The City of Cerritos is committed to providing patrons with high-quality drinking water that meets all federal and state standards. The City’s Water Distribution System (WDS) analyzes an annual drinking water quality report that the Safe Drinking Water Act (SWDA) requires community water systems to distribute to their consumers, since they have the right to know about the water that they are consuming. The purpose of this report is to inform the public about the water that is being treated and distributed to them by the City of Cerritos, the City’s water quality professionals, and in compliance with the federal and state water quality standards for the reporting period.

Where Does My Tap Water Come From?

The City of Cerritos receives its water supply from two water sources, surface water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and groundwater pumped from the City’s three water wells. These water sources combined 24-million-gallon capacity, provide more than enough water for the City’s combined 16,000 services, including residential, commercial and industrial.

Every five years, the MWD is required by the California Department of Water Resources to conduct an initial or initial source water assessment to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination and the protective actions to better protect these sources. The most recent MWD Watershed Sanitary Surveys were completed in 2016 for the City of Cerritos. These surveys are conducted for the Metropolitan Water Project in Northern California. The Colorado River and State Water Project each have different water quality standards. Water from the Colorado River is considered to meet the guidelines for contaminants from recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization, agriculture, researchers, and industrial activities. Northern California’s State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, researchers, and industrial activities. These contaminants make the sources vulnerable to potential contamination. The MWD and other water agencies take special measures to protect water at the source and invest resources to support improved watershed protection programs. For more information, please visit the “Water Your Source” page on the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, visit mwdwtr.com.

The City also receives groundwater from three groundwater wells located at various locations within the city. These wells, drilled to a depth of 1,000 feet, supply about 2.37 million gallons which was less than 1 percent of the City’s total water use. MWD water is transported from the Colorado River and the State Water Project in Northern California.

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How Is My Drinking Water Tested?

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How Does the U.S. EPA Say About Drinking Water Quality?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissipates naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. The City of Cerritos conducts regular testing as prescribed by state and federal agencies to ensure that none of the contaminants tested reach detection levels considered to be harmful by the health agencies.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, including viruses and bacteria, that can cause gastrointestinal illnesses in humans;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, and oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential use;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the California Department of Water Resources prescribe regulatory limits that prevent any contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

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. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recommends appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4799).

How Can I Read the Water Quality Table?

The table in this report lists all the contaminants for which state or federal standards have been set that the City monitored during the current testing period. In some cases, the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. The water quality test results are divided into two sections: Primary Standards and Secondary Standards. The primary standards are further divided by sampling locations. The City of Cerritos collects more than 2,000 water samples each year from monitoring points located throughout our service area. ‘At the Tap’ means samples were taken from customers’ faucets. The first column of the water quality table lists substances that have been detected in the water. The water delivered in Cer- ritos is a blend of three wells and treated surface water obtained from MWD. Therefore, the next column lists the average concentration and range of concentrations found in the well water and MWD surface water. Following are columns that list the PHG (Primary Limit), MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG), if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. No regulated or unregulated organic compounds were detected in groundwater water other than Trihalomethane (TCE), 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE) and Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), which were found in one well at a concentration below the MCL. Some health issues have been associated with people who drink water containing TCE, PCE and 1,1-DCE in excess of the MCL over the course of many years. The concentration of TCE, PCE and 1,1-DCE in the Cerri- tos well, however, is well below the MCL. The detected substances that exceed a PHG or MCLG must be reported. The City’s Water Distribution System has the highest level of contaminants that are of an advisory nature only and unrecoverable. Bacteria and some viruses may not be detected. The City’s water Quality Protection Agency’s (U.S. EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4799).

Information on violations and a statement about health concerns of detected chemicals at below regulatory limits. Some additional substances are listed even though no PHG or MCLG has been established.

What Affects the Contents of Water?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reason-ably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminant. Water from the different sources of your tap water is delivered to the tap through the house, it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The presence of contaminants may not 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 (U.S. EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4799).

You can get more information on tap water by logging on to the U.S. EPA’s helpful water website: water.epa.gov/drink.

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This report provides information on the water quality testing completed in 2020, and details the results of the City’s ongoing testing and reporting efforts. The bottom line is that the Cerri- tos water complies with, and in most cases exceeds all state and federal water quality standards for this reporting period.
## PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE — MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCL</th>
<th>SECONDARY MCL</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity - combined filter effluent</td>
<td>Diemer Plant</td>
<td>0.1 NTU</td>
<td>1.0 NTU</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jensen Plant</td>
<td>0.1 NTU</td>
<td>1.0 NTU</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weymouth Plant</td>
<td>0.1 NTU</td>
<td>1.0 NTU</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Secondary Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCL</th>
<th>SECONDARY MCL</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals of additional interest</td>
<td>Diemer Plant</td>
<td>0.1 NTU</td>
<td>1.0 NTU</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jensen Plant</td>
<td>0.1 NTU</td>
<td>1.0 NTU</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weymouth Plant</td>
<td>0.1 NTU</td>
<td>1.0 NTU</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE — FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCL</th>
<th>SECONDARY MCL</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odor (threshold odor number)</td>
<td>Diemer Plant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>None detected at the reporting limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jensen Plant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>None detected at the reporting limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weymouth Plant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>None detected at the reporting limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM — FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCL</th>
<th>SECONDARY MCL</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals of additional interest</td>
<td>Diemer Plant</td>
<td>0.1 NTU</td>
<td>1.0 NTU</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
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<td>Jensen Plant</td>
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<td>ND</td>
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</table>

## UNRELATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCL</th>
<th>SECONDARY MCL</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>0.1 NTU</td>
<td>1.0 NTU</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FOOTEs

1. **FOOTNOTE: Runoff/leaching from natural deposits**

### CHEMICALS OF ADDITIONAL INTEREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</th>
<th>PRIMARY MCL</th>
<th>SECONDARY MCL</th>
<th>PHG</th>
<th>MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum (µg/l)</td>
<td>Diemer Plant</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>None detected at the reporting limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jensen Plant</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>None detected at the reporting limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weymouth Plant</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>None detected at the reporting limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ABBREVIATIONS

- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
- PHG: Public Health Goal
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MCL or PHG: MCL or PHG
- MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH: MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH
- MANDATED FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES: MANDATED FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES
- PRIMARY Health Standards: PRIMARY Health Standards
- SECONDARY Health Standards: SECONDARY Health Standards
- MDL: Method Detection Limit
- MDL or ND: MDL or ND
- RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- RQ: Reference Level
- RV: Result Validation
- SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act
- SF: Special Focus
- SW: Surface Water
- ND: Not Detect
- NR: No Results
- NRALT: Non-Aesthetic Purpose
- NRPHG: Non-Public Health Goal
- MANDATED: MANDATED
- NON-MANDATED: NON-MANDATED