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.
• Do not dispose of hazardous waste in the trash or dumps; take hazardous waste to a hazardous waste disposal center.
• Turn off faucets while brushing teeth, washing hands, and shaving to save water.

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 it can be absorbed 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 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.

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

- **A portion of the California Aqueduct that brings water into the California Aqueduct, continuing its journey south through California's Central Valley.**
- **At the south end of the Delta, powerful pumps lift water into the California Aqueduct, continuing its journey south through California's Central Valley.**
- **Did you know that the average U.S. household uses nearly 20 percent of all the electrical energy in the nation in a month? LVMWD customers use near-200 kilowatt-hours (kWh) per month.**

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.

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 more vulnerable to health effects from 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.

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

- **Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plant, septic systems, agricultural activities, livestock operations, and wildlife.**
- **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.
Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your community by drinking water in several ways:

1. Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
2. Pick up after your pets.
3. 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.
4. Dispose of chemicals properly; take unused motor oil to a recycling center.

Lead

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.

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- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are fully loaded. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers and disk seals are inexpensive and can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered.
- Apply water only as fast as it 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 time it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing. Add 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.

A separate information sheet is available for Consumers on Water Quality, which includes more information on the water chemistry and treatment processes. You can download it online at www.lvmwd.com or by calling Customer Service at 818-251-2104.

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 is a known human carcinogen, and has been linked to developmental and behavioral problems in children. Lead can cause irreversible health problems.

- Avoid lead exposure by learning about the sources of lead in drinking water and what you can do to reduce exposure.
- Chest pains, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may be symptoms of lead poisoning.
- If you suspect lead poisoning, contact your health care provider immediately.
- For more information, call the USEPA hotline at 800-359-9211.

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.

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For the January issue, the turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU, 50% of the measured values taken each month and 0.5 NTU at any time. For the limestone plant, the turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU at 95%. 50% of the measured values taken each month and 0.3 NTU at any time. Tardy is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of Total coliforms MCL: No more than 10 per 100 ml based on the combined drinking water treatment plant effluent. The averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Summary Standards table are based on the treatment plant effluent. Variations in turbidity are not uncommon and do not necessarily indicate that the water quality has degraded. The table does not use 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 January Water Treatment Plant operated by PWD and for LVMW'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 based on this report: "Information."
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 Contamination Levels (MCLs) established for 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.

Microbiological

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State Федерального округа (MCL)</th>
<th>PSH (MCLQG)</th>
<th>State DLR</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>SI (NA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined Filter Efficiency Tuff</td>
<td>NTU %</td>
<td>0.3 - 95 (s)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% (s)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 0.3</td>
<td>100 - 100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inorganic Chemicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State Федерального округа (MCL)</th>
<th>PSH (MCLQG)</th>
<th>State DLR</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>SI (NA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria (S)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0 - 0.3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (S)</td>
<td>CFUs/mL</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Radioactive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State Федерального округа (MCL)</th>
<th>PSH (MCLQG)</th>
<th>State DLR</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>SI (NA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Tritium (THT) (S)</td>
<td>Bq/L</td>
<td>0 - 1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tritium (THT) (S)</td>
<td>Bq/L</td>
<td>0 - 1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disinfection-By-Products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection-By-Products Precursors (N)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State Федерального округа (MCL)</th>
<th>PSH (MCLQG)</th>
<th>State DLR</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>SI (NA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Chlorine Residual</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromate (K)</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium Concentration (TOC)</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary/Alternative Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State Федерального округа (MCL)</th>
<th>PSH (MCLQG)</th>
<th>State DLR</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>SI (NA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alumina</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conductivity</td>
<td>µS/cm</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carroll (Y/N)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>State Федерального округа (MCL)</th>
<th>PSH (MCLQG)</th>
<th>State DLR</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>SI (NA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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FOOTNOTES

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine Standard</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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How To Read the Tables

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<td>NA</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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Abbreviations

- CFU: Colony-Forming Units
- DBP: Disinfection By-Products
- DLR: Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting
- HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count
- HCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
- HCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- HTH: Maximum 1/1000th of a liter
- TOC: Total Organic Carbon
- TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
- TMDL: Total Maximum Daily Limit
- TMDLG: Total Maximum Daily Limit Goal
- TDS: Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
- NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- PSH: Public Health Goal
- ppm: parts per million or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- mg/L: milligrams per liter
- mg/kg: milligrams per kilogram
- µS/cm: microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho

Your Journey Is Complete

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
4235 Las Virgenes Road Calabasas, CA 91302
818-251-2100 www.LVMWD.com

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