



**Suburban
Water Systems**

2022

Water Quality Report

S A T I V A S Y S T E M

This report reflects water quality testing conducted during 2022.



A Word of Assurance about



Your 2022 Water Quality Report

*Y*our drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents through comprehensive drinking water quality compliance testing programs.

Certified quality assurance professionals collect several thousand water samples each year to safeguard the quality of your tap water. These samples are analyzed in the field at the time of sample collection or by independent, state-certified laboratories for various substances as mandated by law. The results of these samples are then submitted to the California State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB), which oversees water quality compliance for all public water systems in California. Liberty Utilities and Compton Municipal Water Department (CMWD) have their own comprehensive drinking water source and treatment monitoring programs that comply with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California regulatory requirements.





For more than 60 years, Suburban has provided dependable, high-quality water that complies with all federal and state health safety standards to thousands of families in the San Gabriel Valley and nearby areas. We are proud to report that 2022 was no exception.

Who We Serve

Suburban provides drinking water to a portion of Compton. Suburban serves approximately 4,300 people in our Sativa system

Suburban's Drinking Water Complies with All Health and Safety Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the SWB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Last year, as in the past, Suburban's drinking water was in full compliance with all applicable county, state and federal drinking water regulations. Our system of pumps, reservoirs and distribution pipelines are all routinely inspected, monitored and maintained by professional state-certified water system operators to protect the quality of the water from source to tap.



Purpose of this Report



This annual water quality report demonstrates Suburban's compliance with SWRCB and USEPA regulations. It also provides important information to the public about where drinking water comes from, how drinking water is regulated, and what types of contaminants may be in the drinking water. You will find charts on the following pages, which summarize the results of our comprehensive water quality testing program.

You can determine how the water quality in your area compares to government standards by finding the average values in the charts and comparing these values to the maximum contaminant level (MCL).

Chemicals reported in the table were detected in the water by independent accredited laboratories during 2022 or from the most recent tests. Most, but not all, of these chemicals are minerals, metals and radiologicals occurring naturally in the water. Some of these chemicals, however, are the result of 1) drinking water treatment processes - chlorine residual, disinfection byproducts; 2) agricultural/industrial practices that occurred many decades ago - nitrate, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene; 3) household plumbing - copper; and 4) unknown sources responsible for detections of per-and-polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS). To help you understand what these test results mean, we have also included information about significant constituents, measurements, water quality definitions and advisories.



Are There Risks?

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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 (800) 426-4791.



Household Issues that May Affect You or Your Water Quality...

Hot Water Heaters: Many odor complaints may be traced to the home's hot water heater. Remember to follow manufacturer's instructions and flush hot water heaters regularly. This will flush out any sediments that may have accumulated, provide good water turnover to maximize water quality, and help keep your unit in good working order.

Point of Use or Home Water Filtration Units: Be vigilant in changing or cleaning any filters or media on your home units. Always follow the manufacturers instructions. Remember, the water is only as clean as the filter allows. Improperly maintained filters can deliver very poor quality water.



Contaminants that May Be in the Water

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.



Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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.



Lead, if present in elevated levels, can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Suburban is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/lead.



SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS-SATIVA DRINKING WATER SOURCES TESTED IN 2022

Liberty Utilities-
Surface Water CMWD Ground Water

Chemical	Met Standard?	Year Tested	Units	Average	Range	Average	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Primary Standards										
Aluminum (ppm)	Yes	2022	ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	0.6	Treatment Chemical Residue
Arsenic	Yes	2021 - 2022	ppb	3	2 - 3	1.6	ND - 4.6	10	0.004	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Barium	Yes	2020 - 2022	ppm	ND	ND	0.05	ND - 0.12	1	2	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Yes	2022	ppb	ND	ND	0.6	ND - 2.1	6	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Fluoride	Yes	2022	ppm	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	2	1	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha Radiation	Yes	2022	pCi/L	ND	ND	3.1	ND - 6.9	15	(0)	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate	Yes	2021 - 2022	ppm-N	0.4	0.4	0.3	ND - 1.1	10	10	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Radium 226	Yes	2018 - 2022	pCi/L	0.4	ND - 1.0	0.3	ND - 1.0	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	Yes	2020	pCi/L	0.6	ND - 1.4	ND	ND	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	Yes	2022	ppb	ND	ND	0.3	ND - 1.8	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Yes	2022	ppb	ND	ND	0.9	ND - 2.9	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium	Yes	2022	pCi/L	ND	ND	2.2	ND - 5.8	20	0.43	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards*										
Aluminum (ppb)	Yes	2022	ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	200*	600	Treatment Chemical Residue
Aggressive Index (corrosivity)	Yes	2020 - 2022	(units)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.2 - 12.4	Non-corrosive	n/a	Natural/Industrially influenced balance of hydroen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride	Yes	2022	ppm	20	18 - 22	40.9	23 - 65	500*	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Iron	Yes	2020 - 2022	ppb	ND	ND	2.1	ND - 33	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese	Yes	2022	ppb	38	36 - 41	21.9	ND - 35	50*	n/a	Leaching from Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance	Yes	2022	µmho/cm	490	480 - 500	638.6	450 - 770	1,600*	n/a	Ions in Water; Seawater Influence
Sulfate	Yes	2022	ppm	60	44 - 76	93.7	51 - 130	500*	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	Yes	2022	ppm	300	290 - 310	401.4	250 - 540	1,000*	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated										
Alkalinity, total	n/a	2022	ppm CaCO3	165	150 - 180	184.3	150 - 220	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium	n/a	2022	ppm	52	51 - 53	67.4	37 - 89	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
1,4-Dioxane**	n/a	2020 - 2022	ppb	ND	ND	1.5	1.3 - 1.6	n/r	n/a	Industrial uses and accidental spills and landfill leachate
Hardness, total	n/a	2022	ppm CaCO3	167	160 - 173	218.6	110 - 290	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total	n/a	2022	grains/gallon	9.7	9.4 - 10.1	12.77	6.43 - 16.94	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium	n/a	2022	ppm	8.9	8.1 - 9.8	11.6	3.9 - 17	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH	n/a	2022	pH units	8.2	8.2 - 8.3	7.8	7.6 - 8.1	n/r	n/a	Acidity, Hydrogen Ions
Potassium	n/a	2022	ppm	2.4	2.0 - 2.7	2.6	1.9 - 3.6	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium	n/a	2022	ppm	44	43 - 44	48	45 - 54	n/r	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Yes	2021	ppm	2	2	N/A	N/A	Treatment Technique		Various Natural Decaying Sources
Turbidity - Combined Filter Effluent		TT	Value	Met Standard?	Source	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Liberty's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a treatment technique (TT). A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement		1.0	0.03	Yes	Run-Off					
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU		95%	100	Yes	Run-Off					

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; ppt = parts-per-trillion; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable;

µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal;

PHG = California Public Health Goal; NL = Notification Level; n/r = not regulated. *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic quality.

** 1,4-Dioxane and Public Health - Insufficient scientific data is available on long-term effects of 1,4-dioxane on human health, although the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has listed 1,4-dioxane as a probable human carcinogen. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency has a Health Advisory Level for 1,4-dioxane, which has been set at a concentration cancer risk of 0.35ug/l. The California State Water Resource Control Board has a Notification Level for 1,-4 dioxane which has been set at 3.0ug/l. The California State Water Resource Control Board has a Response Level to remove the water source at a contamination level for 1,4- dioxane at 35ug/l. Due to limited health science data, there is a lack of agreement on the acceptable risk levels of 1,-4-dioxane in water. The greatest human threat from 1,-4 dioxane has come from worker inhalation exposure at industrial sites. 1,-4 dioxane in water is only a chronic or long-term threat to human health (not an acute or short-term threat). A person must drink 2 liters per day of water over the Notification Level of 3.0ug/l for a period of 70 years in order to generate one additional cancer case out of a million people.

SATIVA WATER SYSTEM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY TESTED IN 2022

Chemical (Units)	Met Standard?	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Highest Annual Average	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Yes	80	28.3	22.4 - 28.3	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Yes	60	5.2	5 - 5.2	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chemical (Units)	Met Standard?	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Annual Average	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	Yes	(4 / 4)	1.3	0.6 - 1.9	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (Color Units)	Yes	15*	ND	ND - 10	Naturally Occurring Organic Materials
Turbidity (ntu)	Yes	5*	0.24	ND - 1.2	Soil Runoff
Odor (threshold odor number)	Yes	3*	1	ND - 2	Naturally Occurring Organic Materials
One location in the distribution system is tested annually for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; four locations are tested weekly for the presence of bacteria, color, odor and turbidity. MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities.					
Bacterial Quality	Met Standard?	MCL	MCLG	Highest / Monthly (% , Value)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	Yes	No more than 1 positive total coliform in a month	0	5.3% / 1	Bacteria that occur naturally in soils and water
Lead and Copper	Met Standard?	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	Yes	1.3	0.3	0.1	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	Yes	15	0.2	ND	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
The most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected from residences in 2021. One of the 20 samples exceeded lead Action Level (AL). A regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.					

Water Quality Goals

The water Suburban delivers to your home meets standards required by USEPA, SWRCB and California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Often, Suburban goes beyond what is required to monitor for constituents that have known health risks. The company uses only independent, state-certified water quality laboratories for testing. The charts in this report include two types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.
- **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.

Water Quality Standards

The quality of drinking water in the United States is regulated by the USEPA. Two state agencies, the SWRCB and CPUC, supplement and enforce federal USEPA standards. Standards established by these agencies are used to set limits for substances that may affect health or aesthetic qualities of water. The water quality charts in this report cover the following standards:

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



Source Water and Water Quality Assessments

Suburban provides drinking water for the Sativa Compton service area from CMWD treated groundwater from and Liberty utilities treated surface water. Suburban and the utilities providing supplemental water to Suburban have completed source water assessments in accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The purpose of the source water assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of sources which could pose a threat to the water quality.



You may request summaries of the assessments by contacting Paul DiMaggio at pdimaggio@swwc.com. Or you may request complete copies from the SWRCB at (818) 551-2049. In 2022 Suburban utilized local groundwater for 55 percent of its supply. Suburban purchased water for its supply, but upgrades are underway to rehabilitate Sativa's own sources of supply and become more self-reliant. Well 5 contains manganese levels over the MCL. However, Suburban experts are in the process of installing a treatment to mitigate this challenge.

MWDSC updated its sanitary surveys of the Colorado River Watershed in 2016, and the State Water Project Watershed in 2017. Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban and stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the most recent summary of either assessment can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693). You may request summaries of the assessments by contacting Paul DiMaggio at pdimaggio@swwc.com or you may request complete copies from the SWB at (818)551-2049.



Water Quality Advisories

Nitrate Advisory

Nitrate can result from the presence of fertilizer. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above the MCL of 10 milligrams per liter is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies.

If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. The level of nitrate in water provided by Suburban in 2022 was below 10 milligrams per liter at all times. Nitrate was less than 50 percent of the MCL in all Suburban water sources.

Chloramines

Suburban purchases supplemental imported water for its Sativa service area from Liberty Utilities which occasionally might import chloraminated water from MWD. Chlorine and ammonia are combined at MWDSC treatment facilities to produce chloramines.

Chloramines are added to the water for public health protection because they prevent regrowth of bacteria in the distribution system pipes and also reduce the formation of certain chemicals that are regulated in drinking water. All of Suburban's water has some form of chlorine disinfectant residual at all times.

Be advised that kidney dialysis units and aquarium owners must remove chloramines from water prior to use. Hospitals or dialysis centers should be aware of the chloramines from water and should install proper chloramine removal equipment, such as carbon adsorption units. Aquarium owners can use readily available products to remove or neutralize chlorine. Chloraminated water is safe for people and animals to drink, and for all other general uses. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding chloramine in your water, please contact Paul DiMaggio at (626) 221-4500 or.

The Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concern



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن نوعية ماء الشرب في منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحث التقرير مع صديق لك يفهم هذه المعلومات جيدا.

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

इस रिपोर्ट में "पीने के पानी" के विषय पर बहुत जरूरी जानकारी दी गई है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद करें, या किसी जानकार से इस बारे में पूछें।

Arabic Chinese Hindi

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Spanish

Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong pag-inom ng tubig. Isalin ito, o makipag-usap sa isang tao na nauunawaan ito.

이 보고서는 귀하의 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.

Korean

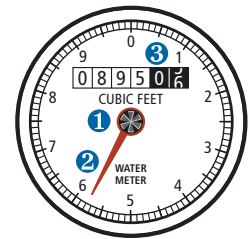
Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhớ người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.

Vietnamese

Meter Installation

Suburban Water Systems will be installing water meters throughout the Sativa service area. Suburban technicians will be in the area from April 2023 to December 2023. During the meter installation, customers will experience a service disruption.

Technicians will knock on your door to alert you of the installation and impending work. Suburban is committed to providing high-quality and reliable water. If you have any questions about the work being performed, please contact our project manager at (310) 631-8176.



Public Participation Opportunities

We value your input, concerns and suggestions. Please contact **Lauren James, Communications Manager**, at (626) 543-2531 or email her at LJames@swwc.com to inquire about possible future public participation opportunities. Also, please feel free to contact **Sandy Nimat, Water Quality Manager** at snimat@swwc.com or (626) 201-0427, If you have any questions about water quality. In addition, a number of local water boards hold monthly meetings that are open to the public, including:

Water Replenishment District of Southern California
First and Third Tuesday of every month, (562) 275-4300

Compton City Council
Every Tuesday (310) 605-5500



Suburban Water Systems

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