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4232 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

FIND EASY WAYS TO SAVE WATER

SaveOurWater.com

2014 LVMWD Water Quality Report

IN COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS, HERE IS YOUR
2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
PUBLISHED JUNE 2015

Dear Customer,

This annual report is about the quality of your water, and once again in 2014 Las Virgenes Municipal Water District's (LVMWD) water met or surpassed all state and federal standards for drinking water.

LVMWD must import 100% of the water we serve; there are no local sources. Instead, LVMWD purchases water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). This water must travel hundreds of miles before it reaches your home.

Tap water is one of the most thoroughly tested and monitored commodities you consume. As this report shows, your water is screened for over 120 substances, prior to and after treatment, before it is distributed.

State and federal laws require all water providers to send you this annual water quality report that shows the results of those tests. I invite you to read it to gain a better understanding about the water we serve along with other important information.

Each LVMWD employee takes great pride in providing you with excellent water and reliable service every day of the year. Please visit our website, www.LVMWD.com, for more information about your water and the services we provide.

And, during this extended drought, we thank you for your water conservation efforts. They are important and continue to make a difference.

Sincerely,

David W. Pedersen, P. E.
General Manager

Water Conservation

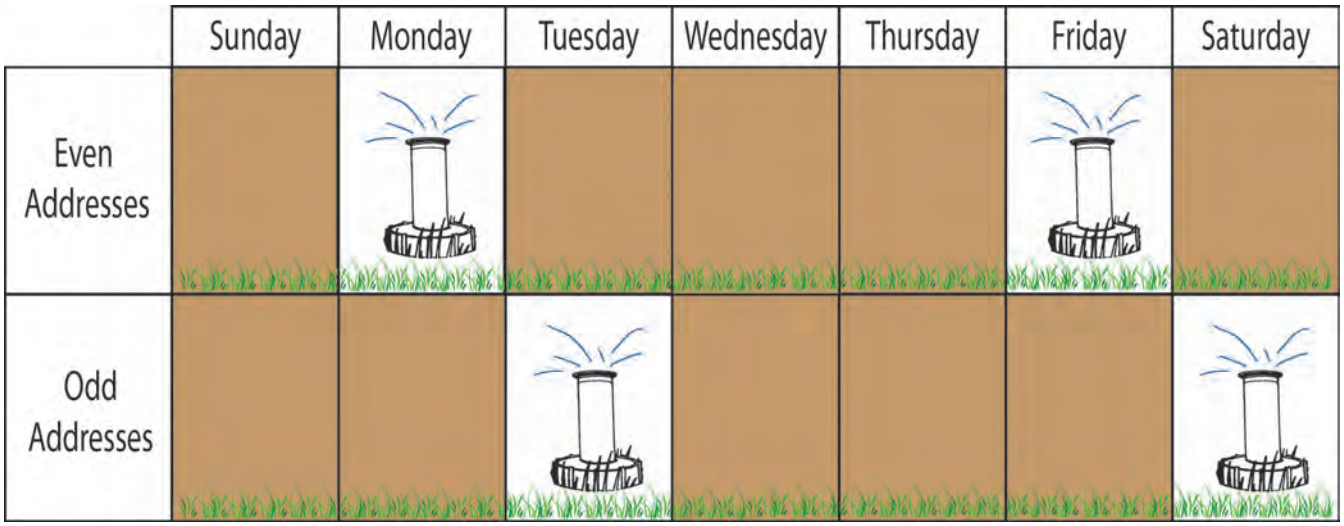
Nearly 70 percent of the water delivered in the LVMWD service area is used outdoors. It is essential to reduce that number, especially during California's prolonged drought.

- Reduce the amount of area you irrigate by replacing lawn areas with drought tolerant or "California Friendly" plant varieties.
- If you have a swimming pool or spa, consider a cover for times when it is not in use. This will reduce water lost to evaporation.
- If you have a landscape maintenance contractor, discuss the importance of only irrigating during permitted days and times.
- There should be no runoff from irrigated areas onto adjacent properties or into storm drains.
- Check your irrigation system for broken or misaligned sprinkler heads.
- Consider replacing your irrigation timer with a new weather-based irrigation controller. These controllers automatically adjust for weather conditions.

Indoor use can be reduced by-

- Installing newer High Efficiency Toilets that use 1.28 gallons per flush (or less).
- Replace older washing machines with a High Efficiency model.
- Use a water-efficient shower head and take showers instead of baths.
- Only wash full loads of laundry or dishes.
- Fix leaking faucets and toilets.
- Shut off the water when brushing teeth or shaving.

For more water saving tips, go to www.LVMWD.com



For More Information

LVMWD encourages you to stay informed about your water. Sign up for e-Notification at www.LVMWD.com to receive information on a variety of topics that interest you. Be sure to check the website frequently for timely information on water conservation and other topics.

The District publishes a newsletter *The Current Flow*, which is mailed to customers and is also available on the District's website.

The LVMWD Board of Directors meets at 5 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. These meetings are conducted at District Headquarters, 4232 Las Virgenes Rd., Calabasas, and are open to the public.

If you wish to speak with someone about your water service, contact Carol Palma, Customer Service Manager at (818) 251-2200 or e-mail LVMWD_Customer_Service@LVMWD.com.

SoCal Water$mart

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Important Information from the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production; and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Avoiding Lead Exposure

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 lead service lines and home plumbing. LVMWD 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 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.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

How did we do in 2014? Water Quality Report (based on data collected in 2014)

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

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Jensen Plant	LVMWD	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Range	100	100	
					Average	100	100	
CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	TT = 1 TT (a)	NA	NA	Highest	0.06	0.21	Soil runoff
					% ≤ 0.3	100	100	
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range	ND–0.3	ND–4.1	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	0.1	0.6	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (c)	CFU/ml	TT	NA	NA	Range	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	TT	TT	
ORGANIC CHEMICALS - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds								
Acrylamide	NA	TT	(0)		Range	TT	TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
				NA	Average	TT	TT	
Epichlorohydrin	NA	TT	(0)		Range	TT	TT	Water treatment chemical impuritie
				NA	Average	TT	TT	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	ppb	1,000	600	50	Range	ND–110	ND–78	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Highest RAA	81	45	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	2.2	ND-2.4	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	2.2	2.0	
Fluoride (d) Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.7–0.9	0.7–0.9	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
					Average	0.8	0.8	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (e)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	0.6	0.2-0.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
					Average	0.6	0.4	
RADIOLOGICALS								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	ND–5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	3	NA	
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50 (l)	(0)	4	Range	ND–5	ND–4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	2–3	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2	NA	
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	10–15	16-60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Average	12	38	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	3.2–6.0	1.5-23	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
					Average	4.2	10.8	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range	1.3–2.9	ND–2.8	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2.3	1.8	
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	4.4–13	NA	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
					Highest RAA	7.8	NA	
DBP Precursors Control as Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	TT	TT	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts
					Average	TT	TT	
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards								
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND–110	ND–78	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Highest RAA	81	45	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	85–86	86-96	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	86	91	
Color	Color Units	15	NA	NA	Range	1	ND-10	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	1	ND	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	3	ND-10	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	3	ND	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	588–631	550-770	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	610	660	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	63–75	51-140	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	69	87	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	Range	325–355	300-440	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	340	373	

HELP Stop The Waste

Take a smartphone photo and send to: StopTheWaste@LVMWD.com

We'll contact the property owner and get the problem resolved.

How to read these tables

These tables look complicated but they are not. They contain complex measurements and terminology, but with a bit of patience and time on your part, you can 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 agencies 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 the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 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 "Additional 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	ND-340	Naturally present in the environment
					Median	ND	ND	
CHEMICAL								
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	84–94	110-150	
					Average	89	128	
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Range	160	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	160	NA	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	26–36	26-48	
					Average	31	36	
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	20	Range	36	ND-550	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Range	21–105	168	
Corrosivity (f) (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 (g) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.15–0.27	-0.27-0.27	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	0.21	0.02	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	114–136	112-183	
					Average	125	150	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	12	12-16	
					Average	12	15	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.1–8.3	7.1-8.9	
					Average	8.2	8.1	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.6–2.7	NA	
					Average	2.7	NA	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	69–73	64-81	
					Average	71	73	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.3–2.1	2.6-3.1	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts
					Highest RAA	1.9	2.8	
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	3	Range	4.8	NA	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	4.8	NA	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL = 10	3	2	Range	ND–2.2	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
					Range	ND - 5.0	NA	

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 (h)	2014	ppb	15	0.2	5	9.3	30	0	N	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (h)	2014	ppb	1300	300	50	270	30	0	N	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits

Abbreviations and Footnotes

Abbreviations and Terms ~ Definitions and explanations to help you understand the charts

AI	Aggressiveness Index
AL	Action Level
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CFU	Colony-Forming Units
DBP	Disinfection By-Products
DLR	Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting
HPC	Heterotrophic Plate Count
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)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
RAA	Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

Footnotes

(a)	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. 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.
(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 2014, 1198 samples were analyzed. The MCL was not violated.
(c)	All distribution system samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. HPC reporting level is 1 CFU/ml. Values are based on monthly median per State guidelines and recommendations.
(d)	Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
(e)	State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.
(f)	AI <10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water AI >12.0 = Non-aggressive water AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
(g)	Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes
(h)	Thirty (30) households were sampled in 2014 to determine the 90th percentile and none exceeded the action level.