Golden State
Water Company
A Subsidiary of American States Water Company

2025

Artesia Water System

Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality for 2024

www.gswater.com/ArtesiaCCR facebook.com/GoldenStateH2O @GoldenStateH2O

About the Company

GSWC is a wholly owned subsidiary of American States Water Company (NYSE:AWR) and provides water service to over 1 million customers throughout 12 counties in Northern, Coastal and Southern California. American States Water Company 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. Bear Valley Electric Service is also a subsidiary and distributes electricity to approximately 24,000 customers in the City of Big Bear Lake and surrounding areas in San Bernardino County.

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 2025 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report), providing customers with important information regarding local water quality and service during the 2024 calendar year.

GSWC is proud to serve more than one million customers across 81 communities in California, delivering reliable, high-quality water every day. We know that access to safe water is essential, and our team works around the clock to ensure your water is always there when you need it.

From scientists and engineers to water quality experts, our dedicated team continuously monitors and tests for hundreds of potential contaminants to keep your water safe. By proactively testing for hundreds of potential contaminants in our water systems, GSWC has consistently scored among the top water companies for compliance with water quality regulations.

GSWC proudly reports that the water delivered to your tap meets all federal and state quality standards established to protect the public's health and safety. This report provides information regarding local water supply sources, testing, and the steps GSWC takes to ensure our water complies with the strictest 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 frequently asked questions, visit **www.gswater.com/water-quality**. If you have questions, please contact our 24-hour Customer Service Center at 1.800.999.4033 or email us at **customerservice@gswater.com**.

Given our proactive approach to maintaining, operating, and improving our water systems, our customers can rest assured that their monthly rates contribute directly to the safety and reliability of their local water system. This upholds the essential right of every Californian to access safe, clean, and affordable water, regardless of their zip code.

We encourage all customers to visit **www.gswater.com** and follow us on X (formerly Twitter) and Facebook at @GoldenStateH2O. On behalf of everyone at GSWC, thank you for allowing us 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 Artesia System is groundwater pumped from the Central Groundwater Basin. 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

GSWC conducted source water assessments from 2002 through 2003 and in 2016 for the groundwater wells that served the customers of the Artesia System.

Groundwater sources in this system are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: automobile repair and body shops, high density housing, sewer collection systems, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, cement/concrete plants, construction/demolition staging areas, contractor or government agency equipment storage yards, junk/scrap/salvage yards, dry cleaners, active and historic gas stations, fleet/truck/bus terminals, known contaminant plumes, parking lots, motor pools, parks, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, drinking water treatment plants, and water supply wells.

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**.

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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. For more information and to access frequently asked questions about your 2024 CCR visit: https://gswater.com/ccrfaq

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.

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).

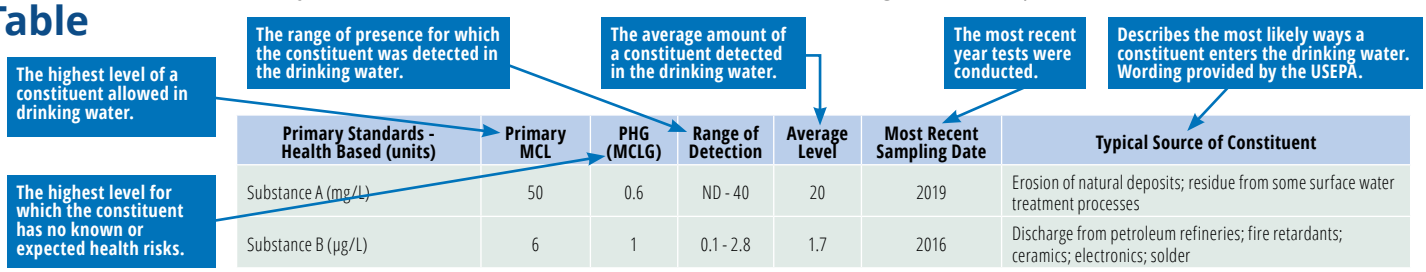
Regulatory Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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 This 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

Artesia 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
Inorganic Constituents						
Arsenic (µg/L)	10	0.004	ND - 9.7	3.4	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	ND - 0.19	ND	2024	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0	1	0.30 - 0.43	0.34	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (mg/L)	10	10	ND - 3.7	1.4	2024	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	6	1	ND - 1.9	ND	2024	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.
Volatile Organic Constituents						
1,1-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	6	10	ND - 0.58	ND	2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (µg/L)	5	0.06	ND - 0.55	ND	2024	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (µg/L)	5	1.7	ND - 0.61	ND	2024	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Radioactive Constituents						
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15(a)	(0)	ND - 3.5	ND	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND - 2.8	ND	2021	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**
Color (units)	15	n/a	ND - 5	1	2024	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (mg/L)	500	n/a	13 - 50	28	2024	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (µg/L)	300	n/a	ND - 190	ND	2024	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	430 - 660	530	2024	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	39 - 94	62	2024	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	n/a	260 - 400	320	2024	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	5	n/a	0.15 - 0.25	0.19	2024	Soil runoff
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	180 - 220	200	2024	
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	45 - 86	61	2024	
Hardness [as CaCO3] (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	135 - 277	193	2024	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	7.9 - 16	11	2024	
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	5.5 - 15	9.8	2024	
pH (pH units)	n/a	n/a	7.5 - 8.0	7.8	2024	
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	2.1 - 4.1	3.0	2024	
Sodium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	29 - 47	37	2024	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**	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	3	n/a	ND - 3.8(b)	ND	2024	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	5.1	n/a	ND - 4.2(b)	ND	2024	
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) (ng/L)	6.5	n/a	ND - 15(b)	5.0	2024	

(a) MCL is based on Gross Alpha minus Uranium. **(b)** See the Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) section under Laboratory Analyses.

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 of 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.

Arsenic — While your drinking water does meet the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791 or at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

GSWC has completed the initial lead service line inventory required by the USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. Through a thorough review of historical records and initial field investigations, GSWC has determined that its distribution systems do not have lead or galvanized service lines that require replacement. This includes any customer-owned service lines. For more information, please visit **https://www.gswater.com/service-material-inventory**.

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) — Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that include Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS), Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS),Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS), Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA), and Hexafluoropropylene Oxide-Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA or Gen X).

While consumer products and food are a large source of exposure to these chemicals for most people, drinking water can be an additional source in the communities where these chemicals have infiltrated water supplies. Such contamination is typically localized and associated with a specific facility, including near groundwater recharge facilities where recycled wastewater is used; industrial facilities where these chemicals were produced or used to manufacture other products; an airfield at which they were used for firefighting; or wastewater treatment plants or landfills where products containing the chemicals were disposed of.

On April 10, 2024, the USEPA announced the final rule that sets the MCLs that range from 4 ppt to 10 ppt for six PFAS compounds: PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA. In addition, the regulation also establishes a hazard index for PFAS mixtures. Public water systems are required to reduce PFAS levels below the MCL starting April 26, 2029.

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

Artesia 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	
Chlorine [as Cl2] (mg/L)	(4.0)	(4)	0.1 - 2.0	1.2	2024	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	60	n/a	ND - 6.1	5.6	2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	80	n/a	1.4 - 20	18	2024	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 35 samples collected exceeded the action level.	0.21	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 (c)**
Lead (µg/L)	15	0.2	None of the 35 samples collected exceeded the action level.	ND	2022	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	17

(c) 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, which 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

GSWC'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 customers' premises. For additional information and how to learn how to prevent cross-connections at your home, 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 **http://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.

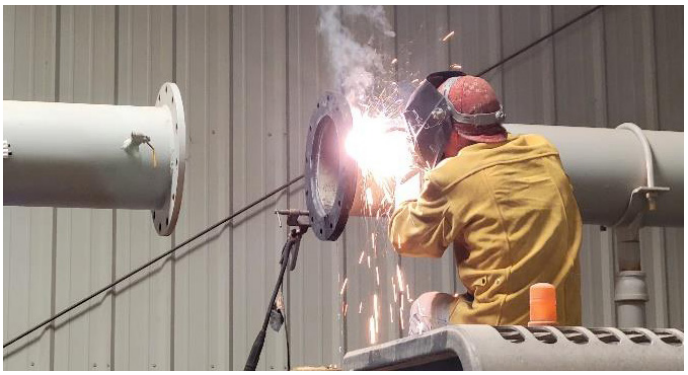
此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

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 water supply 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

At GSWC, we believe access to clean and reliable drinking water is a fundamental right for all Californians. Our customers should never think twice about the quality of water coming from their taps. To fulfill this commitment, we continue to invest in water infrastructure essential to treating and delivering sustainable, long-term value for our customers.

Since 2019, GSWC has invested more than $894 million in water infrastructure projects essential to providing quality, reliable water to over 1 million Californians in 81 communities. In 2024, GSWC invested more than $210 million in water treatment facilities, water storage and distribution systems. GSWC continues to invest in its water system, which now includes approximately 2,869 miles of pipeline, 81,073 valves and 27,118 fire hydrants. These proactive investments in local infrastructure avoid the costly and sometimes dangerous effects of deferring maintenance or delaying the replacement of aged infrastructure.

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/your-service-area**.

Conserving for California

After years of severe drought, California's water supply has improved for many parts of the state. GSWC customers did a tremendous job reducing water use during the last drought, and most have continued those water-efficient practices and made conservation a way of life. GSWC is proud to be your partner in conservation, offering tips and programs to help you manage your water use and control your bill. To learn more about conservation programs and rebates in your area, please visit **www.gswater.com/conservation** or call 1.800.999.4033.

A drought-tolerant garden.