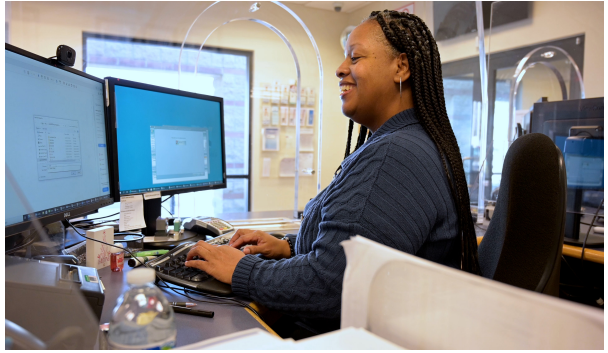
SOURCES OF WATER

In 1996, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required states drinking water program regulators that a one-time Source Water Assessment be completed for existing wells. The assessment evaluates the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. The assessment of the drinking water sources for PPHR was completed in August 2002. The active well sources are considered most vulnerable to the activities listed below.

Well 01:	No contaminants have been found that affect the quality of the drinking water.
Well 10:	Transportation Corridors- freeways/ state highways
Well 17:	Chemical/ Petroleum pipelines
Well 18R:	Chemical/ Petroleum pipelines, farm chemical distribution/application service, pesticide/ petroleum/fertilizer storage and transfer area. Wells agricultural/irrigation, oil, gas, and geothermal source.

A copy of the complete assessment can be obtained by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Los Angeles Office, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale CA 91203, or by phone at (818) 551-2004.

SAVE WATER



Customer Service Representative - ready to assist our residents at our public counter

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Each year, Peter J. Pitchess Honor Rancho (PPHR) provides this report to inform you, our customers, about the quality of the water you drink. We are pleased to report that during the 2024 calendar year, your water met or surpassed all health-based drinking water standards.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. To meet these regulations, PPHR contracts with the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts to oversee water quality monitoring and reporting.

Thank you for taking the time to read our Annual Water Quality Report. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable water.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions or comments regarding water quality, please contact Mr. Lee Russ at (661) 295-8025 or Mr. Hatem Ben Miled at (626) 300-4679. To view this report on the internet, please visit the Los Angeles County Waterworks District website at www.lacwaterworks.org.

Peter J. Pitchess Honor Rancho

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2024

LACWD

Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manmade chemicals that are commonly used in products such as cookware and food packaging due to their water and oil resistant properties. PFAS have been classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as emerging drinking water contaminants. At this time local regulators, such as the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the California Department of Public Health have not established enforceable drinking water standards for PFAS. However, they have set a Notification Level (NL) as well as a Response Level (RL) for four of the common PFAS: Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), and Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS). A NL is a health-based advisory level for contaminants that lack drinking water standards but require notification to governing bodies when exceeded. A RL is an advisory level at which SWRCB recommends that the source of water either be treated or taken out of service.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY UPDATE

In October 2024, Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts (LACWD) completed the water service line inventory required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). LACWD determined that there are no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the water distribution system for all service areas. For more information, please visit our Non-Lead Designation Statement which can be found on the LACWD website or the link below.
https://dpw.lacounty.gov/go/LSLI-inventory

LEAD & COPPER

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.
Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DRINKING WATER & YOUR HEALTH

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year, your water was tested for chemical, physical, radiological, and bacteriological parameters. We also test for additional organic and inorganic chemicals that are not regulated. The tables included in this report list all the substances that were detected. The presence of these substances in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from the testing performed last year. The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Table Definitions

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

ppb: parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
ppm: parts per million (milligrams per liter)
µS/cm: MicroSiemens per centimeter
NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit
TON: Threshold Odor Number
N/A: Not applicable
ND: Non-detect
NL: Notification level
pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter

*** HAA5, chlorine, TTHMs, color, odor, turbidity and pH were measured within the distribution system*

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine** (ppm)	[4.0] as Cl_2	MRDLG = 4 as Cl_2	2024	0.9 - 1.1	1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]** (ppb)	60	N/A	2024	ND - 2.6	2.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	2024	0.7 - 1.6	1.1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]** (ppb)	80	N/A	2024	3.5 - 24	24	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2022 - 2023	ND - 1.5	ND	Erosion of natural deposits

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG	90TH% LEVEL	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.1	0/20	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	0	0/20	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; discharge from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	2024	55 - 73	64	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	N/A	2023	1100 - 1200	1133	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	2024	180 - 290	240	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	N/A	2022 - 2023	710 - 730	720	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity** (NTU)	5	N/A	2024	0.1 - 0.4	0.1	Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	2022 - 2023	160 - 200	183
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2022 - 2023	160 - 250	213
Calcium (ppm)	2022 - 2023	80 - 89	84
Hardness, Total as ($CaCO_3$) (ppm)	2022 - 2023	320 - 372	347
Magnesium (ppm)	2022 - 2023	30 - 37	33
Perfluroubutane Sufonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)	2024	ND -3.2	2.4
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS) (ppt)	2024	ND - 24	8.3
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2024	ND - 6.4	4.5
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2024	ND - 9.5	5.1
Sodium (ppm)	2020 - 2022	82 - 93	86