



## SOURCES OF WATER

The District purchases water from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). LADWP water comes from the Eastern Sierras in the Owens valley via the Los Angeles Aqueduct. At the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant, water is treated as follows:

Water flows into the filtration plant by gravity and travels through screens to separate large debris and plants. Ozone is added to the water to kill harmful bacteria and improve the taste and odor of water. Treatment chemicals are quickly dispersed into the water to form particles called floc. Coal and gravel filtration remove the floc and previously added chemicals. Chloramines (chlorine plus ammonia) disinfection is used to kill remaining microorganisms, such as bacteria, and to keep the water safe as it travels to your tap.

In June 2022, LADWP completed a source water assessment of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The Los Angeles Aqueduct is most vulnerable to contamination from geothermal activities, agriculture, wildlife, and unauthorized public use of reservoirs. For further information, please visit [www.ladwp.com](http://www.ladwp.com) or call 1-800-DIAL DWP.

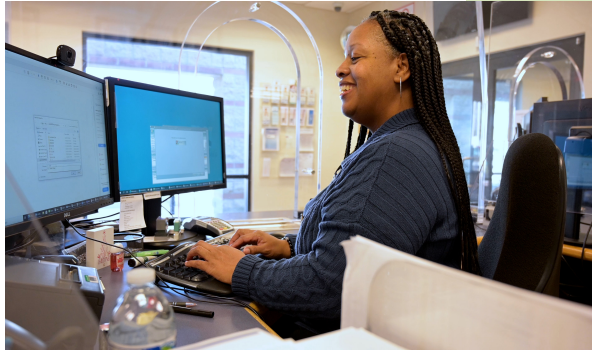
## QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR WATER?

Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts welcomes your comments, questions, and participation.

For questions or comments regarding water quality or this report, please contact Mr. Hatem Ben Miled at (626) 300-4679. To view this report on the internet, please visit our website at [www.lacwaterworks.org](http://www.lacwaterworks.org).

If you have any questions related to billing or want to report a leak, please call (877) 637-3661

If you are interested in learning about Water Conservation Programs, please call (626) 300-3313



Customer Service Representative - ready to assist our residents at our public counter

## TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Each year, the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts (District) provides this report to inform you, our customers, about the quality of the water you drink. We are proud to report that in 2025, your water met or surpassed all health-based drinking water standards.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

We welcome your thoughts and suggestions to improve our service and delivery of the earth's most precious resource. Please visit our website, [www.lacwaterworks.org](http://www.lacwaterworks.org), or attend our Board meetings. They are typically held every Tuesday at the Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration in Los Angeles.

Thank you for taking the time to read our annual water quality report. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable water.

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable durante el año civil 2025. Si usted no comprende esta información, por favor pida a alguien que se la traduzca o comuníquese con Lisset Cardenas al teléfono (626) 300-3384.

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

The regular meetings of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors are held every Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. in the Board's Hearing Room located 500 West Temple Street, Room 381B, Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration in Los Angeles. On Tuesdays following a Monday holiday, the meetings begin at 1:00 p.m.

# KAGEL CANYON

## ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

# 2025

— Safe. Reliable. Tested Water. —



Consumer Confidence Report

# ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

# LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY UPDATE

In October 2024, Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts (LACWD) completed the water service line inventory required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). LACWD determined that there are no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the water distribution system for all service areas. For more information, please visit our Non-Lead Designation Statement which can be found on the LACWD website or the link below.  
<https://dpw.lacounty.gov/go/LSLI-inventory>

# LEAD & COPPER

In 2023, ten customers volunteered to have their taps tested for Lead and Copper. Thank you to our customers who participated in this monitoring program. None of the collected samples exceeded the action level (AL). The next round of lead and copper testing is scheduled for summer of 2026. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact Mr. Hatem Ben Miled at 626-300-4679 or [hbenmiled@dpw.lacounty.gov](mailto:hbenmiled@dpw.lacounty.gov). Los Angeles County Waterworks District appreciates your participation.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

# DRINKING WATER & YOUR HEALTH

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).





## SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year, your water was tested for chemical, physical, radiological, and bacteriological parameters. We also tested for additional organic and inorganic chemicals that are not regulated. The tables included in this report list all the substances that were detected. The presence of these substances in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from the testing performed last year. The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample is used.

## Table Definitions

**90th Percentile:** Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

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

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**ppb:** parts per billion (micrograms per liter)  
**ppm:** parts per million (milligrams per liter)  
**µS/cm:** MicroSiemens per centimeter  
**NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity unit  
**TON:** Threshold Odor Number  
*\*\* HAA5, chlorine, TTHMs, color, odor, turbidity and pH were measured within the distribution system*

**N/A:** Not applicable  
**ND:** Non-detect  
**NL:** Notification level  
**pCi/L:** PicoCuries per liter

### PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2025	ND - 7	3.3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine** (ppm)	[4.0] as Cl <sub>2</sub>	MRDLG = 4 as Cl <sub>2</sub>	2025	1.4 - 1.6	1.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	2025	0.7 - 0.8	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	N/A	2025	N/A	5	Naturally present in the environment
Haloacetic Acids ** (ppb)	60.0	N/A	2025	3.8 - 7.1	5.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes ** [TTHMs] (ppb)	80	N/A	2025	11 - 23	15.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2025	1.3 - 4.8	3.3	Erosion of natural deposits

## LEAD AND COPPER

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG	90TH% LEVEL	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.73	0/10	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	0	0/10	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; discharge from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits

## SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	500	2025	30- 52	36	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	2025	270 - 526	394	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500	2025	32- 53	41	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	2025	218 - 265	234	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

## OTHER PARAMETERS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	2025	86 - 113	105
Calcium (ppm)	2025	25 - 28	30
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm)	2025	96 - 117	103
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	7 - 12	9
pH**(Units)	2025	7 - 8.5	7.7
Potassium (ppm)	2025	2.8 - 4.3	3.8
Silica (ppm)	2025	11 - 19	15
Sodium (ppm)	2025	37 - 41	40

