

Online bill pay now available for water and trash service

The new and voluntary City of Lakewood online bill payment service is free to customers and covers bi-monthly refuse pickup and water charges. Residents can self-enroll at www.lakewoodcity.org/onlinebillpay and begin paying with either a debit or credit card or checking account.

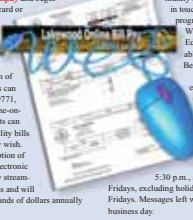
The environmentally-friendly system lets customers set up automatic payments, "go paperless," save postage and save on trips to city hall. Even with the expansion of online services, Lakewood residents can still call their city staff at 562-866-9771, extension 2630, or come in to get one-on-one personalized help. And, residents can continue to receive and pay their utility bills through the mail or in person if they wish.

The new system follows the adoption of other technological solutions like electronic water meter reading. Online bill pay streamlines Lakewood's internal operations and will save the city and its residents thousands of dollars annually in mailing costs.

Along with being able to look up past bills and check water consumption, special work has been done so the online system keeps residents informed about Lakewood community news. "Wireless" residents will still stay in touch with Lakewood's traditional charity programs like Project Shepherd, Meals on Wheels, Volunteer Day and the Lakewood Education Foundation. And, they'll also be able to nominate homes for the Lakewood Beautiful Home awards program.

Once registered, residents will receive e-mail notifications of bills created (with attached pdf files of their bill) as well as due-date information. Questions, comments or concerns can be made online, or by calling city staff at 562-866-9771, extension 2630.

Normal business hours are Monday through Thursday, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on alternate Fridays, excluding holidays. City hall is closed on alternate Fridays. Messages left will be answered by city staff on the next business day.



City of Lakewood Groundwater Vulnerability Assessment

WELL NUMBER	POTENTIAL SOURCES OF GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION				
	ASSESSMENT COMPLETION DATE	GAS STATIONS REPAIR SHOPS	HISTORIC GAS STATION LOCATIONS	STORAGE TANKS	DRY CLEANERS
2A	April 2003	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	April 2003	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	April 2003	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	April 2003	✓	✓	✓	✓
13A	July 2003	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	April 2003	✓	✓	✓	✓
15A	April 2003	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	April 2003	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	April 2003	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	April 2003	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	October 2006	✓	✓	✓	✓

The Lakewood Department of Water Resources completed an assessment of all drinking water wells that serve the city's drinking water system. These studies examined the potential vulnerability of each well to contaminants that could enter the water supply. The table on this page indicates the results. The checks indicate the types of businesses or activity that could potentially contaminate the groundwater supply. To learn more about the constituents found in the city's drinking water supply, please refer to the charts located on the center pages of this report.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Lakewood City Clerk's Office at 5053 Clark Avenue. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the Lakewood Department of Water Resources, at 562-866-9771, extension 2700.

LAKEWOOD
Water Quality Report
5053 Clark Avenue
Lakewood, CA 90712

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Larger rebates—up to \$915—now offered for water conservation

New for 2012, Lakewood has expanded its water conservation rebate program, and is now offering customers of the city water system up to \$915 back on their water bills if they take voluntary action to curb outdoor water use.

All California cities are required to reduce water usage by 20% by the year 2020 in order to deal with California's history of recurring drought and expected population growth. To help Lakewood reach its goal, the city has crafted a multi-faceted water conservation program.

"Seventy percent of residential water use is outdoors, so that's our focus," says Jim Glancy, Lakewood's water resources director. "Lakewood residents have a long tradition of voluntary water conservation and looking out for the environment. We want to give them added options as they start thinking about spring and summer garden projects."

Two categories of rebates: devices and turf-reduction projects.

Device rebates range from \$5 to \$50 toward the purchase cost of water-saving tools like "rotor" sprinkler heads, drip irrigation kits and hose-end timers. Additional rebates are available for irrigation timers/controllers and moisture sensors. The rebates are worth approximately 20% of the device cost, but the rebate covers almost the entire cost of some small devices. Devices included on the approved list and purchased after November 10, 2010 are eligible for the rebate program. **New this year:** drip-line emitters have been added to the approved list, and residents can apply more than

once as long as the application is for a different type of device.

Turf removal landscape makeover are another rebate option. This year, the program has been expanded to provide rebates of up to \$800 for the removal of water-thirsty grass landscaping and the installation of new water-wise landscaping, irrigation and water permeable surfaces. Artificial turf is not an approved substitute for grass. A turf removal project can be done in conjunction with device rebates. The rebate is offered at the rate of \$1 per square foot of turf removed, and **new this year**, the rebate is good for projects up to a maximum of 800 square feet. Go to www.lakewoodcity.org/waterrebates for details or call city staff at 562-866-9771, extension 2700.

"An added bonus," said Nancy van der Linden, who coordinates the city program, "is that once a conservation project is in place, a typical Lakewood home might save anywhere from \$40 to \$65 a year on their water bills. That adds to the economic bottom line of a project. Newer devices are also more convenient, and they usually water your plants and yard better."

The rebate program covers single-family residential customers of the Lakewood city water system. Commercial buildings, apartments and multi-family residential units are not covered by the program, but may be eligible for similar rebates through the Metropolitan Water District at www.hewatwater.com. Lakewood residents in zip code 90715 are customers of the Golden State Water Company, which is also offering a rebate program. These customers should consult www.hewatwater.com or call 888-376-3314 for details on that program.



LAKEWOOD

Water Quality Report

News from the City of Lakewood
www.lakewoodcity.org
City Hall: 562-866-9771

March 2012 • Volume 24 • No. 2

Lakewood's 2011 water quality report shows that the city's drinking water meets all state and federal drinking water quality standards.

The city's annual water quality report may look highly technical, but it's designed to provide you with a lot of information in a form that can easily be compared. The report lists the results of analysis that describe and quantify the constituents found in Lakewood's water samples.

If you look at all the possible sources of drinking water (including tap water and bottled water), you'll find that water comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or underground through aquifers, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals (and in some cases, radioactive material) and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

All drinking water, including bottled water, can reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. However, the presence of any of these constituents in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

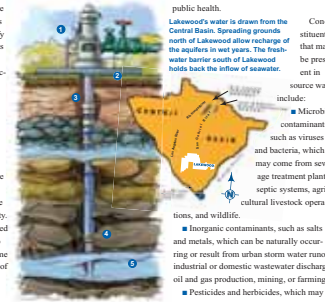
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Public Health set regulations that limit the amount of certain constituents in the water provided by public water systems.

Health department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

Lakewood's water is drawn from the Central Basin. Flowing grounds north of Lakewood allow recharge of the aquifer in wet years. The beach water barrier south of Lakewood holds back the inflow of seawater.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, 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 uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agri-



How a city well works. The wellhead points to the well casing and keeps out surface contaminants. Depending on the location and the age of the well, the casing may extend more than 1,000 feet below ground. A deep well may draw on several water-bearing zones along the well's length. The underground casing is grouted until it reaches a water-bearing aquifer. Below the casing is perforated to allow water to be drawn into the well.

Continues on Page 2

cultural applications, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring, or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

More information

More information about constituents in drinking water and their potential health effects is available by calling the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or logging on to the USEPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Lakewood's 2011 water quality report is available on the city's website, www.lakewoodcity.org, as a PDF document.

Call city hall at 562-866-9771 to voice water quality concerns or schedule a free appointment for a water shutoff to make plumbing repairs or locate a water leak.

Water department staff members provide Lakewood water customers with service 24 hours a day, seven days a week. If you need assistance after normal business hours, call 562-866-9771 and follow the directions for a water emergency. A department representative will respond to your request.

A note on lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health

Etats Informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir a su idioma puede ser de ayuda. Para ayuda en Espanol, por favor llame a Nancy Van der Linden, 562-866-9771, extension 2700.

Malangang ang pilanlamang mga Hanggang pasailitan. Kung gusto ninyong makausap sa Tagalog ang kinalaman ng lingsod ng Lakewood, itawagan si Leon de los Reyes sa 562-866-9771, extension 2700.

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. Lakewood is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing.

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 2 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 on 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 online at <http://www.epa.gov/leadwater/lead>.

Sensitive populations may be more vulnerable

Some people may be more vulnerable to constituents 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 provider.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the national Centers for Disease Control have guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial constituents. These are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



Need more water quality information? Interested in sharing views on water quality issues? Contact Leon de los Reyes, Water Operations Superintendent, or Nancy van der Linden, Water Administration Manager at 562-866-9771, extension 2700.

Opinions on the water supply can also be expressed at Lakewood City Council meetings held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers, 5000 Clark Avenue.

About 6,000 Lakewood households along the San Gabriel River are served by Golden State Water Company, an investor-owned water company. For information on Golden State's water quality report, call 1-800-999-4033.

City of Lakewood Department of Water Resources 2011 Annual Water Quality Report

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ANALYSES

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (a)										
CONSTITUENT (c)	UNIT or MEASURE	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) (b) or MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL) (e)	PHG (f) (MCLG) (g) or (MCLD) (g)	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS			
							HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (Non-Fecal Coliform)	% Positive (k)	5%	(0)	0% - 2%	0.4%	Naturally present in the environment				
DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS & DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS										
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL=4 as CL ₂	MRDLG=4 as CL ₂	0.4 - 2	1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment				
Halooacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	ND (l) - 33	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	ppb	80	NA	ND - 72	25	By-product of drinking water disinfection				

pparts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) • ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) • NA=Not Applicable

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (m)										
CONSTITUENT	UNIT or MEASURE	MCL	PHG (f) (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	AESTHETIC STANDARDS			
							HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	
GENERAL PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WATER SUPPLY										
Color	units	15	NA	<5	<5	Naturally occurring organic materials				
Odor-Threshold	units	3	NA	ND - 1	0.03	Naturally occurring organic materials				
Turbidity (n)	units	5	NA	0.05 - 0.4	0.17	Naturally occurring organic materials				

SOURCE OF SUPPLY ANALYSES (a)

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (b)										
CONSTITUENT	UNIT or MEASURE	MCL	PHG (f) (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS			
							HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	
RADIOACTIVE										
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/l	15	(0)	0.06 - 5	2	Erosion of natural deposits				
Uranium	ppm	20	0.43	ND - 2.1	0.81	Erosion of natural deposits				
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	ND - 0.002	0.0002	Erosion of natural deposits				
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND - 7	4	Erosion of natural deposits				

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

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) • ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) • ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) • NA=Not Applicable

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (m)										
CONSTITUENT	UNIT or MEASURE	MCL	PHG (f) (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	AESTHETIC STANDARDS			
							HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	7 - 35	18	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits				
Manganese	ppb	50	NA	ND - 43	4	Leaching from natural deposits				
Specific Conductance	microhmhos	1,600	NA	296 - 610	427	Substances that form scale when in water				
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	11 - 78	37	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits				
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	179 - 440	277	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits				

pparts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) • ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) • microhmhos/cmcentimeter (umhmhos) • NA=Not Applicable

UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS (c)										
CONSTITUENT	UNIT or MEASURE	MCL	PHG (f) (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS			
							HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	
1,4-Dioxane	ppb	1	NA	ND - 1.7	0.4					

AT-THE-TAP MONITORING PROGRAM (i)										
CONSTITUENT	UNIT or MEASURE	REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL) (g)	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	90 th PERCENTILE ANALYSES ABOVE VALUE (n)	# OF SITES WITH ANALYSES ABOVE MCL	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS			
							HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	MAJOR SOURCE (h) LAKEWOOD'S DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS (j)	
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.36	0 of 31	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems				
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	6	0 of 31	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems				

pparts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) • ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

- HEALTH EFFECTS (j)**
- (a) Distribution System and Source of Supply Analyses:** The city draws most water quality samples from 11 wells, the source of the city's water supply. The California EPA also requires water quality monitoring throughout the city's 17 miles of water distribution mains each week. These constituents listed in the section entitled Distribution System Analyses are monitored quarterly or weekly. The city conducts over 3,885 water quality tests on water in the distribution system annually. The remaining constituents are sampled at the city's well sites. The results of these analyses are listed in the section entitled Source of Supply Analyses.
 - (b) Primary Drinking Water Standards:** Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs) for constituents that affect health along with monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. The city tested for 85 additional regulated chemicals in 2011.
 - (c) Constituents:** A constituent is any naturally occurring or manmade substance found in drinking water. The USEPA and the California EPA establish the list of constituents that require testing and the frequency of each test. Some GAs, though representative of current water quality conditions, are every three years. The state allows water utilities to monitor some constituents less than once per year, because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently. All data included in this report was collected between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2011. Only samples with detectable levels of a constituent are listed in the tables. The California Department of Public Health issued groundwater monitoring requirements for 33 additional chemicals.
 - (d) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** Highest level of a constituent allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) and Public Health Goals (PHGs) as technically and economically feasible. (See definitions (f) and (g) for further information on MCLGs and PHGs.)
 - (e) 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.
 - (f) Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a constituent in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California EPA establishes PHGs.
 - (g) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a constituent in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California EPA establishes MCLGs.
 - (h) Major Source in Lakewood's Drinking Water:** This column indicates the likely source of the constituent listed.
 - (i) Health Effects:** The USEPA and the California EPA require water utilities exceeding an MCL to tell potential health effects caused by the ingestion of any constituent that fails to meet a primary drinking water standard.
 - (j) % Positive:** Laboratory analysis for coliform bacteria measures the presence or absence of bacteria. The MCL is exceeded when over 5 percent of the samples drawn in a distribution system during a month detect the presence of coliform bacteria.
 - (k) Non Detectable (ND):** Laboratory analyses cannot confirm the absence of a constituent in drinking water. A non detectable result indicates that the constituent is not contained in the sample or the water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The USEPA establishes MCLGs. MCLGs are indicated in (c).
 - (l) 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.
 - (m) Major Source in Lakewood's Drinking Water:** This column indicates the likely source of the constituent listed.
 - (n) Health Effects:** The USEPA and the California EPA require water utilities exceeding an MCL to tell potential health effects caused by the ingestion of any constituent that fails to meet a primary drinking water standard.
 - (o) Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a constituent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
 - (p) 90th Percentile Value:** The Action Level for Lead and Copper is exceeded if 90% of the sample results are greater than 15ppb for lead and 1.3ppm for copper.

amount of a constituent found in drinking water is lower than the testing procedure can detect.

- (k) Secondary Drinking Water Standard:** The USEPA and the California EPA set guidelines for constituents found in drinking water that may cause aesthetic or cosmetic effects. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
- (l) Turbidity:** A measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity serves as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- (m) Unregulated Constituents:** Monitoring unregulated constituents helps the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health determine where certain constituents occur and whether the constituents need to be regulated. The city tested for 73 additional non-regulated chemicals in 2011.
- (n) Notification Level (NL):** The concentration of a constituent which, if exceeded, triggers notification to the public.
 - Discuss natural solutions to pest control with your local nursery.
 - Research home remedies. For example, diluted Ivory soap can be used to kill some pests.
 - Pick up pet waste.
 - Dispose of unused chemicals properly. Lakewood residents can drop hazardous waste at roundup events. Check www.888cleanla.com or call 888-Clean-LA for nearby event dates.
 - Pick up grass clippings, leaves and branches, and dispose in green waste containers. Do not sweep trimmings into the street.
 - Dispose of pharmaceutical property.
 - Finish prescribed medications unless otherwise directed by a physician.
 - DO NOT flush unused drugs down the toilet.
 - Medications can be taken to a household hazardous waste roundup or spilled by adding water to a container of pills, or salt to liquid medications. Remove pill and patient identification, and place soiled containers in a box, secure with tape and place in the trash.
- (o) No Standard (NS):** Constituent for which no regulation established by the USEPA and the California EPA exists.
- (p) Hardness:** Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally-occurring. Hardness is also measured in grains per gallon. This form is used when calculating hardness levels to operate iron and aluminum. Reverse osmosis Lakewood's water average 16 grains per gallon.
- (q) Sodium:** Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring. Taste from drinking water is not considered a factor for healthy individuals. However, the American Heart Association recommends a sodium intake of 2,300 mg in drinking water for high risk populations, e.g. a person on a low-sodium diet. Home water softeners that use the ion-exchange method increase the amount of sodium in water.
- (r) At-the-Tap Monitoring:** The California Department of Public Health and the USEPA require water utilities to conduct at-the-tap monitoring for lead and copper. The results from 31 samples drawn by copper and lead monitors at both lead and copper are below the state and federal standards.
- (s) Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a constituent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- (t) 90th Percentile Value:** The Action Level for Lead and Copper is exceeded if 90% of the sample results are greater than 15ppb for lead and 1.3ppm for copper.

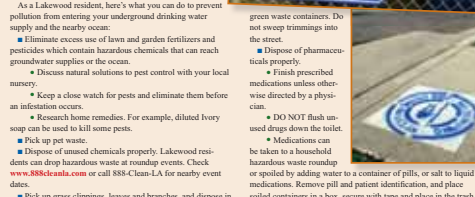
Protect your water

Lakewood's drinking water comes from aquifers hundreds of feet beneath our city. Aquifers are natural, underground reservoirs of water that have existed for thousands of years. They get recharged from water that percolates from the surface. Unfortunately, pollution can also travel down from the surface and enter the aquifers, harming the quality of our water. You may not realize it, but pollution can even come from household products and uses.

Ahead, the ocean water you and your neighbors swim in locally is affected by what runs off your property into the gutter and the storm drain system where it ultimately enters the ocean in Long Beach and Seal Beach.

As a Lakewood resident, here's what you can do to prevent pollution from entering your underground drinking water supply and the nearby ocean:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides which contain hazardous chemicals that can reach groundwater supplies or the ocean.
- Discuss natural solutions to pest control with your local nursery.
- Research home remedies. For example, diluted Ivory soap can be used to kill some pests.
- Pick up pet waste.
- Dispose of unused chemicals properly. Lakewood residents can drop hazardous waste at roundup events. Check www.888cleanla.com or call 888-Clean-LA for nearby event dates.
- Pick up grass clippings, leaves and branches, and dispose in green waste containers. Do not sweep trimmings into the street.
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Keeping Lakewood's water infrastructure in good shape

Maintaining water reliability and water quality that meets state and federal standards starts with maintaining our city's water infrastructure. The City of Lakewood has an ongoing program of upgrading our 1950s-era water lines with new and larger lines, and constructing and maintaining water wells and storage and treatment facilities. This is all done to ensure that the city's water meets standards when the customer turns on their tap.

In 2011, Lakewood installed four miles of large, modern water mains to improve water quality and increase water volume and pressure for fire fighting. The project included the installation of 36 upgraded fire hydrants, 683 new customer service lines and 91 operating valves. Approximately 40 miles of water mains have been replaced since 1990.

In 2012, Lakewood plans to rehabilitate 2 water wells, replace an additional 2 miles of older water mains, and install 78 new valves, including 3 valves on the large transmission mains that carry water from the water wells and storage facilities to the city's neighborhoods.



In February and March of 2012, Lakewood upgraded ten large water main valves under Del Amo Boulevard and Palo Verde Avenue. Valves play an important role in the operation of the water system by allowing small sections to be shut down for repairs and limiting the number of customers inconvenienced by necessary repair work.