PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL REPORT

BELLFLOWER/NORWALK SYSTEM

July 2022

9750 Washburn Rd., Downey, CA 90241

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIBERTY UTILITIES – BELLFLOWER/NORWALK SYSTEM

2022 REPORT ON WATER QUALITY RELATIVE TO PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS

1. INTRODUCTION

The following report details the risks to public health associated with certain levels of contaminants that may be found in tap water. It further describes the best technology available for reducing contaminants and estimates the total cost and cost per customer to install and operate the technology.

2. BACKGROUND

Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, Article 5, Section 116470(b) of the California Health and Safety Code (Reference No. 1) specifies that water utilities with greater than 10,000 service connections prepare a special report every three years if, within that three years' time frame, the level of certain contaminants with an existing Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) have exceeded any Public Health Goals (PHGs). Liberty Utilities -Bellflower/Norwalk (BN) system is such a water utility. The California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) sets PHGs at levels in drinking water that are not expected to pose a significant health risk to individuals consuming an average of two liters a day of that water over a 70-year lifetime. The PHGs are based solely on health risk considerations and do not analyze costs, benefits, or technical feasibility to achieve the specific PHG level. Therefore, PHGs represent desirable goals for healthful drinking water that may or may not be achievable. These goals are non-enforceable and water systems are not required to meet PHGs.

The law also requires that where OEHHA has not adopted a PHG for a regulated constituent, water suppliers are to use the established Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). MCLGs are the federal equivalent to PHGs. Only constituents that have a California primary drinking water standard and for which either a PHG or MCLG has been set are to be addressed in this report. Appendix A contains a list of all regulated constituents with the MCLs and PHGs or MCLGs. MCLs are the enforceable drinking water standards set by either the USEPA or the California Department of Public Health (DPH). MCLs are based on the lowest observed health effects plus a margin of safety and consider the technological and economic feasibility to detect and treat the contaminant. A cost-benefit analysis was also conducted and considered when setting MCLs.

If a regulated constituent was detected in the Liberty Utilities – Bellflower/Norwalk water system between 2019 and 2021 at a level exceeding an applicable PHG or MCLG, this report provides the information required by law. Included is the numerical public health risk associated with the MCL and the PHG or MCLG and the category or type of risk to health that could be associated with each constituent (Table 1), the best treatment technology available that could be used to reduce the constituent level, and an estimate of the cost to install that treatment if it appropriate and feasible.

3. DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES

Liberty Utilities – Bellflower/Norwalk system obtains 89% of its source water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC). The MWDSC imports water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta by way of the State Water Project. An additional 11% comes from deep wells that pump groundwater from the Central Basin Aquifer. The Liberty Utilities – Bellflower/Norwalk system service area is shown in the attached 2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) (Reference No. 2).

4. GUIDELINES FOLLOWED

The Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) prepared suggested guidelines for the preparation of required reports on Public Health Goals (PHGs) to satisfy requirements of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 116470(b). The ACWA guidelines, updated on February 2022, were used in the preparation of this report.

5. BEST AVAILABLE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY AND COST ESTIMATE

Both the USEPA and DDW adopt what are known as Best Available Technologies (BATs), which are the best-known methods of reducing contaminant levels to the MCL. Costs can be estimated for such technologies. However, since many PHGs and all MCLGs are set much lower than the MCL, it is not always possible or feasible to determine what treatment is needed to further reduce a constituent downward to or near the PHG or MCLG - many are set at zero. Estimating the costs to reduce a constituent to zero is difficult, if not impossible because it is not possible to verify by analytical means that the level has been lowered to zero. In some cases, installing treatment to try and further reduce very low levels of one constituent may have adverse effects on other aspects of water quality.

6. WATER QUALITY CONSIDERED

All of the water quality data collected in the Liberty Utilities – Bellflower/Norwalk System between 2019 and 2021 was considered for purposes of determining compliance with drinking water standards. This data was previously summarized in our 2019, 2020, and 2021 Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs), which are available on Liberty's website.

7. REGULATED CONSTITUENTS DETECTED

Table 1 summarized the regulated constituents that were detected in one or more of the Liberty Utilities – Bellflower/Norwalk System's sources from 2019-2021 at levels above the PHG, or if no PHG, above the MCLG. Table 1 shows the Detection Limit for the purpose of Reporting (DLR) as well. Liberty wells provided approximately 11% of the source water in 2021.

Table 1: MCL, PHGs, and DLRs for Constituents of Concern for Liberty Utilities – Bellflower/Norwalk System Water Sources

Constituent	MCL	DLR	PHG (MCLG)
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	2	0.004
Uranium (ρCi/L)	20	1	0.43
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (µg/L)	5	0.5	0.06

µg/L = micrograms per liter (equivalent to parts per billion, ppb)
ρCi/L = picoCuries per liter (one trillionth of a curie)

7.1. INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Arsenic: Although the inorganic form of arsenic tends to be more predominant than organic forms, contamination of a drinking water source by arsenic can result from either natural or human activities. Typically, arsenic occurrence in water is caused by the weathering and dissolution of arsenic-bearing rocks, minerals, and ores. Arsenic contamination in water is also caused by its use in industry for wood preservatives, paints, drugs, dyes, soaps, metals, and semiconductors. Agricultural applications, mining, and smelting also contribute to arsenic release.

The Public Health Goal for arsenic is 0.004 µg/L. The federal and state MCL for arsenic is 10 µg/L (the federal MCLG is 0 µg/L). The DLR for arsenic is 2 µg/L and currently, there are no laboratory analytical methods available that can reliably measure arsenic as low as the PHG. The health risk category associated with arsenic is carcinogenicity. At the PHG, the theoretical cancer risk is 1×10^{-6}. This means one excess cancer case per million people exposed to the PHG level for a lifetime of 70 years. At the federal and state MCL of 10 µg/L, the theoretical cancer risk is 2.5×10^{-3}. This means 2.5 excess cancer cases per one thousand people exposed to the MCL for a lifetime of 70 years.

7.2. URANIUM

Most drinking water sources have very low levels of radioactive contaminants (radionuclides) originating from natural sources, not man-made sources. These very low levels are not considered to be a public health concern, although at high levels there may be an increased risk of cancer. OEHHA has established cancer risks values for radium 228 and uranium, but not for gross alpha radiation.

OEHHA has established a PHG of 0.43 ρCi/L for Uranium. The MCL for Uranium is 20 ρCi/L. The average of uranium for the Liberty's sources is 2 ρCi/L. Uranium in MWDSC is not detected. At the PHG, the theoretical cancer risk is 1×10^{-6}. This means one excess cancer case per million people exposed to the PHG level for a lifetime of 70 years. At the federal and state MCL of 20 ρCi/L, the theoretical cancer risk is 5×10^{-5}. This means 5 excess cancer cases per one hundred thousand people exposed to the MCL for a lifetime of 70 years.

7.3. ORGANICS

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE): PCE is a perchlorinated two-carbon olefin. The primary uses of PCE are as a chemical intermediate for the production of chlorofluorocarbons and as a solvent used in cleaning operations (metal cleaning, vapor degreasing, and dry cleaning). In addition, numerous household products contain some level of PCE.

A public health goal (PHG) of 0.06 µg/L is established for tetrachloroethylene (PCE, also known as perchloroethylene) in drinking water. Exposure to PCE is carcinogenic for rodents, inducing liver cancer in mice by inhalation (NTP, 1986) or ingestion (NCI, 1977), and leukemia in rats by inhalation (NTP, 1986). Statistically significant increases in the incidence of tumors at several sites have also been observed in certain studies of workers in the dry-cleaning industry (Blair et al., 1990; Ruder et al., 1994).

At the PHG, the theoretical cancer risk is 1×10^{-6}. This means one excess cancer case per million people exposed to the PHG level for a lifetime of 70 years. At the federal and state MCL of 5 µg/L, the theoretical cancer risk is 8×10^{-5}. This means 8 excess cancer cases per one hundred thousand people exposed to the MCL for a lifetime of 70 years. The PCE value detected in 2020 in Liberty's sources ranged from non-dected to 0.86 µg/L, which means that the theorical cancer risk at a MCL of 5 µg/L is 1 case per hundred thousand people for a lifetime of 70 years. In 2021, PCE wasn't detected in Liberty's sources.

8. HEALTH RISK INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS

As previously stated, contaminants with California MCLs that do not yet have PHGs will use the federal MCLG for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the once-every-three-years Public Health Goal Report and public hearing. MCLGs like PHGs, are strictly health-based and include a margin of safety. One difference, however, is that the MCLGs for carcinogens are set at zero because the USEPA assumes there is no absolutely safe level of exposure to them. PHGs on the other hand, are set at a level considered to pose no significant risks of cancer. This is usually a "no more than" one-in-a-million excess cancer risk level for a lifetime of exposure. The cancer risks discussed in Table 2 are based on the OEHHA evaluations.

Table 2: Health Risk Categories and Cancer Risk Values for Chemicals with California Public Health Goals (PHGs)

Chemical	Health Risk Category	California PHG	Cancer Risk @ PHG	California MCL	Cancer Risk @ California MCL
Gross Alpha Particles	Cancer	None MCLG = 0	(0)	15 ρCi/L	Up to 1×10^{-3} (one per thousand)
Gross Beta Particles	Cancer	None MCLG = 0	(0)	50 ρCi/L	Up to 2×10^{-3} (Two per thousand)
Radium 228	Cancer	0.019 ρCi/L	One per million	5 ρCi/L (Ra226+Ra228)	3×10^{-4} (Three per ten thousand)

Table 2: Health Risk Categories and Cancer Risk Values for Chemicals with California Public Health Goals (PHGs) (Cont.)

Chemical	Health Risk Category	California PHG	Cancer Risk @ PHG	California MCL	Cancer Risk @ California MCL
Uranium	Cancer	0.43 ρCi/L	One per million	20 ρCi/L	5×10^{-5} (Five per hundred thousand)
Arsenic	Cancer	0.0004 ppb	One per million	0.010 ppm	2.5×10^{-3} (2.5 per thousand)
Chromium-6	Cancer	0.0020 ppb	One per million	None	NA*
Coliform Bacteria	Indicator of other potentially harmful bacteria (diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches)	None MCLG = 0	NA*	No more than 5% of the samples can be positive	NA*
Lead	Developmental neurotoxicity, cardiovascular toxicity (high blood pressure), cancer	2 ppb	$3x10^{-8}$ (PHG is not based on caner effect)	15 ppb	2×10^{-6} (Two per million)

** NA = Not applicable*

9. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION

The water quality of drinking water provided by Liberty meets all State of California Department of Public Health and USEPA drinking water standards which are set to protect public health. Additionally, costly treatment processes would be required to further reduce the levels of constituents to the PHG levels. The effectiveness of the treatment process to provide any significant reduction in constituent levels at the current low values is uncertain as these treatment processes have been designed to meet the drinking water standards and not PHGs. The health protection of these further hypothetical reductions is not at all clear and may not be quantifiable. Due to this uncertainly, the lack of a regulatory driver to require treatment to such levels, and the significant rate increase required to implement this treatment, no action is proposed by Liberty.

The public hearing to receive comment from the public and Liberty Utilities – Bellflower/Norwalk system customers is scheduled online for July 27th, 2022 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

10. REFERENCES

Reference 1: State of California Health and Safety Code, Section 116470 (b) – (f).
Reference 2: Liberty Utilities – Bellflower/Norwalk. 2022 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for 2021.

REFERENCE 1: STATE OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 116470 (B) - (F)

(b) On or before July 1, 1998, and every three years thereafter, public water systems serving more than 10,000 service connections that detect one or more contaminants in drinking water that exceed the applicable public health goal, shall prepare a brief written report in plain language that does all of the following:

(1) Identifies each contaminant detected in drinking water that exceeds the applicable public health goal.

(2) Discloses the numerical public health risk, determined by the office, associated with the maximum contaminant level for each contaminant identified in paragraph (1) and the numerical public health risk determined by the office associated with the public health goal for that contaminant.

(3) Identifies the category of risk to public health, including, but not limited to, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, and acute toxicity, associated with exposure to the contaminant in drinking water, and includes a brief plainly worded description of these terms.

(4) Describes the best available technology, if any is then available on a commercial basis, to remove the contaminant or reduce the concentration of the contaminant. The public water system may, solely at its own discretion, briefly describe actions that have been taken on its own, or by other entities, to prevent the introduction of the contaminant into drinking water supplies.

(5) Estimates the aggregate cost and the cost per customer of utilizing the technology described in paragraph (4), if any, to reduce the concentration of that contaminant in drinking water to a level at or below the public health goal.

(6) Briefly describes what action, if any, the local water purveyor intends to take to reduce the concentration of the contaminant in public drinking water supplies and the basis for that decision.

(c) Public water systems required to prepare a report pursuant to subdivision (b) shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of accepting and responding to public comment on the report. Public water systems may hold the public hearing as part of any regularly scheduled meeting.

(d) The department shall not require a public water system to take any action to reduce or eliminate any exceedance of a public health goal.

(e) Enforcement of this section does not require the department to amend a public water system's operating permit.

(f) Pending adoption of a public health goal by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116365, and in lieu thereof, public water systems shall use the national maximum contaminant level goal adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the corresponding contaminant for purposes of complying with the notice and hearing requirements of this section.

REFERENCE 2: LIBERTY UTILITIES – BELLFLOWER/NORWALK. 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON WATER QUALITY FOR 2021.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for 2021

Annual Water Quality Report

Bellflower/Norwalk (PWS ID# 1910211)

Liberty

Message from the President

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 2021 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,
Ed Jackson
President, Liberty - California

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Liberty at (800) 727-5987 for assistance in Spanish.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor comunicarse con Liberty al (800) 727-5987 para asistirlo en Español.

Where Does My Water Come From?

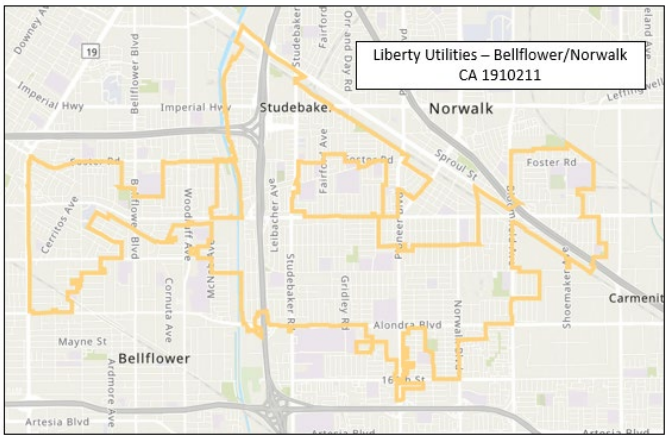
In 2021 Liberty Utilities – Bellflower / Norwalk system obtained 89% of its source water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The MWD imports water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta by way of the State Water Project. An additional 11% came from deep wells that pump groundwater 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

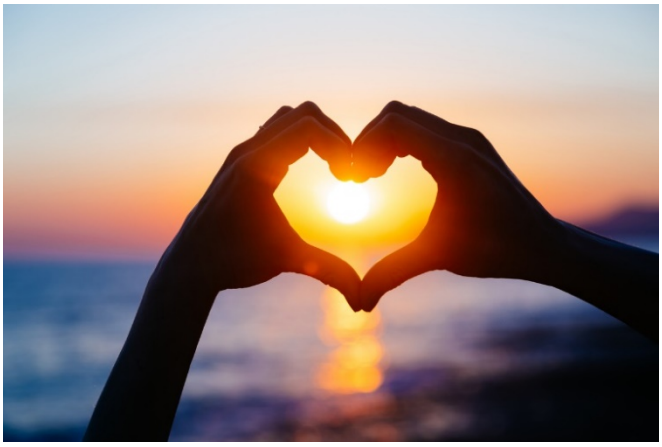
The Bellflower / Norwalk system receives the majority of its water from the MWD Diemer Filtration Plant in Yorba Linda. In 2021, the Diemer Plant source water consisted of 11% State Water Project supply, and 89% Colorado River Water supply.



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 updated the Source Water Assessment in 2017. Liberty's well sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: landfills and dumps; sewer collection systems; gas stations; dry cleaners; metal plating/finishing/fabricating shops; military installations; chemical /petroleum processing and storage facilities; and leaking underground storage tanks.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Liberty's Downey office and the SWRCB office in Glendale. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Vanessa Lumley of Liberty at 562-805-2066; or by contacting Ms. Lillian Luong, SWRCB sanitary engineer, at 818-551-2038.



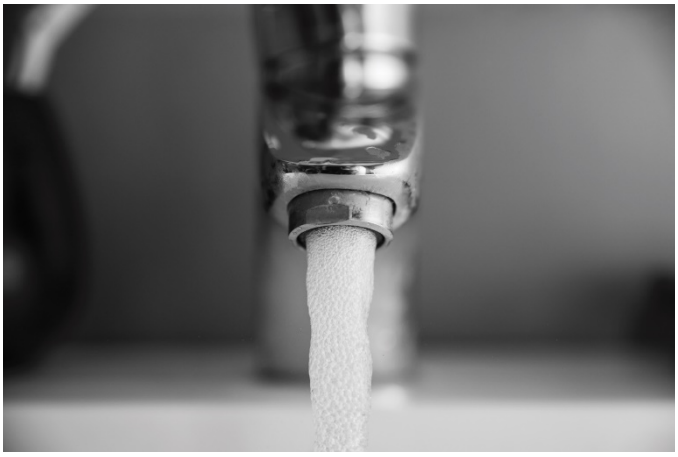
What are Drinking Water Standards?

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.

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 in the table that is part of this report.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipated greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The State Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

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's web page at is www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

Substances That Could be in 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, 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, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwaterrunoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, 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 USEPA and the (Insert state regulatory agency) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) also establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protections 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 or visiting their website at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations. For information on bottled water visit the USFDA website at www.fda.gov.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. 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 - Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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. 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 www.epa.gov/lead.

1,4- Dioxane - In 2011, Liberty, along with other water utilities in the Central Basin aquifer, sampled all wells for 1,4-dioxane at the request of the SWRCB. While 1,4-dioxane is not a regulated chemical, SWRCB had set a Notification Level (NL) of 1 part per billion (ppb) in 2010. In 2021, Liberty found low levels of 1,4-dioxane in one active well in the Bellflower/Norwalk system. SWRCB does not recommend Liberty remove this well from service until it exceeds 10 times the NL. Little scientific data are available on the long-term effects of 1,4-dioxane on human health, although the USEPA has listed it as a probable human carcinogen. Besides this notice, the only action required was notification of the Lynwood City Council and the County Board of Supervisors. This was done on May 26, 2021.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), sometimes called PFCs, are a group of chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. PFAS have been classified by the United States Environmental

Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) as an emerging contaminant on the national landscape.

The U.S. EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels, for these chemicals. In February 2020, the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) updated the response levels for PFAS. A response level is a non-regulatory, precautionary health-based measure that represents a recommended level that water systems consider taking a water source out of service or provide treatment if that option is available to them. The new response level for PFOA is 10 ng/L; the new response leve for PFOS is 40 ng/L.

PFOA and PFOS are readily absorbed but not readily eliminated from the human body. Health effects associated with long-term exposure include harmful effects to a developing fetus or infant; harmful effects to the immune system, thyroid, and liver; and cancer. In addition to water, humans can be exposed to PFOA and PFOS through a variety of sources, including food, dust in homes, and imported consumer products. For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites: https://www.epa.gov/pfas

Sampling conducted in 2021 indicated the presence of PFOA and PFOS in the source water. Liberty placed the wells offline in 2020 so no customers receive water from these sources. In addition, we are studying treatment options for all affected wells to protect public health.

Who can I call if I have questions about PFAS in my drinking water?

If any resident has additional questions regarding this issue, Liberty can be contacted at (800)727-5987.

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 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 to 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 0.65 mg/L to 0.84 mg/L with an average of 0.75 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. Results from this monitoring are included in this report. Once the USEPA has compiled 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.

How can I Become Actively Involved?

If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affects drinking water quality or if you have any further questions about your drinking water report, please call us at 1-800-727-5987 to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons.

Bellflower - Norwalk 2021 Annual Water Quality Report

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	0.03	n/a	n/a	n/a	2021	Soil runoff
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	TT = 95	n/a	100	n/a	n/a	n/a	2021	Soil runoff
Inorganic Constituents								
Aluminum (µg/L)	1000	600	ND-210	141	ND	ND	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	2021	
Fluoride (mg/L) (naturally-occurring)	2.0	1	0.6-0.9	0.7	0.38	0.38	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (mg/L)	10	10	ND	ND	0.93	0.93	2021	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Constituents								
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	5	(0)	ND	ND	1.09 - 1.71	1.43	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND - 3	ND	ND - 5	ND	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	4-6	5	n/a	n/a	2021	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1 - 3	2	2.2	2.2	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Aluminum (µg/L)	200	n/a	ND-210	141	ND	ND	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Color (units)	15	n/a	1	1	ND	ND	2021	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (mg/L)	500	n/a	95-97	96	73	73	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor---(Threshold units)	3	n/a	2	2	1	1	2021	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	950-965	958	920	920	2021	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	214-215	214	150	150	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	597	597	590	590	2021	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	12.4-12.5	12.4	12.6	12.6	2021	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	124-126	125	230	230	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	65-66	66	120	120	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness [as CaCO3] (mg/L) [d]	n/a	n/a	271-276	274	390	390	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness [as CaCO3] (grains/gal)	n/a	n/a	15.8-16.1	16	22.8	22.8	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	24-26	25	22	22	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	n/a	n/a	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	2021	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	4.2-4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6	2021	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits

Bellflower - Norwalk 2021 Annual Water Quality Report

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
Sodium (mg/L) [e]	n/a	n/a	93-95	94	57	57	2021	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**	**Typical Source of Constituent**
1,4-Dioxane (µg/L)	1	n/a	ND	ND	2.4	2.4	2021	Used a a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	RL = 1	0.02	ND	ND	ND-1.1	ND	2016	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Boron (µg/L)	1000	n/a	130	130	180	180	2021	
Chlorate (µg/L)	800	n/a	59	59	n/a	n/a	2019	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ng/L)	10	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2019	
Manganese (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.96-2.4	1.52	2019	
HAA5 (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.38-5.3	1.17	2019	
HAA6Br (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.38-6.2	1.60	2019	
HAA9Br (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.38-10.4	2.12	2019	
Per-and-Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (Sources offline during 2021)	**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**
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid (PFOS) (ng/L)	6.5	n/a	ND	ND	43-64	49	2021	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppresion and cancer in laboratory animals
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	5.1	n/a	ND	ND	11-14	12	2021	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	7.3-10	9.1	2021	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	2.6-5.6	2.6	2021	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ng/L)	500	n/a	ND	ND	2.8-6.4	4.2	2021	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.

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 %	2021	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals (units) 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)	2.0	1.0	0.65-0.84	0.75	2021	Treatment added.
Chlorine [as Cl_2] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	0.20-2.52	1.76	2021	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	n/a	ND-11.3	8.38	2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	n/a	ND-41.5	29.6	2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Bellflower - Norwalk 2021 Annual Water Quality Report

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 30 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND-1.4	0.2	2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (µg/L)	15	0.2	1 of the 30 samples collected exceeded the action level	ND-66	ND	2019	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

(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

Meets/ Exceeds Regulations

Definitions, Terms and Abbreviations

Population (if required by state): 8529. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.

90th percentile: For Lead and Copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and di- bromoacetic acid) as a group.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

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

NA: not applicable.

ND: not detectable at testing limits.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.

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.

RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Range of Results: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Test Result or Highest Value.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply

TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.

Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- ✓ Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- ✓ Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving, and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- ✓ Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- ✓ Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ✓ Water plants only when necessary.
- ✓ Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ✓ Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- ✓ Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- ✓ Visit https://www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Contact Information

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Liberty's Downey office at 1-800-727-5987 or Vanessa Lumley, Water Quality Supervisor at (562) 805-2066.

APPENDIX A: TABLE OF REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS AND PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS OR MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOALS

MCLs, DLRs, PHGs, for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

(Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L), unless otherwise noted.)

Last Update: September 14, 2021

The following tables includes California's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs), public health goals (PHGs) from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). For comparison, Federal MCLs and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) (USEPA) are also displayed.

Inorganic Chemicals Table, Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64431

State Regulated Inorganic Chemical Contaminant	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Aluminum	1	0.05	0.6	2001	--	--
Antimony	0.006	0.006	0.001	2016	0.006	0.006
Arsenic	0.010	0.002	0.000004	2004	0.010	zero
Asbestos (MFL = million fibers per liter; for fibers >10 microns long)	7 MFL	0.2 MFL	7 MFL	2003	7 MFL	7 MFL
Barium	1	0.1	2	2003	2	2
Beryllium	0.004	0.001	0.001	2003	0.004	0.004
Cadmium	0.005	0.001	0.00004	2006	0.005	0.005
Chromium, Total - OEHHA withdrew the 0.0025-mg/L PHG	0.05	0.01	withdrawn Nov. 2001	1999	0.1	0.1

State Regulated Inorganic Chemical Contaminant	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Chromium, Hexavalent - 0.01-mg/L MCL & 0.001-mg/L DLR repealed September 2017	--	--	0.00002	2011	--	--
Cyanide	0.15	0.1	0.15	1997	0.2	0.2
Fluoride	2	0.1	1	1997	4.0	4.0
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.001	0.0012	1999 (rev2005)*	0.002	0.002
Nickel	0.1	0.01	0.012	2001	--	--
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 as N	0.4	45 as NO3 (=10 as N)	2018	10	10
Nitrite (as N)	1 as N	0.4	1 as N	2018	1	1
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10 as N	--	10 as N	2018	--	--
Perchlorate	0.006	0.002	0.001	2015	--	--
Selenium	0.05	0.005	0.03	2010	0.05	0.05
Thallium	0.002	0.001	0.0001	1999 (rev2004)	0.002	0.0005

Copper and Lead Table, 22 CCR §64672.3

Values referred to as MCLs for lead and copper are not actually MCLs; instead, they are called “Action Levels” under the lead and copper rule.

State Regulated Copper and Lead Contaminant	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Copper	1.3	0.05	0.3	2008	1.3	1.3
Lead	0.015	0.005	0.0002	2009	0.015	zero

Radiological Table, Radionuclides with MCLs in 22 CCR §64441 and §64443

[units are picocuries per liter (pCi/L), unless otherwise state; n/a = not applicable]

State Regulated Radionuclides Contaminant	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Gross alpha particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was not practical	15	3	none	n/a	15	zero
Gross beta particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was not practical	4 mrem/yr	4	none	n/a	4 mrem/yr	zero
Radium-226	--	1	0.05	2006		
Radium-228	--	1	0.019	2006		
Radium-226 + Radium-	5	--	--	--	5	zero

State Regulated Radionuclides Contaminant	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
228						
Strontium-90	8	2	0.35	2006	--	--
Tritium	"20,000"	"1,000"	400	2006	--	--
Uranium	20	1	0.43	2001	30 µg/L	zero

Organic Chemicals Table, Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64444

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

State Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Benzene	0.001	0.0005	0.00015	2001	0.005	zero
Carbon tetrachloride	0.0005	0.0005	0.0001	2000	0.005	zero
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0.0005	0.6	1997 (rev2009)	0.6	0.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	0.005	0.0005	0.006	1997	0.075	0.075
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	0.005	0.0005	0.003	2003	--	--
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	1999 (rev2005)	0.005	zero

State Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	0.006	0.0005	0.01	1999	0.007	0.007
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006	0.0005	0.013	2018	0.07	0.07
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01	0.0005	0.05	2018	0.1	0.1
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.005	0.0005	0.004	2000	0.005	zero
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	1999	0.005	zero
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.0005	0.0005	0.0002	1999 (rev2006)	--	--
Ethylbenzene	0.3	0.0005	0.3	1997	0.7	0.7
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	0.013	0.003	0.013	1999	--	--
Monochlorobenzene	0.07	0.0005	0.07	2014	0.1	0.1
Styrene	0.1	0.0005	0.0005	2010	0.1	0.1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001	0.0005	0.0001	2003	0.1	0.1
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005	0.0005	0.00006	2001	0.005	zero

State Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Toluene	0.15	0.0005	0.15	1999	1	1
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.005	0.0005	0.005	1999	0.07	0.07
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	0.200	0.0005	1	2006	0.2	0.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	0.005	0.0005	0.0003	2006	0.005	0.003
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005	0.0005	0.0017	2009	0.005	zero
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	0.15	0.005	1.3	2014	--	--
"1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (Freon 113)"	1.2	0.01	4	1997 (rev2011)	--	--
Vinyl chloride	0.0005	0.0005	0.00005	2000	0.002	zero
Xylenes	1.750	0.0005	1.8	1997	10	10

Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

State Regulated Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Alachlor	0.002	0.001	0.004	1997	0.002	zero

State Regulated Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Atrazine	0.001	0.0005	0.00015	1999	0.003	0.003
Bentazon	0.018	0.002	0.2	1999 (rev2009)	--	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002	0.0001	0.000007	2010	0.0002	zero
Carbofuran	0.018	0.005	0.0007	2016	0.04	0.04
Chlordane	0.0001	0.0001	0.00003	1997 (rev2006)	0.002	zero
Dalapon	0.2	0.01	0.79	1997 (rev2009)	0.2	0.2
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	0.00001	0.000003	2020	0.0002	zero
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	0.07	0.01	0.02	2009	0.07	0.07
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	0.005	0.2	2003	0.4	0.4
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	0.004	0.003	0.012	1997	0.006	zero
Dinoseb	0.007	0.002	0.014	1997	0.007	0.007

State Regulated Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
				(rev2010)		
Diquat	0.02	0.004	0.006	2016	0.02	0.02
Endothal	0.1	0.045	0.094	2014	0.1	0.1
Endrin	0.002	0.0001	0.0003	2016	0.002	0.002
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.00005	0.00002	0.00001	2003	0.00005	zero
Glyphosate	0.7	0.025	0.9	2007	0.7	0.7
Heptachlor	0.00001	0.00001	0.000008	1999	0.0004	zero
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00001	0.00001	0.000006	1999	0.0002	zero
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	0.0005	0.00003	2003	0.001	zero
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	0.001	0.002	2014	0.05	0.05
Lindane	0.0002	0.0002	0.000032	1999 (rev2005)	0.0002	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.03	0.01	0.00009	2010	0.04	0.04
Molinate	0.02	0.002	0.001	2008	--	--
Oxamyl	0.05	0.02	0.026	2009	0.2	0.2

State Regulated Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	0.0002	0.0003	2009	0.001	zero
Picloram	0.5	0.001	0.166	2016	0.5	0.5
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	0.0005	0.00009	2007	0.0005	zero
Simazine	0.004	0.001	0.004	2001	0.004	0.004
Thiobencarb	0.07	0.001	0.042	2016	--	--
Toxaphene	0.003	0.001	0.00003	2003	0.003	zero
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.000005	0.000005	0.0000007	2009	--	--
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	3x10-8	5x10-9	5x10-11	2010	3x10-8	zero
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	0.001	0.003	2014	0.05	0.05

Disinfection Byproducts Table, Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64533

State Regulated Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Total Trihalomethanes	0.080	--	--	--	0.080	--

State Regulated Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Bromodichloromethane	--	0.0010	0.00006	2020	--	zero
Bromoform	--	0.0010	0.0005	2020	--	zero
Chloroform	--	0.0010	0.0004	2020	--	0.07
Dibromochloromethane	--	0.0010	0.0001	2020	--	0.06
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	0.060	--	--	--	0.060	--
Monochloroacetic Acid	--	0.0020	--	--	--	0.07
Dichloroacetic Adic	--	0.0010	--	--	--	zero
Trichloroacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--	--	0.02
Monobromoacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--	--	--
Dibromoacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--	--	--
Bromate	0.010	0.0050**	0.0001	2009	0.01	zero
Chlorite	1.0	0.020	0.05	2009	1	0.8

Chemicals with PHGs established in response to DDW requests. These are not currently regulated drinking water contaminants.

State Regulated Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	--	--	0.000003	2006	--	--

*OEHHA's review of this chemical during the year indicated (rev20XX) resulted in no change in the PHG.

**The DLR for Bromate is 0.0010 mg/L for analysis performed using EPA Method 317.0 Revision 2.0, 321.8, or 326.0.