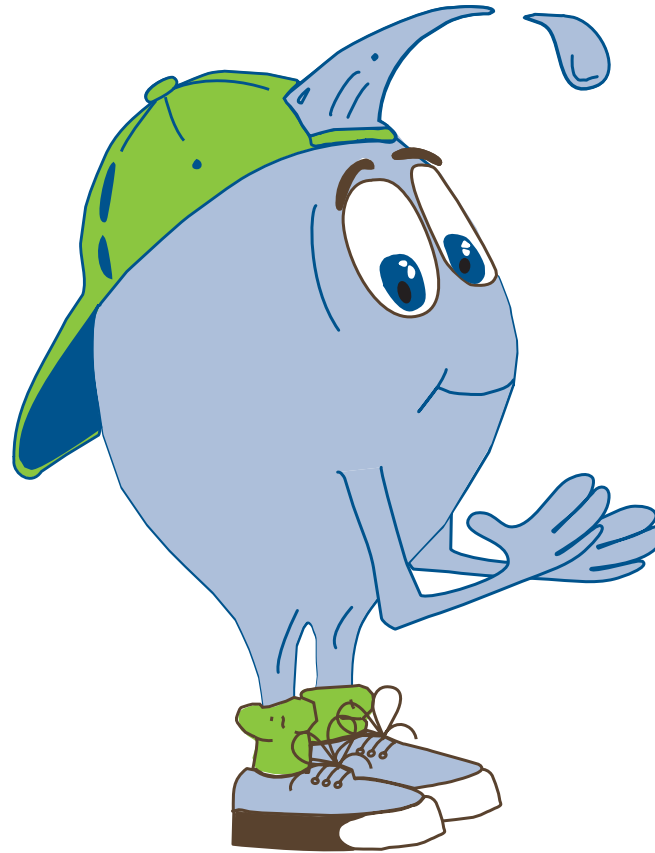


PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
VAN NUYS, CA
Permit No. 2929

2012 LVMWD WATER QUALITY REPORT

LEARN ABOUT THE QUALITY AND RELIABILITY OF
THE WATER THAT IS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME,
SCHOOL, OR BUSINESS!



LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
PUBLISHED JUNE 2013




Dear Customer,

I am happy to report that once again Las Virgenes Municipal Water District's (LVMWD) water met or surpassed all state and federal standards for drinking water quality.

All water is not the same. LVMWD doesn't have local sources of drinking water; we must import 100% of the water we serve to you from Northern California. LVMWD purchases water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), who acquires it from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

The water LVMWD serves is great right from the tap. In fact, tap water is tested more than anything else we consume; it is monitored, tested, treated and tested again for over 120 constituents before it reaches your home or business. State and federal laws require all water providers to send you this annual water quality / consumer confidence report that shows the results of those tests.

I invite you to take a journey with our mascot, Little Drop, to learn more about your water. To stay current on water topics, you can also follow Little Drop on Facebook at [Facebook.com/LVMWD](https://www.facebook.com/LVMWD) 

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'David W. Pedersen'.

David W. Pedersen, P. E.
General Manager

4232 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302



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

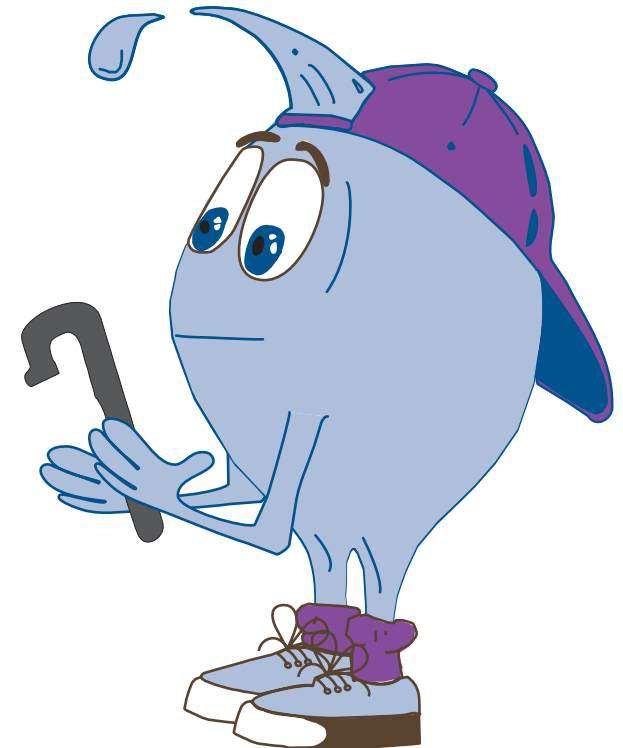


In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish 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).¹

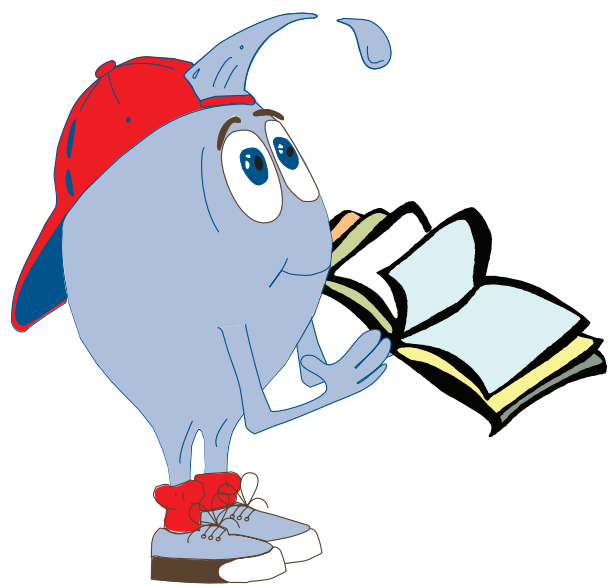
AVOIDING LEAD EXPOSURE

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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead¹



CONSERVATION

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 almost twice that much! Conserving water is easy; there are many low-cost and no-cost ways that will make a big difference - try one today!



- Take short showers – shortening your shower to 5-minutes can save 5 - 15 gallons of water depending on the flow of the showerhead.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair or shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save 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 the dye 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 uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce your next water bill! ♪

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about water, read the bi-monthly newsletter, The Current Flow, available in your bill or online at www.LVMWD.com. Sign-up for e-Notification and receive it electronically, automatically. Or come to our Board meetings, the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 5 p.m. at 4232 Las Virgenes Road in Calabasas.

If you want to speak with someone, contact Carol Palma, Customer Service Manager, at 818-251-2200 or e-mail Customer_Service@LVMWD.com ♪

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/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx ♪



PROTECTING SOURCE WATER

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility.

- 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."
- To find a drop off location or learn more about the program, go to www.nodrugsdownthedrain.org/NoDrugs/ ♪



WATER QUALITY - 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。

Japanese

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。

Spanish

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

Farsi

تمپتوانید این اطلاع ترا بزبان انگلیسی اطلاع نامحسوس از چیم به آب شرب میدنشی است. اگر ابرای نمده به فرسی ترجمه کنده. این اطلاعیه ش. مل بخوانید لطفه از کسی که میتواند بری بگیرید. مل. لپ ر

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

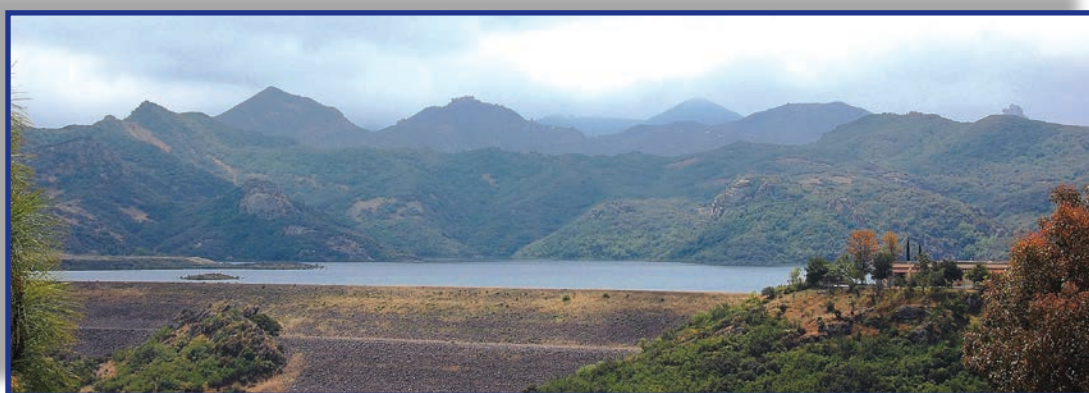
Malibu Creek State Park



HOW DID WE DO IN 2012? WATER QUALITY REPORT (BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN 2012)

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 %	TT=1 TT (a)	NA	NA	Highest	0.06	0.27	Soil runoff		
					% ≤ 0.3	100	100			
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range	ND - 0.5	ND - 1.08	Naturally present in the environment		
					Average	0.1	0.1			
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	60 - 110	ND - 97	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits		
					Highest RAA	83	58			
Fluoride (e) Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.7 - 0.8	0.6 - 0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth		
					Average	0.8	0.7			
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Beta Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	ND - 4	ND - 12	Decay of natural and man-made deposits		
					Average	ND	4			
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-PRODUCT PRECURSORS (g)										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (h)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	8.0 - 19	9.5 - 56	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
					Average	11	18.2			
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (i)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	1.1 - 3.2	ND - 15	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
					Average	2.2	4.8			
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range	1.5 - 2.8	ND - 2.8	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
					Highest RAA	2.3	1.8			
Bromate (j)	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	3.7 - 6.9	NA	By-product of drinking water ozonation		
					Highest RAA	5.2	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	60 - 110	ND - 97	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion		
					Highest RAA	83	58			
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	50 - 63	50 - 92	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence		
					Average	56	74			
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	1 - 2	ND - 5	Naturally-occurring organic materials		
					Average	2	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	400 - 500	370 - 630	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence		
					Average	440	530			
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	46 - 50	48 - 62	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
					Average	48	54			
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	Range	240 - 280	240 - 330	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence		
					Average	260	285			
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range	ND - 0.1	ND - 1	Soil runoff		
					Average	ND	ND			
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 (m)	2011	ppb	15	0.2	5	7.3	30	0	N	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (m)	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 water purchased from MWD. This water is for emergencies and as a supplemental supply during the warmer months. To learn more about this reservoir, please join us on a quarterly tour - register on line at www.LVMWD.com / Your Water / Quarterly Facility Tours💧

HOW TO READ THESE TABLES

The tables look complicated but they are not. The tables 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 "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 - 660	Naturally present in the environment
					Median	ND	2	
CHEMICAL								
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	72 - 93	74 - 110	
					Average	79	94	
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Range	170	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	170	NA	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	23 - 24	23 - 34	
					Average	24	28	
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	20	Range	ND	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Range	ND - 80	NA	
Corrosivity (k) (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 (l) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.19 - 0.22	0.11 - 0.54	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	0.20	0.28	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	98 - 110	100 - 150	
					Average	100	128	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	11	11 - 17	
					Average	11	14	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.9 - 8.4	7.0 - 8.8	
					Average	8.3	8.2	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.3 - 2.5	NA	
					Average	2.4	NA	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	43 - 53	43 - 74	
					Average	48	62	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.7 - 2.1	2.2 - 3.7	Various natural and man-made sources
					Highest RAA	1.9	2.9	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL = 10	3	2	Range	ND - 2.0	NA	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes

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
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 West-lake 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 2012, 1171 samples were analyzed. The MCL was not violated.
(c)	All MWD distribution system 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)	CDPH considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles; the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ.
(g)	Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rules (D/DBPR). Stage 2 D/DBPR monitoring began in the 2nd quarter of 2012. Compliance was based on the RAA.
(h)	Metropolitan's reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the trihalomethanes (bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane) which is lower than the state DLR of 1.0 ppb.
(i)	State 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.
(j)	Metropolitan used EPA method 326.0 which has a state DLR of 1.0 ppb. Compliance was based on the RAA.
(k)	AI <10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water AI >12.0 = Non-aggressive water AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
(l)	Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate
(m)	Thirty (30) households were sampled in 2011 to determine the 90th percentile and none exceeded the action level.