

2021 CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT ON
WATER QUALITY FOR 2020

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



Mesa Crest

Liberty is 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 2020 calendar year.

Liberty makes appropriate investments each year to deliver water that meets 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 (EPA). We invest responsibly to maintain the local water infrastructure because a strong infrastructure is key to delivering quality water. The water we deliver to your home or business is thoroughly tested by independent laboratories, and data is provided to DDW to verify compliance with primary and secondary state and federal water quality standards.

We know our customers rely on us for water that is safe to drink, and we take this responsibility seriously. At Liberty, "Energy and Water for Life" are more than a tagline. Our employees live in the community and take pride in providing quality water and reliable service to you and your neighbors.

If you have any questions about this report, please don't hesitate to contact us at 800-727-5987.

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

Sincerely,

Chris Alario
President, Liberty - California



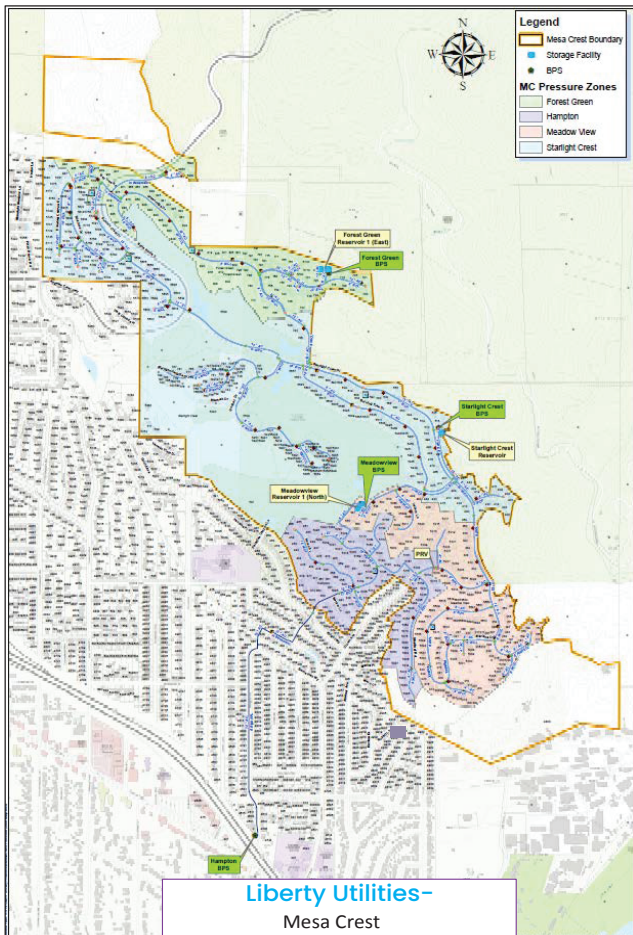
Where Does My Water Come From?

In 2020 Liberty – Mesa Crest system obtained 100% of its source water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The MWD imports water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta by way of the State Water Project.

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.

The Mesa Crest system receives its water from the MWD Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne. In 2020, the Weymouth Plant source water consisted of 32% State Water Project supply, and 68% 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 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 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 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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB 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's 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.

Important Health Information

Lead

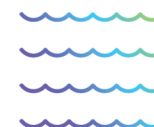
While there have never been any problems with lead in our water system, the USEPA and the SWRCB require the following information to be presented in this report. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Liberty 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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Primary Standards - Health Based (units)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	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	0.04	n/a	2020	Soil runoff
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	TT = 95	n/a	100	n/a	2020	Soil runoff
Inorganic Constituents						
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.60	0.08 - 0.21	0.15	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (mg/L)	1	2.00	0.1	0.1	2020	
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0	1	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Secondary Standards - Aesthetic (units)	Secondary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Aluminum (µg/L)	200	n/a	80 - 210	149	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	500	n/a	93	93	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	n/a	1	1	2020	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor—Threshold (units)	3	n/a	2	2	2020	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	963 - 968	966	2020	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	211 - 215	213	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	587 - 593	590	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Other Parameters (units)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Aggressive Index (units) ^(c)	n/a	n/a	12.4	12.4	2020	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	118 - 119	118	2020	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	65	65	2020	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (mg/L) ^(d)	n/a	n/a	256 - 268	262	2020	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	25 - 26	26	2020	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	n/a	n/a	8.1	8.1	2020	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	4.5 - 4.6	4.6	2020	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L) ^(e)	n/a	n/a	93 - 97	95	2020	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring



Meets/
Exceeds
Regulations

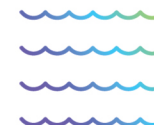


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Unregulated Drinking Water Constituents (units)	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	
Boron (µg/L)	1000	n/a	130	130	2020	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste	
Chlorate (µg/L)	800	n/a	76	76	2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection; industrial processes	
Microbiological Constituents (units) - 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 0%		2020	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Constituents							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1 - 3	2	2017	Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals (units) - Distribution System	Primary MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection for LU Sources	Average Level for LU Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	
Chlorine [as Cl ₂] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	0.12-2.48	1.6	2020	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	n/a	5.9-11.4	7.8	2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	n/a	21.0-24.0	22.3	2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Lead and Copper Rule	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Data	Range of Detection	90th Percentile Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	0.3	1 of the 12 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND-1.6	0.12	2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (µg/L)	15	0.2	0 of the 12 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND	ND	2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits



Meets/
Exceeds
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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

ρCi/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.

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.



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