PRE-SORTED
STANDARD
US Postage PAID
No. Hollywood CA
PERMIT #8

4232 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT EST. 1958

FPO FPO FPO FPO FPO FPO FPO FPO FSC

Road Map to Water Quality

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District 2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear LVMWD Customer,

As General Manager of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) I am pleased to report that once again, the water we provided to your home or business in 2010 met or surpassed all state and federal standards for drinking water quality.

Water is the most tested and monitored item you consume. LVMWD has no local water source; it must be imported from hundreds of miles away. From the beginning of its journey to its destination at your tap, your water is monitored, tested, treated and tested again for a wide range of constituents. This annual report is a state and federal requirement of all public water providers; it shows the results of those tests.

I invite you to closely examine this report and retain it as a handy reference. You may also stay up with water issues by visiting our website, www.LVMWD.com and by reading *The Current Flow* newsletter that is mailed with billing statements; it is also posted on our website.

As a public agency, LVMWD's board meetings are open to the public and held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5 p.m. at our Headquarters, 4232 Las Virgenes Rd. in Calabasas. Check the website for meeting schedule updates and agenda information.

Finally, if you have questions about any aspect of your water service, please call Customer Service Manager Carol Palma at 818-251-2104 or e-mail Customer_Service@LVMWD.com.

Thank you,

John R. Mundy
General Manager

Your Journey Starts Here

A 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.

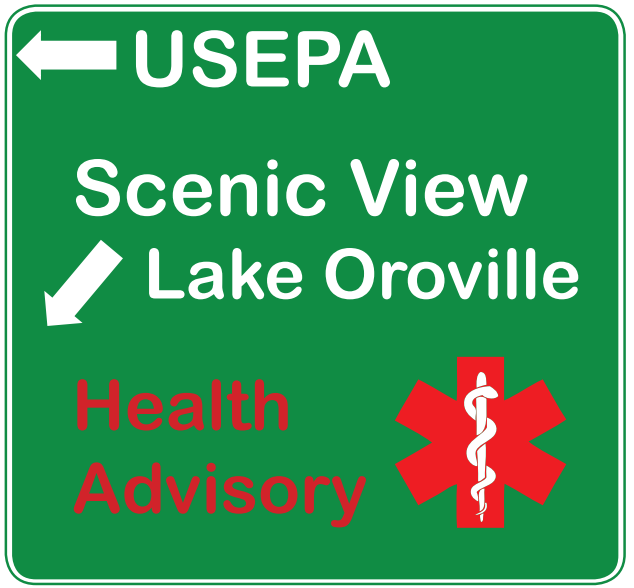
Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

- 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, 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are 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, which 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 California Department of Public Health 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 at (1-800-426-4791).

Water for LVMWD customers begins its journey at Lake Oroville in the Sierra Foothills of Northern California, where it is captured as runoff from the nearby mountain watershed.



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).

From Lake Oroville, your water flows down the Feather River into the Sacramento River. It then enters the environmentally-sensitive Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta complex with miles of islands, sloughs, and levees. The Delta is home to federally-protected threatened species. Many of its levees are fragile and subject to failure due to storms, erosion or earthquakes. A major event could interrupt the flow of water to Southern California.

Source Water Protection

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source 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.

A portion of the California Aqueduct that brings water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta complex to Las Virgenes Municipal Water District and finally to your home.

Avoiding Lead Exposure

Community Water Systems

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District 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.

← Sacramento - San Joaquin River Delta

California Aqueduct Begins →

Protect Your Water ↓

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? LVMWD customers use nearly twice that much, on average. 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.
- 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 next month's water bill.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

At the south end of the Central Valley, the formidable Tehachapi Mountains rise nearly 2,000 feet. Water headed for LVMWD flows through massive pumps that lift the water over the mountain range. On some days, nearly 20 percent of all the electrical energy in California is used to move and treat water.

At the south end of the Delta, powerful pumps lift water into the California Aqueduct, continuing its journey south through California's Central Valley.

The massive Jensen Water Treatment Plant is operated by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California. At this facility, water goes through many stages of treatment including filtration, ozone disinfection, chlorination and testing.

Jensen Water Treatment Plant ↑

Information ↓

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
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

Barrier Ahead

← Tehachapi Mountains

How did we do in 2010? Water Quality Report (based on data collected in 2010)

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 % < 0.3	0.05 100	0.14 100	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range Average	ND - 0.3 0.1	ND - 1.25 0.2	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (c)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum (d)	ppb	1,000	600	50	Range Highest RAA	56 - 100 82	64 - 94 74	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Highest RAA	2.5 - 3.2 3.2	3.0 - 3.1 3.0	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (e) Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range Average	0.7 - 0.9 0.8	0.8 - 0.8 0.8	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate (as N) (f)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Highest RAA	0.5 - 0.7 0.6	0.5 - 0.7 0.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion

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
Lead (p)	2008	ppb	15	0.2	5	6.5	30	0	N	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (p)	2008	ppb	1300	300	50	230	30	0	N	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits

RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range Average	ND - 7.3 3.4	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (g)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range Average	ND - 5.2 ND	ND ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-228	pCi/L	NA	0.019	1	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 1.6 ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	1.6 - 2.0 1.8	1.7 - 2.5 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (h)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (i)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range Average	15 - 26 20	18 - 49 23	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (i)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range Highest RAA	12 - 86 41	18 - 49 27	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (j)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Average	3.1 - 4.5 3.7	ND - 6.2 3.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (j)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Highest RAA	1.6 - 38 13	ND - 6.2 3.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range Highest RAA	1.2 - 2.9 2.3	ND - 3.2 2.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (k)	ppb	10	0.1	5.0	Range Highest RAA	ND - 11 7.2	NA NA	By-product of drinking water ozonation
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	Various natural and man-made sources
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards							
Aluminum (d)	ppb	200	600	50	Range Highest RAA	56 - 100 82	69 - 94 74	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	67 - 80 79	69 - 78 75	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	1 - 2 1	ND - 5 ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	3 3	ND - 2 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	500 - 570 580	530 - 580 560	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Highest RAA	55 - 65 63	58 - 62 60	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	290 - 320 330	300 - 320 310	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range Highest RAA	0.03 - 0.08 0.04	0.09 - 0.5 0.18	Soil runoff

Water Quality In Any Language

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 o 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

Precision

Advancements in technology provide accurate measurements for evaluating water quality.

Recent developments have given technicians the ability to measure substances in parts per million, parts per billion and in some cases, parts per trillion.

How small is one part per billion? It would be like adding one drop of liquid to the contents of a large tanker truck.

How To Read the Tables

The tables of this report may look complicated but don't let that discourage you.

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 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 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 - 2	ND - 250	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	ND	2	
CHEMICAL								
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	81 - 99	87 - 90	
					Highest RAA	88	88	
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Range	200 - 220	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	210	NA	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	26 - 31	28 - 31	
					Highest RAA	30	30	
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	20	Range	20	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Range	26 - 110	NA	
Chromium VI (l)	ppb	NA	NA	0.03	Range	0.37 - 0.45	NA	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
					Highest RAA	0.52	NA	
Corrosivity (m) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.0 - 12.1	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	12.0	NA	
Corrosivity (n) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.15 - 0.28	0.05 - 0.3	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	0.21	0.14	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	86 - 130	120 - 130	
					Highest RAA	120	125	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	11 - 12	11 - 12	
					Highest RAA	12	12	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.1 - 8.4	6.2 - 9.1	
					Average	8.2	7.9	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.5 - 2.8	NA	
					Highest RAA	2.7	NA	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	58 - 65	58 - 66	
					Highest RAA	67	64	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.3 - 1.8	2.0 - 2.9	Various natural and man-made sources
					Highest RAA	1.5	2.4	
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	3	Range	4.8 - 5.6	NA	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	5.2	NA	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (o)	ppb	NL = 0.01	0.003	0.002	Range	0.004 - 0.007	NA	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
					Range	ND - 0.01	NA	

Abbreviations 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
HPC	Heterotrophic Plate Count
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
mL	Milliliter, 1/1000th of a liter
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)	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 2010, 991 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)	MWD 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)	MWD 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 MWD's Water Quality Laboratory using Standard Methods 6450B.
(p)	Thirty (30) households were sampled in 2008 to determine the 90th percentile and none exceeeded the action level.

Your Journey Is Complete

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District

4232 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

818-251-2100
www.LVMWD.com