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4232 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302



2011 LVMWD Water Quality Report

Do you want to know how good your tap water is?

Sure - tell me more!

It's great right from the tap - look inside to learn more.



Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Send

LVMWD Customer

My name is John R. Mundy, General Manager of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District.

I am happy to report that in 2011, LVMWD's water met or surpassed all state and federal standards for drinking water quality.

Cool! But isn't all water the same?

No. Some communities have streams or ground water - we don't. With no local water sources, LVMWD imports all water from the Sierras and Lake Oroville, hundreds of miles away in northern CA. It travels through the State Water Project and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

So our water is good to drink, right from the tap?

Yes. More than anything else that we consume, the water delivered to your home is monitored, tested, treated and tested again for over 120 constituents before it reaches your tap.

How can I learn more about the quality of my water?

It's a state and federal requirement of all public water providers to send you an annual report that shows the results of these tests.

That's great!

How can I learn more about water?

The Current Flow, our customer newsletter, available in your bill or online at www.LVMWD.com contains information. Or come to our Board meetings, the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 5 p. m. at 4232 Las Virgenes Rd. in Calabasas.

What if I need information right now?

Call Carol Palma, Customer Service Manager @ 818.251.2104 or e-mail Customer_Service@LVMWD.com.

Thank you! I really appreciate your time.

It's been my pleasure. There's always more to learn about water, read on!

LVMWD:

Here's an important message from the **United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)**

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.

The Diversion Dam at the Feather River Fish Hatchery, in Oroville, California, diverts the salmon and steelhead into the fish ladder for processing. To learn more about what the hatchery does, go to www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/hatcheries/Feather

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

LVMWD Customer:

Is there lead in my water?

LVMWD:

It's not an easy answer, read **Avoiding Lead Exposure** (below), to learn more.

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. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



LVMWD Customer:
Can we help keep the water supply / source water clean?

LVMWD:
Yes. As you might know, LVMWD does not have any local water supply sources. However, here are some practices you should be aware of because they benefit the watershed and the environment.

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect water in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public wastewater system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups near you, or visit the Watershed Information Network's "How to Start a Watershed Team."



Use RLV Community Compost to help reduce the need for fertilizers, it acts as a mulch, reducing the amount of water your garden needs.



LVMWD Customer:
This is all great information. Where can I find the results?

LVMWD:
To read the **Water Quality charts for LVMWD**, open here.

LVMWD:
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approx. 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Last year, LVMWD customers used one and a half times that.

LVMWD Customer:
Really!? What can we do to help save water?

LVMWD:
Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. Consider a new water-efficient clothes washer.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your children about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce your next water bill!

Turning the tap off while brushing your teeth or shaving, and using water-efficient clothes washers are a couple of every day ways to reduce your water use.



LVMWD:
If you're looking for more ideas, check out www.epa.gov/watersense

LVMWD Customer:
Is tap water safe for everyone?

LVMWD:
There is a **Health Advisory for Persons with Weakened Immune Systems**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

Information about fluoride in drinking water can be found at www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinking-water/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx

LVMWD:
Check out these other sources for additional information about drinking water safety and standards.

California Department of Public Health
Office of Drinking Water
601 N. 7th St.
Sacramento, CA 94234-7320
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/default.aspx>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
Office of Ground and Drinking Water
401 M. St., SW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov/safewater/
USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/standards.html>

U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Road
Atlanta, GA 30333
(800) 311-3435
www.cdc.gov

LVMWD:
Water Quality is the same in any language.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Chinese
这份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人帮你翻译及解释清楚。

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

Farsi
این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را به زبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که میتواند داری بگیرد تا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

Japanese
この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

How did we do in 2011? Water Quality Report (based on data collected in 2011)

Primary Standards apply to constituents that may be unhealthy at certain levels. They are measured in terms of Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) established by the California Department of Public Health. If water contains a contaminant level above the primary MCL, the safety of the water cannot be assured. None of the tests for water served to LVMWD's customers exceeded the MCLs.

Parameter	Units	State / Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Jensen Plant	LVMWD	Major Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	0.3 95 (a)	NA	NA	Highest	0.05	0.21	Soil runoff
					% < 0.3	100	100	
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range	ND - 0.1	ND - 1.19	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	ND	ND	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (c)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	TT	TT	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum (d)	ppb	1,000	600	50	Range	61 - 99	ND - 73	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Highest RAA	86	56	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	2.3	ND -- 4.1	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	2.3	2.4	
Fluoride (e) Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.7 - 0.9	0.6 - 0.8	Water additive for dental health
					Average	0.8	0.8	
Nitrate (as N) (f)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	0.4 - 0.5	ND - 0.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
					Average	0.4	ND	
RADIOLOGICALS								
Gross Beta Particle Activity (g)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	ND - 4	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	ND - 2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	1	NA	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (h)								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (i)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range	20 - 47	16 - 32	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	28	20	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (i)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range	8.5 - 77	16 - 32	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest RAA	43	21	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (j)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	1.8 - 3.4	ND - 15	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	2.4	5	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (j)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	ND - 54	ND - 15	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest RAA	18	5	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range	1.3 - 2.8	ND - 2.8	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2.3	1.8	
Bromate (k)	ppb	10	0.1	5.0	Range	ND - 8.8	NA	By-product of drinking water ozonation
					Highest RAA	5.9	NA	
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	TT	TT	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	TT	TT	
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards								
Aluminum (d)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	61 - 99	ND - 73	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Highest RAA	86	56	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	59 - 69	51 - 87	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	64	70	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	1	ND - 10	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	1	ND	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	2	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	2	1	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	420 - 530	440 - 620	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	500	520	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	54 - 58	53 - 58	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	56	55	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	Range	280 - 290	260 - 350	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	280	300	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range	0.03 - 0.09	ND - 33	Soil runoff
					Average	0.03	0.2	

Parameter	Year Sampled	Units	AL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	90th Percentile	# Sites Sampled	# Sites Over AL	Exceeded AL Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Lead (p)	2011	ppb	15	0.2	5	7.3	30	0	N	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (p)	2011	ppb	1300	300	50	110	30	0	N	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits



Las Virgenes Reservoir, located in the hills above Westlake Village, holds 9,500 acre-feet (an acre-foot equals 325,851 gallons) of pre-treated water purchased from MWD. This water is for emergencies as well as supplemental during the warmer months. To learn more about this reservoir, why not join us on a Quarterly Tour - register on line at www.LVMWD.com under Services, then click on Quarterly Tours, or call 818-251-2100.

LVMWD:
These tables may look complicated, but don't let that discourage you...read on

Here's how to read these tables and what they mean. Give it a try, if you still have questions after reading this, give us a call.

They contain complex measurements and terminology but with a bit of patience and time on your part, you will learn a lot of valuable information about the water delivered to your tap.

While the information in these tables is important, what you don't see is also significant. Water agen-

cies are required to report contaminants that are detected; none were found at levels considered to be unsafe or unhealthy.

Testing results are presented for the Jensen Water Treatment Plant operated by MWD and for LVMWD's water delivery system. If you have any questions or need clarification, please call us at 818-251-2200, or contact any of the agencies listed in this report under "Information."

Parameter	Units	State / Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Jensen Plant	LVMWD	Major Sources in Drinking Water
OTHER PARAMETERS								
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
HPC (c)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	ND - 1	ND - 120	Naturally present in the environment
					Median	ND	ND	
CHEMICAL								
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	76 - 93	75 - 110	
					Average	85	90	
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Range	190	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	190	NA	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	26 - 28	23 - 32	
					Average	27	27	
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	20	Range	26	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Range	ND - 58	NA	
Chromium VI (I)	ppb	NA	0.02	1	Range	0.20	NA	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
					Average	0.20	NA	
Corrosivity (m) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.0	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	12.0	NA	
Corrosivity (n) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.18 - 0.23	0.11 - 0.2	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	0.20	0.16	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	100 - 120	100 - 140	
					Average	110	120	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	12	11 - 16	
					Average	12	13	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.1 - 8.4	6.1 - 8.9	
					Average	8.2	7.9	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.7	NA	
					Average	2.7	NA	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	52 - 57	40 - 71	
					Average	54	56	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.6 - 2.1	2.4 - 3.4	Various natural and man-made sources
					Highest RAA	1.9	2.8	
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	3	Range	3.4	NA	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	3.4	NA	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (o)	ppt	NL = 10	3	2	Range	ND - 6	NA	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes

LVMWD:
Below are the Abbreviations and Footnotes

Abbreviations and Terms ~ Definitions and explanations to help you understand the charts.	
AI	Aggressiveness Index
AL	Action Level
CFU	Colony-Forming Units
DBP	Disinfection By-Products
DLR	Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
N	Nitrogen
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NL	Notification Level
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
PHG	Public Health Goal
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
RAA	Running Annual Average
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique
µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

Footnotes	
(a)	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluent. For the Jensen plant, the turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. For the Westlake plant, the turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.5 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
(b)	Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants. In 2011, 1091 samples were analyzed. The MCL was not violated.
(c)	All MWD distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. HPC reporting level is 1 CFU/mL.
(d)	Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.
(e)	Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
(f)	State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.

(g)	The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.
(h)	Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. Compliance was based on the RAA.
(i)	Reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the following: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.
(j)	DLR is 1.0 ppb for each of the following: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid; and 2.0 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.
(k)	Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.
(l)	Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.
(m)	AI < 10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water AI > 12.0 = Non-aggressive water AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water.
(n)	Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate.
(o)	Analysis conducted by Metropolitan's Water Quality Laboratory using Standard Methods 6450B.
(p)	Thirty (30) households were sampled in 2011 to determine the 90th percentile and none exceeded the action level.



Las Virgenes Municipal Water District

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818-251-2100
 www.LVMWD.com

