

# Water Quality Report

2007 Annual Water Quality Report  
Published June 2008

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District met all drinking water standards for health and safety again this year.  
In fact, our water was far better than required for most standards.



Celebrating  
50 Years of Service  
to Our Customers

*Los Virgenes Reservoir - Westlake Village, CA*

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

Chinese

이 보고서에는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.

Korean

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

Spanish

Der Bericht enthält wichtige Informationen über die Wasserqualität in Ihrer Umgebung. Der Bericht sollte entweder offiziell uebersetzt werden, oder sprechen Sie mit Freunden oder Bekannten, die gute Englischkenntnisse besitzen.

German

Dear Valued Customer:

From the cover of this report, you can tell this year marks a significant milestone as we observe 50 years of service to the Las Virgenes community. Significant anniversaries are occasions to both reflect on the achievements of the past and to plan for the future. However, for all the changes that have occurred over the last half-century, one element has remained constant and will be in the future - there is no more important task we undertake than that of delivering safe, dependable, high quality water service to every single home, school and business in our service area, each and every day.

On behalf of our Board of Directors and our employees, I'm pleased to present this annual water quality report for your review. It shows we have again not only achieved the objectives of meeting stringent state and federal water quality standards, but in many measured categories, the quality of water delivered by Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) was far better than the specified standards.

From time to time, issues emerge that call attention to the importance of water and the need to safeguard this irreplaceable resource. This report contains important data on your water supply and our continuous water quality testing results, along with helpful explanations on several topics of interest.

We are committed to a policy of transparency in our operations. Toward that objective, throughout the year we seek to keep you informed on important issues, through our website, [www.LVMWD.com](http://www.LVMWD.com), our customer publication *The Current Flow*, which is included with each billing statement as well as available online, and through our program of free quarterly facility tours. Our customers are also welcome to attend meetings of the LVMWD Board of Directors, which are scheduled on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5 p.m. at our Headquarters Building, 4232 Las Virgenes Road in Calabasas. Check the website for meeting schedule updates and agenda information.

We thank you for being part of our fifty-year history. If you have suggestions on ways we can improve our service or if you have questions about any aspect of your water service, please call Customer Service at (818) 251-2200.

  
John R. Mundy  
General Manager



## 50 Years of Continual Improvements

**The** delivery of water to your home is often taken for granted. We take that as an indicator of the dependability of our water system. Supporting the flow of water however, is a vast infrastructure, much of it unseen, comprised of pipes, pumps, valves, tanks and other equipment. This system requires ongoing maintenance and upgrades, particularly in the area of moving parts. As LVMWD turns 50, there will be increased focus on supply lines and other components, which are monitored as part of the District's long-term infrastructure management plan.

Your water begins as rain or snow that falls hundreds of miles north in the Sierras. It travels through the State Water Project to the Jensen Water Treatment Plant, which is operated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), of which we are a member agency.

Over the past 50 years, there have been many improvements in the system that brings water to you – we want you to be aware those improvement processes are ongoing with the goal of dependable service at the top of the list.



*Newly installed upgrades to water disinfection process at Westlake Filtration Plant.*

## The Sacramento & San Joaquin River Delta ~

*The "hub" of your water supply*

**The** Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta has been in the news extensively during the last year. This complex and fragile network of islands, sloughs, levees and channels is how water reaches the pumps of the State Water Project that transfers water to Southern California.

Last summer, a federal judge ordered reductions in the amount of water pumped, rising from concerns for the Delta Smelt, an endangered species unique to the Delta. Since that time, additional restrictions on pumping are under consideration due to reduced populations of salmon. While there are many factors that may impact fish



counts, reductions in pumping are one of the more immediate responses that have been implemented.

Combined with a record dry year in 2007 along with below-normal precipitation in 2008, water demand is being met by drawing from reserves stored during previous wet years, a situation that is not sustainable.

The Governor and state legislature have been exploring many different ways of addressing issues surrounding the Delta. The only certainties are the actions that may be adopted will not be easy, inexpensive or immediate.

Even though it is hundreds of miles to our north, issues pertaining to the Delta directly impact our supply of water.

## Water Treatment and Source Water Protection

**Before** water flows from the tap at your home, it has been extensively treated, including filtration and disinfection. The water supply is sampled frequently and tested to be certain it meets state and federal water quality standards. The monitoring of your water actually begins well before it starts its journey to Southern California. Protecting water as it makes its lengthy journey reduces exposure to contaminants which ensures higher water quality and lower treatment costs. LVMWD and other water utilities that

deliver surface water are required to complete a Watershed Sanitary Survey every five years. These surveys examine the potential sources of contamination for drinking water and identify improved methods for protecting water quality at its source. Both LVMWD and MWD have completed these required surveys.

*LVMWD Lab Technicians collect water samples for testing*



## Report on Pharmaceuticals & Personal Care Products in Drinking Water

**In** March 2008, the Associated Press published a series of articles regarding the occurrence of trace levels of pharmaceuticals in drinking water, calling attention to an issue that water professionals have been researching for more than 30 years. The development of more sensitive testing methods has only recently allowed the detection of these types of compounds at such low levels. A survey of Colorado River water was conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey in 2002. Eight pharmaceutical compounds and three personal care products were detected at low levels, in

the parts per billion and parts per trillion range.

In 2006 a study of source and treated waters was conducted by the AWWA Research Foundation and California Urban Water Agencies. The survey found trace amounts (in the parts per trillion range) of nine different pharmaceuticals, one human steroid, and two pesticides in the source water entering the Jensen treatment plant. Trace levels (also in the parts per trillion range) of two pharmaceutical compounds and one pesticide were also found in the treated water from the Jensen plant.

International research has not yet demonstrated an impact on human health at the extremely low levels being detected, although considerably more research is necessary.

Consumers should always practice proper disposal of unused pharmaceutical and personal care products. Unused materials should never be disposed of in drains or flushed down the toilet. It is far easier and less costly to keep contaminants away from the water supply than it is to remove them.



# How did we do in 2007? Water Quality Report (based on data collected in 2007)

Primary Standards apply to constituents that may be unhealthy at certain levels. They are measured in terms of Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) Services. 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 LV

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Jensen Plant	LVMWD
<b>CLARITY</b>							
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	0.3 95 (a)	NA	NA	Highest	0.05	0.33
					% < 0.3	100%	100%
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria (e)	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	Range	0.0 - 0.14%	0 - 1.25%
					Average	0.02%	0.2%
Fecal Coliform and E. coli (e)	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	0	0	0
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (d,e)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	TT	TT
					Average	TT	TT
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>							
Aluminum (f)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	53 - 110	ND - 85
					Average	84	52
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND - 2.4	ND
					Average	ND	ND
Fluoride (i) Naturally-occurring	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.1 - 0.2	0.1 - 0.2
					Average	0.1	0.1
Fluoride (i) Treatment-related	ppm	(i)	1	0.1	Range	0.6 - 0.8	
Nitrate (as N) (j)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	ND - 0.8	ND - 0.5
					Average	0.6	0.4
<b>RADIOLOGICALS (l)</b>							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	ND - 4.2	ND
					Average	ND	ND
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	1.1 - 1.9	ND
					Average	1.4	ND
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (o)</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (p)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Range	13 - 48	18 - 34
					Average	22	27
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (p)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Range	13 - 48	18 - 34
					Highest RAA	22	30
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (p,q)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	2.6 - 12	ND - 7.6
					Average	5.9	5.4
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (p,q)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	2.6 - 12	ND - 7.6
					Highest RAA	5.9	7.1
Total Chlorine Residual (e)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range	0.72 - 3.4	ND - 4.1
					Highest RAA	2.4	2.2
Bromate (r)	ppb	10	(0)	5.0	Range	3.4 - 10	NA
					Highest RAA	6.3	NA
DBP Precursors Control (TOC) (o)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	TT	TT
					Average	TT	TT

**F** (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 1.0 NTU at any time. For the Westlake Filtration 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 water quality and treatment performance. In the secondary standards section the averages and ranges of turbidity at Jensen are monthly. They were based on plant effluents at Jensen.

**O** (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. In 2007, 983 samples were analyzed. The MCL was not violated.

**T** (c) Fecal coliform/E.coli MCLs: The occurrence of two (2) consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2007.

**O** (d) HPC values were based on the monthly averages of the treatment plant effluent samples. In 2007, all MWD distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required.

**T** (e) LVMWD Distribution System-wide.

**O** (f) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.

**S** (i) Data for the naturally-occurring fluoride were taken before the fluoridation treatment began. Fluoridation treatment of water supplies at all five treatment plants started sequentially from October 29, 2007 to December 3, 2007. Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.

(j) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.

(l) Reported results for Jensen were taken from four consecutive quarters of monitoring from August 2005 to April 2006.

(o) In 2007, Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-

s) established by the California Department of Health  
MWD's customers exceeded the MCLs.

Major Sources in Drinking Water
Soil runoff
Naturally present in the environment
Human and animal fecal waste
Naturally present in the environment
Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Natural deposits; erosion; glass and electronics production wastes
Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Water additive for dental health
Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Erosion of natural deposits
Erosion of natural deposits
By-product of drinking water chlorination
By-product of drinking water chlorination
By-product of drinking water chlorination
By-product of drinking water chlorination
Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
By-product of drinking water ozonation
Various natural and man-made sources

Products (D/DBP) Rule including the DBP precursor (TOC) control portion.

- (p) Average and range for the Jensen treatment plant effluent were taken from weekly samples for TTHM and monthly samples for HAA5. MWD Distribution system-wide average and range were taken from 47 samples collected quarterly.
- (q) DLR = 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0 ppb.
- (r) Running annual average was calculated from quarterly results of weekly samples. Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.
- (s) Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately. For more information, call MWD at (213) 217-6850.
- (t) Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.
- (u) Ranges for the plant effluent were taken from two quarterly samples. Distribution system-wide range was

taken from a total of eight samples.

- (w) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI < 10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI > 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.
- (x) SI measures the tendency for a water to precipitate or dissolve calcium carbonate (a natural mineral in water). Positive indices indicate the tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes and are assumed to be non-corrosive. Negative indices indicate the tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate and are assumed to be corrosive.
- (y) Ranges for the treatment plant effluent were taken from quarterly samples. Distribution system-wide range was taken from 19 samples collected quarterly.
- (z) Sampled from the Las Virgenes Reservoir before treatment at the Westlake Filtration Plant. Jensen average and range for TOC were taken from weekly samples collected at the combined filter effluent.

## How to Read the Tables

The tables look complicated, but don't let that throw you. They're packed with complex measurements and terminology. With a little time and a dose of patience, you can learn a lot of important information about the quality of the water delivered to your tap.

As important as what you see on these tables is what you don't see. Water utilities are required to report contaminants that are detected. None were found at levels considered to be unsafe or unhealthy.

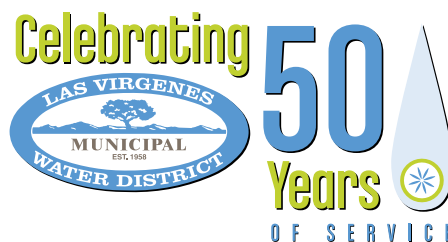
Testing results are presented both for the Jensen Water Treatment Plant where Metropolitan treats water supplied to our area, and LVMWD's water delivery system.

If you have questions or need clarification, please call us at (818) 251-2200 or contact any of the agencies listed in this report under "More Information."

## Abbreviations and Terms

Definitions and explanations to help you understand the charts.

AI: Aggressiveness Index	pCi/L: picoCuries per Liter
AL: Action Level	PHG: Public Health Goal
CFU: Colony-Forming Units	ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
DCPA: Dimethyl Tetrachloroterephthalate	ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
DBP: Disinfection By-Products	ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
DLR: Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting	ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
MBAS: Methylene Blue Active Substances	RAA: Running Annual Average
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level	SI: Saturation Index (Langelier)
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	TOC: Total Organic Carbon
MFL: Million Fibers per Liter	TON: Threshold Odor Number
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	TT: Treatment Technique
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	$\mu\text{S/cm}$ : microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter ( $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ )
N: Nitrogen	
NA: Not Applicable	
ND: None Detected	
NL: Notification Level	
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units	
P or A: P for Presence; A for Absence	



# Secondary Standards are not health-related.

They apply to the appearance, taste and scent of drinking water.

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Jensen Plant	LVMWD	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum (f)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	53 - 110	ND - 85	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Average	84	52	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	40 - 70	50 - 82	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	61	66	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	1 - 2	ND - 5	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	2	ND	
Odor Threshold (s)	TON	3	NA	1	Range	2	ND - 2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	2	ND	
Specific Conductance	μS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	414 - 520	440 - 598	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	477	528	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	46 - 57	47 - 64	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	52	56	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	248 - 285	274	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	267	274	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range	0.04 - 0.05	ND - 2.4	Soil runoff
					Average	0.04	0.2	

## Additional Parameters

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Jensen Plant	LVMWD	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	76 - 92	83 - 115	
					Average	82	92	
Boron	ppb	NA	NL = 1000	100	Range	170 - 200	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	180	NA	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	23 - 26	24 - 30	
					Average	24	26	
Chlorate (v)	ppb	NA	NL = 800	20	Range	ND - 32	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium VI (t)	ppb	NA	NA	1	Range	0.06 - 0.22	NA	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
					Average	0.12	NA	
Corrosivity (w) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	11.9 - 12.0	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	12.0	NA	
Corrosivity (x) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.08 - 0.25	0.1	
					Average	0.19	0.1	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	108 - 117	110 - 140	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
					Average	112	120	
HPC (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	ND - 1	ND - 2000	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	ND	10	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	11 - 13	12 - 17	
					Average	12	14	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (y) (NDMA)	ppt	NA	3	2	Range	ND - 3.0	NA	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.2 - 8.4	6.1 - 9.1	
					Average	8.3	8.0	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.5 - 2.9	2.5	
					Average	2.7	2.5	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	40 - 58	43 - 61	
					Average	50	52	
TOC (z)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.5 - 2.6	1.6 - 3.5	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	2.2	2.8	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL = 50	3	Range	ND - 3.7	NA	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	3.1	NA	

## Fluoridation

“Community water fluoridation continues to be the most cost-effective, practical and safe means for reducing and controlling the occurrence of tooth decay in a community.” - U.S. Surgeon General

In autumn 2007, MWD, wholesale provider for 100% of LVMWD's water supply, joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in systematically adding fluoride to drinking water in order to help prevent tooth decay.

In line with recommendations from the California Department of Public Health, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWD adjusted the natural fluoride level in the water, which ranges from 0.1 to 0.4 parts per million, to the optimal range for dental health of 0.7 to 1.3 parts per million.

Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations to a maximum dosage of 2.0 parts per million.

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water.

## Health Advisory For People with Weakened Immune Systems

Some people with fragile health conditions may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons with weakened immune systems due to chemotherapy, organ transplantation, HIV/AIDS or other serious medical conditions may be especially vulnerable. Additionally, elderly persons and infants can be at risk. People with health challenges should get additional advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

One constituent known to affect people with weakened immune systems is “*Cryptosporidium*”, a microscopic parasite found in surface waters originating from snowmelt, streams and rivers. Although *Cryptosporidium* can occasionally pass into the treated water supply and spread via drinking water, it is more commonly spread through poor hygiene or contaminated foods.

MWD has monitored for *Cryptosporidium* since 1994 when problems associated with the organism first gained widespread scientific and national attention. MWD collects monthly samples of water both before and after treatment at each of five water treatment plants and monitors for *Cryptosporidium*. MWD did not detect *Cryptosporidium* in any of the routine monitoring samples collected last year.

Guidelines from the EPA and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

## A Message From the EPA

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 the water poses a health risk. You can learn more about contaminants and potential health effects by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA and the California Department of Public Health (formerly Department of Health Services) prescribe regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Admini□

Contaminants that may be present in water before some treatment include:

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

**Las Virgenes  
Municipal Water District  
Board of Directors**

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Treasurer

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**District Counsel**

**Wayne K. Lemieux**

*Board meetings are scheduled at  
5 p.m. on the second and fourth  
Tuesday of each month.*

*See web site for meeting and  
agenda information.*

*Customer Service -  
(818) 251-2200*

*After hours emergency -  
(818) 251-2100*

**Rancho Las Virgenes  
Composting Facility  
Compost Giveaway**

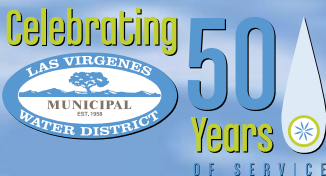
Hours: Saturdays 8:00 am - 1:00 pm  
(except holidays)

**Rebate Information**

[www.LVMWD.com](http://www.LVMWD.com) ~ Conservation

*Potable Water  
Recycled Water*

*Wastewater Treatment  
Biosolids Composting*



4232 Las Virgenes Road  
Calabasas, CA 91302  
[www.LVMWD.com](http://www.LVMWD.com)

## For More Information

LVMWD

### Customer Service

Phone: (818) 251-2200

Fax: (818) 251-2109

E-mail: [Customer\\_Service@LVMWD.com](mailto:Customer_Service@LVMWD.com)



## Additional information about drinking water safety and standards can be found at:

### California Department of Public Health

Office of Drinking Water

601 N. 7th St.

Sacramento, CA 94234-7320

[www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/default.aspx)

### EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791

[www.epa.gov/safewater/standards.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/standards.html)  
(Information on how drinking water laws are established)

### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

401 M Street, SW

Washington, DC 20460

[www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/)

### U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road

Atlanta, GA 30333

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

(800) 311-3435

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