Golden State
Water Company
A Subsidiary of American States Water Company

2023

Norwalk Water System

Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for 2022

Providing Quality Drinking Water in California Since 1929

About the Company

Golden State Water Company (GSWC) is a wholly owned subsidiary of American States Water Company (NYSE:AWR). GSWC provides water service to more than 1 million people in over 80 communities throughout California. AWR also owns a contracted services subsidiary, American States Utility Services, Inc. (ASUS). ASUS provides operations, maintenance and construction management services for water and wastewater systems located on military bases throughout the country under 50-year privatization contracts with the U.S. government.

Robert Sprowls
President and
Chief Executive Officer
Golden State Water Company

Nem Ochoa
General Manager,
Central District
Golden State Water Company

President's Message

Dear Golden State Water Customer,

Golden State Water Company (GSWC) is pleased to present our 2023 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report), providing customers with important information regarding local water quality and service during the 2022 calendar year.

GSWC is proud to be the trusted water provider serving local customers and more than 80 communities throughout California, and we appreciate that customers have peace of mind knowing we never stop working to ensure quality, reliable water is available at their taps when they need it. We take great pride in the service we provide and embrace our role as essential workers in the community.

For more than 90 years, water quality has always been a top priority for GSWC. Our team of scientists, engineers and water experts are committed to protecting our water systems and ensuring the water we deliver to local homes and businesses meets the stringent standards set by the state and federal governments and is safe to drink. We aggressively monitor and test for hundreds of contaminants in each of our water systems and have consistently scored among the top water companies for compliance with water quality regulations.

GSWC is proud to report that the water delivered to your tap continues to meet all federal and state quality standards established to protect public health and safety. Within this document, you will find information regarding local water supply sources, testing, and the steps GSWC takes to ensure our water is in compliance with standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) and California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

To access the most up-to-date Water Quality Report for your area, sampling results, and to learn more about common contaminants, you can visit **www.gswater.com/water-quality**. If you have any questions about this report, please contact our 24-hour Customer Service Center at 1.800.999.4033 or email us at **customerservice@gswater.com**.

GSWC is constantly working toward 100 percent customer satisfaction and encourages all customers to visit **www.gswater.com** and follow us on Twitter and on Facebook at @GoldenStateH2O.

On behalf of everyone at GSWC, thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your community.

Sincerely,

Robert Sprowls

Nem Ochoa

Golden State Water is constantly working toward 100 percent customer satisfaction and we encourage you to visit www.gswater.com and follow us on Twitter and on Facebook at @GoldenStateH2O

Where Does My Water Come From?

Water delivered to customers in the Norwalk System is a blend of groundwater pumped from the Central Groundwater Basin and imported water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project (imported and distributed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California). The Central Groundwater Basin is bounded on the north by the La Brea Uplift; on the east by the Elysian, Repetto, Merced and Puente hills; on the southeast by the Orange County Groundwater Basin; and on the west by the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone.

Source Water Assessment

Golden State Water Company conducted a source water assessment in 2003 and in 2021 for the groundwater wells serving the customers of its Norwalk System.

The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: gas stations, auto repair and body shops, high density housing, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, known contaminant plumes, sewer collection systems, utility station maintenance areas, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, and confirmed leaking underground storage tanks.

A copy of the assessment may be viewed at:

State Water Board Los Angeles District Office
500 N. Central Ave., Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

State Water Board Los Angeles District Office at 1.818.551.2004

For more details, contact Phuong Nguyen, Water Quality Engineer, at 1.800.999.4033, or email the Customer Service Center at **customerservice@gswater.com**.

In December 2002, The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies.

Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to the following: increasing urbanization in the watershed, recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, and wastewater.

State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to the following: agriculture, recreation, urban/ stormwater runoff, wastewater, and wildlife.

A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at 1.213.217.6000.

Contents

In every one of our water systems, a team of highly-trained employees monitors water quality on an on-going basis to ensure that our customers are receiving high-quality water.

Glossary of Terms

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

California Notification Level (NL)
Non-regulatory, health-based advisory levels established by the State Board for contaminants in drinking water for which an MCL has not been established.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

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

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

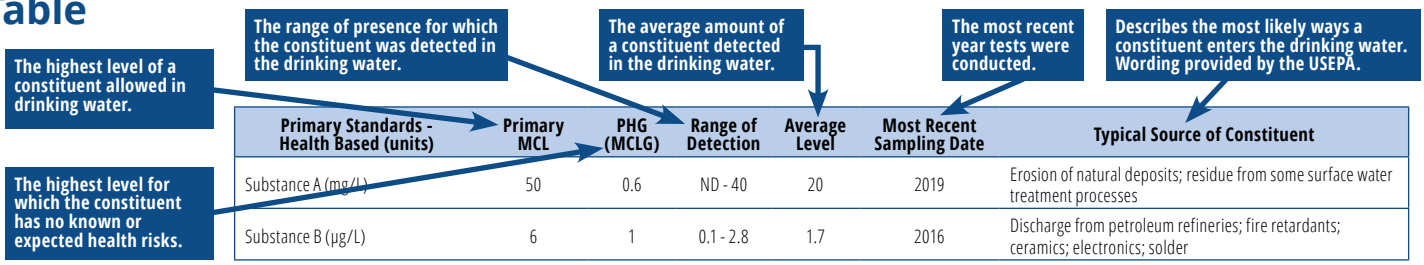
Treatment Technique (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Delivering drinking water is serious business, and our team of scientists, engineers and water experts is dedicated to protecting our water systems and ensuring the water we deliver to local homes and businesses meets stringent standards set by the state and federal governments and is safe to drink.

Unit of Measurement	Unit Abbreviation	Also Known as	This can be compared to...
Parts per million (PPM)	mg/L	milligrams per liter	1 second in 12 days
Parts per billion (PPB)	µg/L	micrograms per liter	1 second in 32 years
Parts per trillion (PPT)	ng/L	nanograms per liter	1 second in 32,000 years
Grains per gallon	grains/gallon	a measurement for water hardness often used for sizing household water softeners	1 grain/gal equals 17.1 mg/L of hardness
Nephelometric Turbidity Units	NTU	a measurement of the clarity of water	Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person
Microsiemens per centimeter	µS/cm	a measurement of a solution's ability to conduct electricity	
Picocuries per liter	pCi/L	a measurement of radioactivity in water	

How to Read Your Table

The consumer confidence report lets you know which constituents, if any, are in your drinking water and how this may affect your health. The constituents presented in this table were detected above the detection limit set by the State Water Resources Control Board. Below is a guide that explains each column of the table.



Primary Standards - Health Based (units)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Substance A (mg/L)	50	0.6	ND - 40	20	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Substance B (µg/L)	6	1	0.1 - 2.8	1.7	2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder

YOUR WATER MEETS ALL CURRENT FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

Norwalk Water System – Source Water Quality

Primary Standards – Health Based (units)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Turbidity						
Highest single measurement of the treated surface water (NTU)	TT = 1.0	n/a	n/a	0.05	2022	Soil runoff
Lowest percent of all monthly readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	TT = 95	n/a	n/a	100%	2022	Soil runoff
Inorganic Constituents						
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.6	ND - 0.24	0.060	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	ND - 2.4	ND	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	ND - 0.11	ND	2022	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L) (a)	2.0	1	0.4 - 0.7	0.6	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (mg/L)	10	10	ND - 8.0	3.2	2022	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	6	1	ND - 3.0	ND	2022	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (µg/L)	50	30	ND - 11	ND	2022	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Volatile Organic Constituents						
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	5	3	ND - 0.57	ND	2022	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
1,1-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	6	10	ND - 2.6	ND	2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L)	500	400	ND - 990 (b)	ND	2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Radioactive Constituents						
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15(c)	(0)	ND - 7.2	ND	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Activity (pCi/L)	50(d)	(0)	ND - 9	4	2022	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND - 6.7	2.9	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards – Aesthetic (units)	**Secondary MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range of Detection**	**Average Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source of Constituent**
Aluminum (µg/L)	200	n/a	ND - 240 (e)	60	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Color (units)	15	n/a	ND - 1	ND	2022	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (mg/L)	500	n/a	67 - 105	94	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor—Threshold (units)	3	n/a	ND - 3	2	2022	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	557 - 1400	1020	2022	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	71 - 330	210	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units)	5	n/a	ND - 0.62	0.18	2022	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	332 - 970	670	2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Other Parameters (units)	**Notification Level**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Range of Detection**	**Average Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source of Constituent**
Alkalinity (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	84 - 300	180	2022	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	32 - 180	98	2022	
Hardness [as CaCO3] (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	107 - 600	344	2022	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium; the cations are usually naturally occurring
Hardness [as CaCO3] (grains/gal)	n/a	n/a	6.3 - 35	20	2022	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	6.2 - 37	24	2022	
pH (pH units)	n/a	n/a	7.5 - 8.3	7.9	2022	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.0 - 5.4	4.3	2022	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	65 - 103	87	2022	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**	**Average Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	n/a	n/a	ND - 7.7	ND	2022	
HAA6Br [Total of 6 Brominated Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	0.60 - 17	6.7	2020	
HAA9 [Total of 9 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.2 - 20	11	2020	
Manganese (µg/L) (f)	n/a	n/a	ND - 4.4	1.2	2020	

(a) Our water system treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occuring 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 - 1.2 mg/L with an optimum dose of 0.7 mg/L. **(b)** The treatment plant was shut down upon confirmation of the result and treatment media was changed out. No MCL violation occurred.
(c) MCL is based on Gross Alpha minus Uranium. **(d)** DDW considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. **(e)** Compliance for Aluminum is based on Running Annual Average (RAA). No exceedance occurred.
(f) Manganese is a regulated contaminant but was not detected in routine samples associated with regulatory compliance and is below all regulatory standards. ND = Not Detected CaCO3 = Calcium Carbonate

This table includes data only on constituents that were detected.

Laboratory Analyses

Through the years, we have taken thousands of water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants in your drinking water. The table we provide shows only detected contaminants in the water.

Even though all the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of these substances were present in your water. Compliance (unless otherwise noted) is based on the average level of concentration below the MCL. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, while representative, is more than a year old.

1,2-Dichloroethane — Some people who use water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Aluminum — The secondary MCL for aluminum is set for aesthetic reasons and there is no health concern associated with the aluminum levels in this water system.

Bromate — Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chloramination — The water purchased by GSWC from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) contains chloramine. Chloramine is added to the water for public health protection. Chloraminated water is safe for people and animals to drink, and for all other general uses. Three special user groups, including kidney dialysis patients, aquarium owners, and businesses or industries that use water in their treatment process, must remove chloramine from the water prior to use.

Hospitals or dialysis centers should be aware of chloramine in the water and should install proper chloramine removal equipment, such as dual carbon adsorption units. Aquarium owners can use readily available products to remove or neutralize chloramine. Businesses and industries that use water in any manufacturing process or for food or beverage preparation should contact their water treatment equipment supplier regarding specific equipment needs.

Fluoridation — GSWC began adding fluoride to its treated water supply in March 2013. Fluoride has been added to the water that GSWC purchases from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) since November 2007. Customers should see no difference in the taste, color or odor of their water as a result of fluoridation. Fluoridation does not change the way you normally use water for fish, pets or cooking. Parents and guardians of children who receive fluoride supplements should consult the child's doctor or dentist. For information regarding fluoridation of your water, please visit the Division of Drinking Water's fluoridation website at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html.

Lead — If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. GSWC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Nitrate — Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Turbidity — Measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of surface water filtration.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring — Monitoring for unregulated contaminants helps the USEPA and the State Water Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Norwalk Water System – Distribution Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals (units)	Primary MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection	Average Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Bromate (µg/L)	10	0.1	ND - 15 (g)	2.4	2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine [as Cl2] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	0.2 - 3.0	1.7	2022	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	n/a	4.6 - 9.6	8.6	2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	n/a	15 - 41	35	2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Constituents (units)	**Action Level**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Sample Data**	**90th % Level**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source of Constituent**
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	0.3	None of the 31 samples collected exceeded the action level.	0.24	2022	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead sampling in schools and residential plumbing	Action Level	PHG	Sample Data	90th % Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	Number of Schools Tested (h)
Lead (µg/L)	15	0.2	None of the 31 samples collected exceeded the action level.	ND	2022	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	11

(g) Compliance for Bromate is based on Running Annual Average (RAA). No exceedance occurred. **(h)** The State of California made lead sampling in schools mandatory with a compliance window through 2019. ND = Not Detected

This table includes data only on constituents that were detected.

Risk to Tap and Bottled Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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 layers in the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

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

Contaminants in Drinking Water Sources May Include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and 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, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

For People with Sensitive Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly populations, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

The USEPA and Centers for Disease Control issue guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. To obtain a copy of these guidelines, please call the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

For additional information, please contact our 24-hour Customer Service Center at **1.800.999.4033** or email us at **customerservice@gswater.com**.

Cross Connection Control Program

Golden State Water Company's Cross Connection Control Program provides a level of certainty that the water in the company's distribution system is protected from possible backflow of contaminated water from commercial or industrial customers' premises. For additional information, visit **https://www.gswater.com/protecting-our-drinking-water/**.

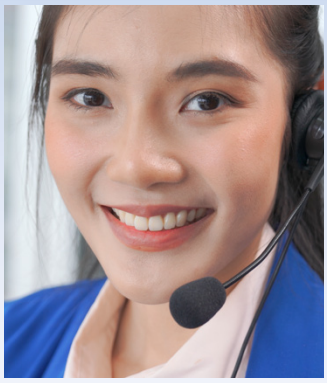
Flushing

Hydrant flushing is an essential maintenance procedure that all water providers must perform periodically to ensure the water delivered to customers meets state and federal drinking water standards. GSWC is using NO-DES (Neutral Output-Discharge Elimination System) flushing in several of our service areas to help flush our distribution systems sustainably.

Traditional hydrant flushing discharges hundreds of thousands of gallons of water onto the street. GSWC's NO-DES trucks and trailers offer a new maintenance technology, connecting two hydrants to a complex filtration system which cleans the water and returns it to the distribution system.

For more information about hydrant flushing, visit **https://www.gswater.com/flushing.**

If You Have Questions – Contact Us



For information about your water quality or to find out about upcoming opportunities to participate in public meetings, please contact our 24-hour Customer Service Center at **1.800.999.4033**. Visit us online at **www.gswater.com** or email us at **customerservice@gswater.com**.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

Connect with us to learn more!

Visit **www.gswater.com** to:

- Access the latest Water Quality Report for your area
- Get the latest updates and news regarding the drought and state/local restrictions
- Learn more about water-use efficiency, including programs and rebates in your area
- Understand your water bill and learn about payment options
- Obtain information about programs for low-income customers (Customer Assistance Program or CAP)
- Sign up to receive email updates about your water service

Infrastructure Investments

Water providers have a duty to maintain the local water infrastructure to ensure that the delivery of reliable, quality water is not compromised. At GSWC, we take that responsibility seriously.

In 2022, GSWC installed approximately 56,700 feet of pipeline, 2,000 service lines and 207 fire hydrants throughout the state. Proactive system investments like these are critical to protect the quality of water we serve to the customers and to avoid the costly and sometimes dangerous effects of deferring maintenance.

Customers interested in learning more about current and completed infrastructure projects in their service areas are encouraged to visit their service area's webpage at **www.gswater.com**.

A drought-tolerant garden.

Conserving for California

Even though California experienced extraordinary levels of rainfall in 2023, drought conditions will continue to evolve. It's important that Californians remain committed to using water responsibly, protecting our most valuable and precious natural resource. By conserving water today, we can meet future demands for reliable, quality water.

To make conservation a way of life, we encourage you to learn more about conservation programs and/or water use restrictions in your area by visiting **www.gswater.com/conservation** or calling 1.800.999.4033.