

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
City of Torrance

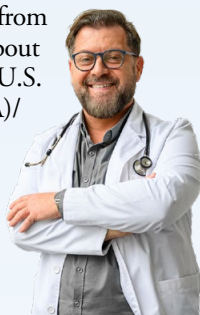


Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Important Health Information

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.



The Benefits of Fluoridation

Our water system treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.6 to 1.2 parts per million (ppm) with an optimum dose of 0.7 ppm. Our monitoring showed that the fluoride levels in the treated water ranged from 0.65 to 0.92 ppm with an average of 0.72 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/cert/cdrinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

Public Meetings

The Torrance Water Commission meets the fourth Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the West Annex of City Hall, 3031 Torrance Boulevard. You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water source for the city was completed in May 2015. This study was done in compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, assessment program, the goal of which is to determine the water system's vulnerability to possible sources of contamination. The assessment determined that our groundwater is most vulnerable to historic gas stations and underground storage tanks. For a copy of the complete assessment, contact the City of Torrance Public Works Department at (310) 781-6900 or visit www.TorranceCA.Gov/SourceWaterAssessment.

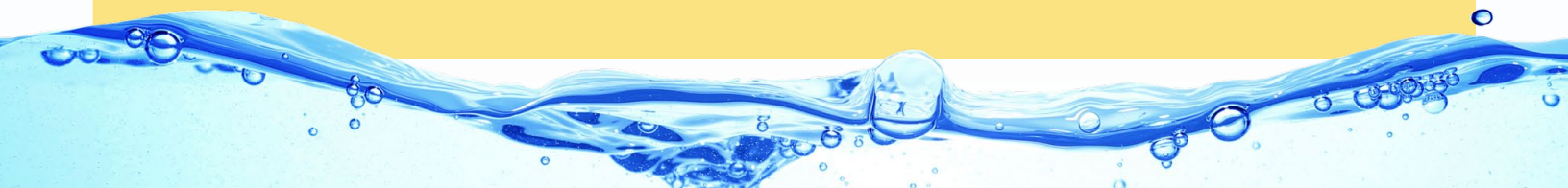
Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Torrance Municipal Water Utility serves approximately 107,000 residents. In 2025 the municipal water utility distributed approximately 18,616 acre-feet of drinking water to its customers, or approximately six billion gallons. One acre-foot of water is equivalent to 325,900 gallons, or an acre of land covered with one foot of water. Torrance purchased 68 percent of its total potable water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), a regional wholesaler of imported surface water. This water originates from two sources: the Colorado River, via the 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct; and Northern California, via the 441-mile California Aqueduct. The Metropolitan Water District performs advanced multistage treatment of imported water in five regional treatment plants.



The remaining 32 percent of the municipal potable water supply came from three operating wells pumping from the West Coast Groundwater Basin and from a groundwater desalination project.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Andy Darlak, Water Operations Manager, at (310) 781-6900.



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 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 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 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 State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 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.

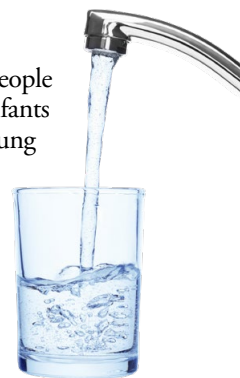
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling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

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Torrance Municipal Water 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 it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling 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, or 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. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Andy Darlak at Torrance Municipal Water at (310) 781-6900. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be found at www.TorranceCA.Gov/LeadServiceLineInventory. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring 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 is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
				City of Torrance Groundwater		MWD Surface Water		Monitored in the Distribution System			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2023	1	0.6	ND	NA	0.08	ND–0.10	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0.004	ND	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2023	1	2	0.089	ND–0.14	0.12	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.74	0.13–2.64	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2023	50	(100)	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	2.0	1	0.30	ND–0.84	0.7	0.2–0.8	0.7	0.64–1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2023	15 ¹	(0)	0.04	ND–2.95	ND	ND–5.0	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2020	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND–6.0	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2023	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.7	1.2–13.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether [MTBE] (ppb)	2021	13	13	4	ND–25	ND ²	NA	ND ³	NA	No	Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2023	5	0.05	0.02	ND–0.51	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2023	5	0.019	0.22	ND–1.69	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2023	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.8	1.2–57.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016	20	0.43	0.07	ND–2.0	0.05	ND–3.0	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits



Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.17	ND–0.44	0/200	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	ND	ND–ND	0/200	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

						City of Torrance Groundwater	MWD Surface Water	Monitored in the Distribution System			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2022	200	600	ND	NA	80	ND–100	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2023	500	NS	121.5	81–160	92	84–99	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2022	15	NS	ND	ND–8.8	1	ND–1	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (units)	2022	Noncorrosive	NS	11.7	NA	12.4	12.3–12.5	NA	NA	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Manganese (ppb)	2022	50	NS	44.7	42–48	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2023	3	NS	0.5	ND–2.0	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (μS/cm)	2023	1,600	NS	1,166.7	1,100–1,200	870	754–987	NA	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate ⁴ (ppm)	2023	500	NS	246.8	52–290	179	139–218	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	1,000	NS	695.6	630–760	540.5	456–625	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	5	NS	0.13	0.13–0.15	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ⁵

					City of Torrance Groundwater
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Lithium (ppb)	NA	13.1	ND–58	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; used as pharmaceuticals and in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses	

¹ Gross alpha particle activity standard also includes the radium 226 standard.

² MTBE was detected in one well in 2014 after treatment effluent samples were below the detection limit.

³ Sampled in 2007.

⁴ Sulfate was not detected in finished water.

⁵ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.



Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

