

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Liberty Utilities has been committed to providing customers with safe, quality drinking water. We are proud to present this Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) that shares detailed information regarding local water service and our compliance with State and Federal quality standards during the 2019 calendar year.

Liberty Utilities makes significant investments each year to ensure the water we deliver to customers meets all safety standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW), California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). We invest responsibly in order to maintain the local water infrastructure, because a strong infrastructure is a key factor in delivering quality water. Additionally, we have a top-notch water quality program that ensures the water delivered to your home or business is thoroughly tested by independent laboratories and data is provided to DDW to verify compliance with all primary and secondary State and Federal water quality standards.

We know our customers rely on us to make sure the water at their tap is safe to drink, and we take this responsibility seriously. At Liberty Utilities, the words "Local and Responsive. We Care" are more than a tagline. Our employees live in the local community and take great pride in providing quality water and reliable service to you and your neighbors.

If you have any questions about the information within this report, please don't hesitate to contact us anytime at 800-727-5987. We encourage you to visit our website at www.LibertyUtilities.com to sign up for our email distribution list, so we can keep you informed with timely updates regarding your water service. Also, follow us on Facebook (@LibertyParkH2O) to stay up-to-date.

On behalf of the entire Liberty Utilities family, thank you for being a valued customer and neighbor. We are proud to be your water provider.

Sincerely,

Chris Alario
President, Liberty Utilities-California

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*





Where Does My Water Come From?

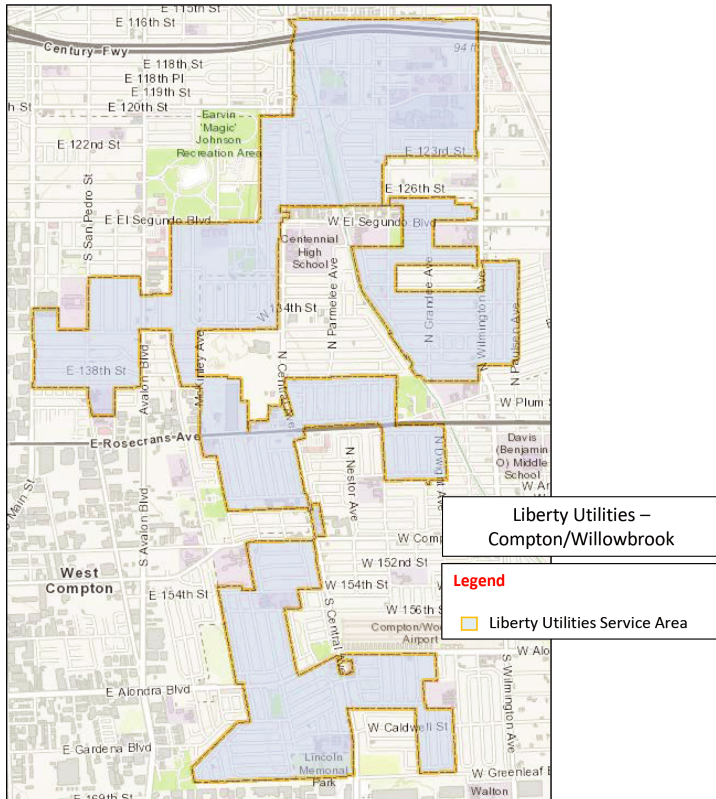
In 2019 Liberty Utilities – Compton / Willowbrook system obtained 27.7% of its source water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The MWD imports water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta by way of the State Water Project. An additional 72.3% came from deep wells that pump ground water from the Central Basin Aquifer.

About the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

MWD is a consortium of 26 cities and water districts that provides drinking water to nearly 19 million people in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties. The mission of the MWD is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way. MWD continues to add storage and conservation resources to its already diverse water supply portfolio to ensure a reliable water supply well into the future. Further, MWD continues to invest in water quality improvements, including the addition of ozone as a treatment process, and the expansion of its treatment capacity that will provide excellent quality water. For more information about MWD, visit their website at www.mwdh2o.com.

Two Sources of Imported Water

The Compton / Willowbrook system receives the majority of its water from the MWD Diemer Filtration Plant in Yorba Linda. In 2019, the Diemer Plant source water consisted of 64% State Water Project supply, and 36% Colorado River Water supply.



From The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

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, which 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 that 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 by-products 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 or mining activities.

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

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Sensitive Populations May Be More Vulnerable

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 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. The USEPA and 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

What Are The Drinking Water Standards?

Drinking water standards are the regulations set by the USEPA to control the level of contamination in the nation's drinking water. The USEPA and the SWRCB are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards in California. These standards are part of the Safe Drinking Water Act's "multiple barrier approach" to drinking water protection. This approach includes assessing and protecting drinking water sources; protecting wells and surface water; making sure water is treated by qualified operators; ensuring the integrity of the distribution system; and making information about water quality available to the public. The water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the USEPA and the SWRCB.

If you would like more information about water quality, or to find out about upcoming opportunities to participate in public meetings, please call Liberty Utilities' Downey office at (800)-727-5987.

This report describes those contaminants that have been detected in the analyses of almost 200 different potential contaminants, nearly 100 of which are regulated by the USEPA and the SWRCB. Liberty is proud to tell you that there have been no contaminants detected that exceed any federal or state drinking water standards. Hundreds of samples are collected every month by Liberty to assure that all primary (health-related) and secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standards are being met. Sample results are available on the Table that is part of this report.

This report is intended to provide information for all water users. If received by an absentee landlord, a business or a school, please share the information with tenants, employees or students. We are happy to make additional copies of this report available. You may also access this report on the Liberty Utilities web page at www.libertyutilities.com.

Source Water Assessment

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments required states to perform an assessment of potentially contaminating activities near drinking water sources of all water utilities. Liberty Utilities updated the Source Water Assessment in 2017. Liberty's well sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: gas stations; dry cleaners; metal plating/finishing/fabricating shops; military installations; chemical /petroleum processing and storage facilities; and underground storage tanks.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Liberty Utilities' Downey office and at the SWRCB office in Glendale. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Mr. Frank Heldman of Liberty Utilities at 562-805-2015, or by contacting Ms. Lillian Luong, SWRCB sanitary engineer, at 818-551-2038.

Important Health Information

Lead

While there have never been any problems with lead in our water system, the USEPA and the SWRCB require the following information be presented in this report. If present, elevated levels of lead 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. Liberty Utilities 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 2 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2019, we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper within the June 1 to September 30, 2019 monitoring period and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

We are required to take 30 lead and copper samples every three years. We completed 27 of the required 30 samples during June 1 to September 30, 2019 monitoring period, and the other three tap samples after the required date, making it necessary for Liberty Utilities to inform the residents. Following compliance requirements, we trained our Operations Staff and we will monitor again for Lead and Copper on 2020 to ensure that all Federal and State health standards are met.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water. Liberty Utilities treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.6 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L with an optimum dose of 0.7 mg/L. Our monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.44 mg/L to 1.0 mg/L with an average of 0.67 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulation. Every five years, the USEPA identifies a list of unregulated chemicals to be monitored by the nation's water utilities over a three-year period. The current monitoring cycle (UCMR-4) is from 2018 – 2020. Liberty Utilities has begun monitoring, and current results are included in this report. Once the USEPA has obtained this occurrence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water through regulation of these contaminants.

Primary Standards - Health Based (units)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date ^(b)	Typical Source of Constituent
Turbidity ^(a)								
Highest single measurement of the treated surface water (NTU)	TT = 1.0	n/a	0.05	n/a	n/a	n/a	2019	Soil runoff
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	TT = 95	n/a	100	n/a	n/a	n/a	2019	Soil runoff
Inorganic Constituents								
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	ND	ND	0.038	0.038	2017	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L) [Naturally occurring]	2.0	1	0.1-0.9	0.7	0.27	0.27	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (µg/L)	100	12	ND	ND	1.4	1.4	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal factories
Volatile Organic Constituents								
Dichloromethane (µg/L)	5	4	ND	ND	ND-1.4	0.35	2019	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide

Secondary Standards - Aesthetic (units)	Secondary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Color (units)	15	n/a	ND-1	ND	ND - 5	ND	2019	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	1	n/a	ND	ND	0.0017	0.0017	2017	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (µg/L)	300	n/a	ND	ND	ND-31	17.05	2019	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (mg/L)	500	n/a	53-58	56	21	21	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (µg/L)	50	n/a	ND	ND	36-41	36.9	2019	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor--Threshold (units)	3	n/a	ND-1	ND	1	1	2018	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	508-521	514	520	520	2017	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	89-93	91	73	73	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	296-312	304	330	330	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Other Parameters (units)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Aggressive Index (units) ^(c)	n/a	n/a	12.1-12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	2018	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	69-74	72	170	170	2018	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	29-30	30	55	55	2018	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (mg/L) ^(d)	n/a	n/a	124-130	127	183	183	2018	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	13-14	14	11	11	2018	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	n/a	n/a	8.4-8.5	8.4	8	8	2018	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.6-2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2017	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L) ^(e)	n/a	n/a	54-57	56	41	41	2017	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Unregulated Drinking Water Constituents (units)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	
Boron (µg/L)	1000	n/a	120	120	110	110	2015	
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	10	0.02	ND	ND	0.051	0.051	2016	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
UCMR4 - Additional Chemicals								
Manganese (µg/L) ^(f)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0 - 2.3	2.15	2019	
HAA5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.34 - 1.01	0.59	2019	
HAA6Br	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND - 0.33	0.08	2019	
HAA9Br	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.34 - 1.01	0.59	2019	
Microbiological Constituents (units) - Distribution System								
Distribution System	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Value			Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	
Total Coliform Bacteria ≥40 Samples/Month (Present / Absent)	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	Highest percent of monthly samples positive was 1.69 %			2019	Naturally present in the environment	
Distribution System								
Distribution System	Primary MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level		Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	
Fluoride (mg/L) [Treatment Added]	2	1.0	0.44 - 1.0	0.67		2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Chlorine [as Cl ₂] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	0.03 - 2.81	1.32		2019	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	n/a	ND - 6.1	0.57		2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	n/a	ND - 30	10.18		2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Lead and Copper Rule ^(g)								
	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Data	90th % Level	Health Effects		Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	0.3	0 of the 30 samples collected exceeded the action level.	0.13	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress, others over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.		2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (µg/L)	15	0.2	0 of the 30 samples collected exceeded the action level.	ND	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.		2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits



**Meets/Exceeds
Regulations**

Terms To Know

DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

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

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

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES

mg/L or ppm = milligrams per liter or parts per million

µg/L or ppb = micrograms per liter or parts per billion

ng/L or ppt = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion

pCi/L = picoCuries per liter

NA or N/A = Not applicable or Not required

ND = Not detected

TT = Treatment Technique

NL = Notification Level

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units. This is a measure of suspended material in the water

(a) = Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance

(b) = The state allows us to monitor for some parameters less than once per year because the concentrations of these parameters in groundwater sources do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

[c] = An aggressive Index of 11 or greater indicates the water is non-aggressive (non-corrosive)

(d) = Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

[e] = Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

(f) = Manganese monitored at the system interconnection not at the source

(g) = 27 out of the 30 lead and copper samples were collected within July to September 2019. Three Samples Were Collected after the lead and copper monitoring period.