<1	<1 - 7.5	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Vanadium NL = 50	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	none	<3	<3	<3	<3 - 7.1	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	6.2	6.2

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 (CECs) 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.

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

Water Quality Monitoring Results from 2018 and 2019

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 *(i)*	1.9 - 4.4 *(i)*	3.3 *(i)*	1.9 - 4.4 *(i)*	3.6 *(i)*	2.7 - 5.0 *(i)*	4.0 *(i)*	2.7 - 7.4 *(i)*	6.0 *(i)*	5.3 - 7.0 *(i)*
HAA6Br	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	2.1 *(i)*	1.0 - 3.7 *(i)*	2.1 *(i)*	1.0 - 3.7 *(i)*	2.7 *(i)*	2.2 - 3.8 *(i)*	2.6 *(i)*	1.5 - 4.6 *(i)*	3.7 *(i)*	3.3 - 4.3 *(i)*
HAA9	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	1.5 *(i)*	0.8 - 2.9 *(i)*	1.5 *(i)*	0.8 - 2.9 *(i)*	1.6 *(i)*	1.1 - 2.4 *(i)*	1.8 *(i)*	1.2 - 3.7 *(i)*	3.3 *(i)*	2.8 - 4.3 *(i)*
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

(i) 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.

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 ألتقرير يحتوي على معلومآ ت مهمّة تتعلق بمياه ألشفة (أو ألشرب).
ترجم ألتقرير , أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم ألتقرير."

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 لطفاً 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 ។ សូមបកប្រែឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់របាយការណ៍នេះ ។

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