



## SOURCES OF WATER

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) supplies the District through West Basin Municipal Water. This water is treated at Jensen and Weymouth Treatment Plants using conventional processes that includes Ozone as primary disinfectant, Chloramines (a combination of chlorine and ammonia) as secondary, and multiple stages of filtration and sedimentation to ensure the water remains safe and clean.

MWD supplies water from the Colorado River Aqueduct, which travels from Lake Havasu on the California-Arizona border to Lake Mathews near Riverside. The water is transported in the State Water Project's California Aqueduct and serves customers in the San Francisco Bay, Central, and Southern California.

In June 2022, MWD completed a source of water assessment to evaluate the potential for contamination and identify where more protective measures are needed. The assessment found that The State Water Project is most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan Water District at (213) 217-6850.

To ensure reliable service in case of an emergency, the District also has emergency connections with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and Las Virgenes Municipal Water District.

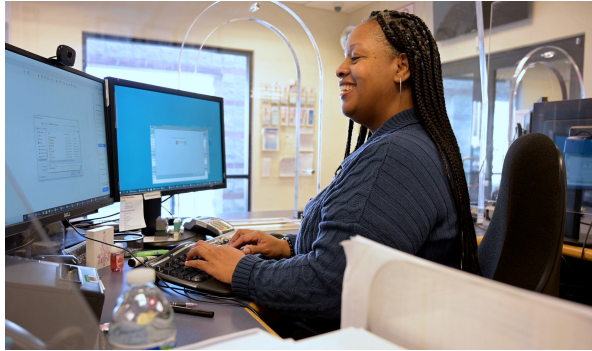
## QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR WATER?

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 regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

We appreciate your feedback. Please visit our website at [www.lacwaterworks.org](http://www.lacwaterworks.org), or attend our Board meetings, to share your thoughts and suggestions on how we can improve our service and delivery of earth's most precious natural resource. Information regarding the time and location of Board meetings can be found in the Public Participation and Contact Information section of this pamphlet.

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.

# MALIBU AND MARINA DEL REY

## ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

# 2025

Safe. Reliable. Tested Water.



Delivering quality water, protecting public health, and serving our community.



Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

# 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, thirty-eight 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	Weymouth Plant		Jensen Plant		TYPICAL SOURCE
						RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	2025	N/A	N/A	ND - 100	96	ND - 79	60	Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine** (ppm)	[4.0] as Cl <sub>2</sub>	MRDLG = 4 as Cl <sub>2</sub>	2025	1.4 - 1.6	1.5	1.1 - 3.1	2.6	1.1 - 3.1	2.6	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	2025	N/A	N/A	0.5 - 0.8	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	MCLG = 0	2025	N/A	N/A	ND - 5	ND	N/A	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]** (ppb)	60	N/A	2025	3.8 - 5.7	5.3	ND - 4.9	3.1	ND - 2.9	3.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	2025	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	N/A	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	TT	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	1.6 - 2.8	2.5	1.9 - 2.4	2.3	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]** (ppb)	80	N/A	2025	10 - 31	19.0	24 - 30	31	10 - 17	14	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2025	N/A	N/A	ND - 3	ND	2 - 3	2	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	0.10	0/38	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	0	0/38	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; discharge from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits

## SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	Weymouth Plant		Jensen Plant		TYPICAL SOURCE
						RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	
Aluminum (ppb)	200	600	2025	N/A	N/A	ND - 100	96	ND - 79	60	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	86 - 98	92	46 - 52	49	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	754 - 981	868	503 - 504	504	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	139 - 212	176	64 - 78	71	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	N/A	2025	N/A	N/A	456 - 617	536	293 - 301	297	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

## OTHER PARAMETERS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	Weymouth Plant		Jensen Plant	
				RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	95 - 124	110	96 - 100	98
Calcium (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	43 - 70	56	31 - 34	32
Hardness, Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	189 - 280	234	137 - 142	140
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	19 - 25	22	13 - 14	14
Potassium (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	3.8 - 5	4.4	2.8 - 2.9	2.8
Sodium (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	78 - 100	89	46 - 50	48

