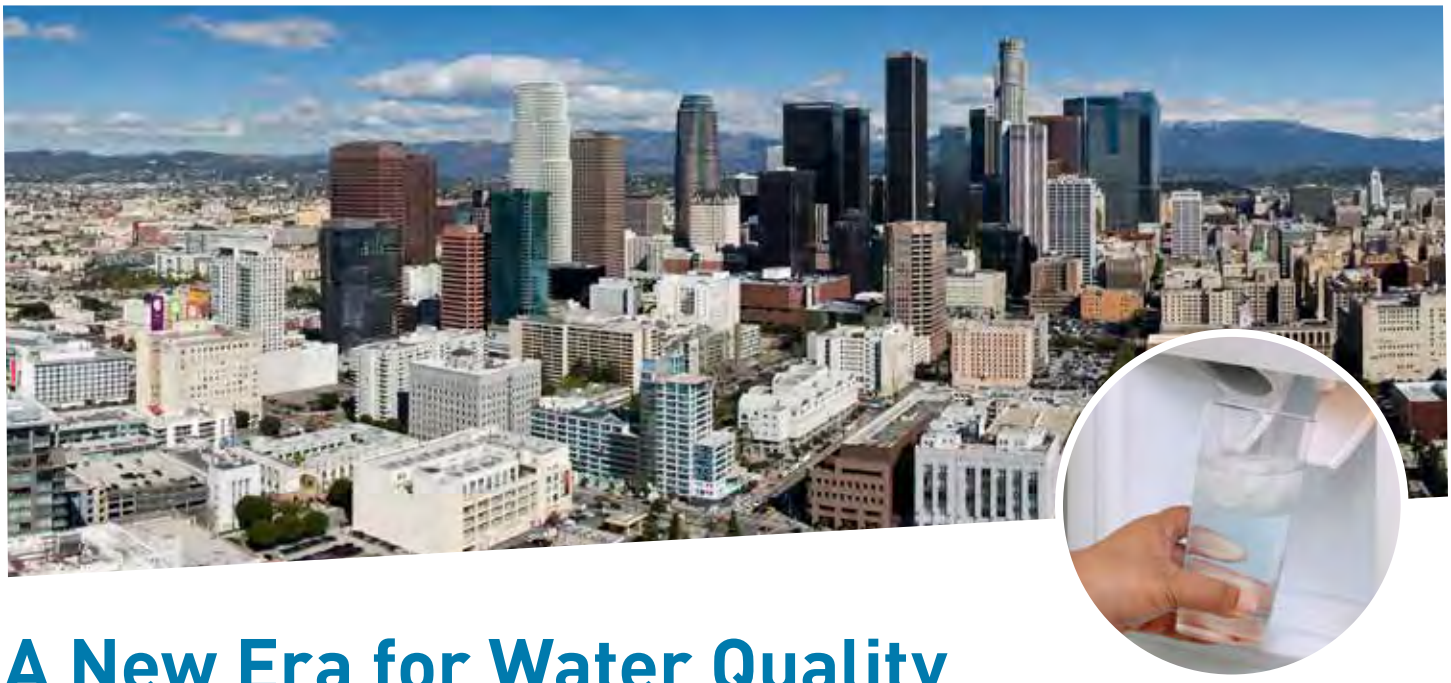
Los Angeles LA DWP Department of Water & Power

L.A.'s Drinking Water Quality Report

for the period of Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2013



A New Era for Water Quality in Los Angeles

For over a century, LADWP has carefully maintained its world-class water system that transports, treats and delivers hundreds of millions of gallons of the highest quality water at the lowest possible cost to the City of Los Angeles.

In 2013, we supplied 4 million customers with 200 billion gallons of treated water that met or surpassed all drinking water standards. These standards are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of California Department of Public Health (State Health) Drinking Water Program.

To achieve such high quality water, hundreds of employees spend countless hours protecting our water sources, managing state-of-the-art water treatment processes, maintaining and operating our facilities, and vigilantly monitoring and testing the water we serve.

To protect the quality of the water delivered to your home, in 2013, we collected over 25,000 water samples across the city, and performed more than 240,000 water quality tests—not just for compliance, but also for research and operational improvements. We tested for more than 200 contaminants and constituents, including both regulated contaminants, such as arsenic, chromium, lead, and disinfection by-products, as well as constituents of interest such as sodium and hardness. Every day, LADWP employees work diligently to ensure that you receive the high-quality, low cost drinking water you've come to expect.

In this time of increasing regulations and mandates, we continue to explore innovative new treatments and are making progress on several large water quality improvement projects in order to keep water quality at its highest. One such project, the Dr. Pankaj Parekh Ultraviolet Disinfection Facility, was recently commissioned and is now adding an advanced level of protection to your drinking water. This facility is the largest ultraviolet (UV) water treatment facility in the West. Another project that will improve water reliability and quality is the construction of the Headworks Reservoir in the Griffith Park area, which is nearly half completed. This complex will consist of two underground reservoirs with a combined capacity of 110 million gallons. With its ongoing investments in innovative new water quality treatments and projects, LADWP is moving into a new era of ensuring high-quality water and a state-of-the-art water system for future generations.

James B. McDaniel

Senior Assistant General Manager - Water

Albert Gastelum

Director of Water Quality

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Tribute to Dr. Pankaj Parekh

On January 29, 2014, LADWP and the people of Los Angeles lost an important advocate for water quality with the passing of Dr. Pankaj Parekh, former LADWP Director of Water Quality, who succumbed to injuries sustained in a motorcycle accident. Dr. Pankaj Parekh directly touched all our lives through his concern and passion for providing safe drinking water for all. He was a respected authority on water quality and a nationally recognized leader, known for his strong advocacy of public health. His early years working in villages in Africa made him realize that ensuring clean safe drinking water is of primary importance to protecting the public's health. He took this as his personal mission in life, and he will be remembered for his tireless efforts to carry out that mission for the residents of Los Angeles. Dr. Parekh strongly advocated the need for the Ultra-Violet Disinfection facility at the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant to further purify drinking water. The newly completed facility was dedicated in his memory on May 29, 2014.

Water Quality News & Updates

Chloramine Disinfection Expanded City-wide

Improving water quality is a continuous process. In our ongoing effort to reduce the level of disinfection byproducts while ensuring microbial safety of the drinking water, LADWP has gradually expanded the use of monochloramine (chloramine) to provide the necessary protection to the water as it travels through miles of pipe to reach your tap. While both chlorine and chloramine are effective killers of bacteria and other microorganisms, chloramine lasts longer, forms fewer byproducts and does not have a chlorinous odor. The city of Los Angeles has joined cities across southern California, over 14 million people that currently receive chloraminated water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. LADWP's use of chloramine also makes it possible during an emergency to exchange water with neighboring cities such as Santa Monica, Culver City, Long Beach and Inglewood.

Customers in the Harbor, Eastern Los Angeles and the Sunland-Tujunga areas of the city have received chloraminated water for several years to their complete satisfaction. Customers in the Pacific Palisades and Brentwood communities began receiving chloraminated water in late 2012. The remainder of Western Los Angeles area saw improvements by June 2013. Finally, the Valley and central/eastern areas received chloraminated water at their tap May in 2014.

Since chlorine and chloramine are different chemicals, adjustments to certain types of special water uses need to be made. Operators of kidney dialysis machines already monitor their equipment more frequently for both "free" and "total" chlorine, as recommended by the Southern California Renal Disease Council.

If you maintain a fish pond, tank, or aquarium, you must provide adequate treatment to remove both chlorine and chloramine, as both disinfectants are toxic to fish. For more information, please visit www.ladwp.com/waterquality or call 1-800-DIAL-DWP.

Disinfection Byproducts Regulations

The latest requirement for disinfection byproducts in drinking water is the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2) [http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/stage2/index.cfm] effective on April 1, 2012. Stage 2 does not change the allowable levels of disinfection byproducts in tap water. Instead, Stage 2 requires more stringent monitoring and compliance. This includes monitoring at critical points in the distribution system and the requirement to meet target maximum contaminant levels at each individual location on a running annual average. There are 17 locations monitored in the LADWP system under the Stage 2 regulation. By comparison, the Stage 1 regulation monitored and tracked a city-wide average. This new requirement will ensure uniform compliance throughout the city. Our strategy to achieve compliance with Stage 2 is to expand the use of the disinfectant known as chloramine, which forms fewer byproducts. The total capital investment for chloramine conversion and compliance with the Stage 2 rule was approximately $250 million. In an effort to protect the financial interests of its ratepayers, LADWP secured zero- and low-interest loans from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund for nearly all of these capital projects. We will begin to comply with Stage 2 in April 2014 and post the results quarterly on our website at www.ladwpcom/waterquality under "Fact Sheets and Brochures".

Safeguarding Our Surface Water

The Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), administered by State Health, is a drinking water regulation that safeguards reservoir supplies from microbiological contamination that may occur when rain runoff from nearby hillsides and slopes enters the water. In Los Angeles, SWTR applied to four open water reservoirs – Lower Stone Canyon, Encino, and Upper and Lower Hollywood. LADWP successfully met the compliance deadlines and treatment requirements for all four open reservoirs that were subject to SWTR. Upper and Lower Hollywood Reservoirs were successfully removed in July 2001 and replaced with two 30 million gallon buried tanks. New facilities to serve treated water from Encino Reservoir were completed in January 2006 and from Lower Stone Canyon Reservoir in September 2008. The latest update to the SWTR is the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2). This rule requires that LADWP cover or remove from service the remaining six uncovered distribution reservoirs, or

New USEPA Regulation

A new drinking water regulation that further reduces the allowable level of disinfection byproducts took effect April 2012. To comply with the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts regulation, LADWP needed additional time to complete construction of critical facilities before a complete change to chloramine could happen. The LADWP received a time extension from the California Department of Public Health (State Health) that allowed us to complete the necessary construction projects while remaining in compliance. While most of the distribution system meets the new compliance requirements, there are some areas that may not on a consistent basis without the use of chloramine. To obtain the extension, LADWP demonstrated to State Health that compliance with the new requirement is achievable within 2 additional years and that further public health protection from waterborne diseases caused by microorganisms such as Cryptosporidium and viruses will be provided. For more information on the new disinfection byproducts regulation, please turn to page 4 of this report.

provide additional treatment to meet the latest microbial standards by April 1, 2009. Otherwise LADWP must be in compliance with a state-approved schedule to meet these requirements. The six reservoirs are Los Angeles, Upper Stone Canyon, Santa Ynez, Ivanhoe, Silver Lake, and Elysian Reservoirs.

On April 1, 2008, LADWP notified State Health that it is fully committed to complying with the new regulations and requested an extension of the April 1, 2009 deadline. LADWP submitted an interim operations plan, a schedule for the required reservoir improvements, and executed a Compliance Agreement with State Health on March 31, 2009. LADWP is working diligently to bring all reservoirs into compliance as quickly as possible, but no later than the dates specified in the Compliance Agreement.

- Santa Ynez Reservoir was removed from service in November 2010 for the installation of a floating cover, and was placed back into service as a covered reservoir in May 2011.

- Silver Lake Reservoir was officially removed from service on December 31, 2013.

- Ivanhoe Reservoir will be removed from service in November 2014. Headworks Reservoirs will replace the storage capacity lost when Ivanhoe Reservoir is removed. Headworks Reservoir East is currently under construction and expected to meet the November 2014 compliance date. Design of Headworks Reservoir West is 30 percent complete. It will provide additional system reliability when completed in 2017.

- The Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for Elysian Reservoir Water Quality Improvement Project was completed in September 2011. The EIR was approved by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners for the installation of a floating cover on April 3, 2012. The design of the cover is 60 percent complete. Elysian Reservoir will be removed from service for the installation of the cover by the compliance date August3, 2015.

- The Final EIR for Upper Stone Canyon Reservoir Water Quality Improvement Project was completed in January 2012. Shading of the reservoir using shade balls was completed in early 2013. Upper Stone Canyon Reservoir EIR was approved by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners for the installation of a floating cover on February 7, 2012. The scope of work for the floating cover project was completed on August 31, 2013. Upper Stone Canyon Reservoir must be removed from service by January 2, 2017.

- LADWP has decided to build an ultra-violet treatment facility to disinfect water leaving the Los Angeles Reservoir. In addition, shading of Los Angeles Reservoir has begun with the deployment of shade balls starting in the summer of 2013 and completing in December 2014. A total of 70 million balls will prevent the formation of bromate by blocking sunlight.

The total cost to modify the six reservoirs is close to $1.2 billion. Again, LADWP has protected the financial interests of its ratepayers, by securing zero- and low-interest loans from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund for these capital projects.

In compliance with the LT2 Agreement, LADWP routinely monitors its open reservoirs for microbial pathogens including *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. None were detected in 2013. Even so, we are required to provide a standard statement from State Health regarding the need to protect our water from *Cryptosporidium*.

"*Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised persons are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water."

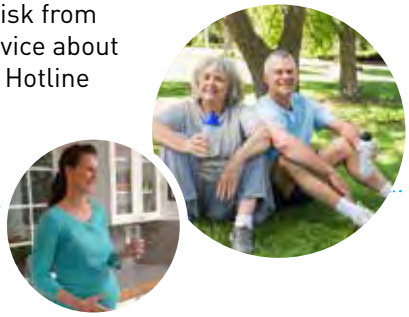
A Better Understanding of Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is not a significant issue in most of California. In 2013, very low levels of radon were detected in some of our ground water supplies (see Table III on page 16). There is no established drinking water standard or monitoring requirement for radon. In general, radon entering a home through tap water is a very small contributor to radon in indoor air. Although the radon levels were well below what the EPA is currently considering for a standard, the EPA has asked us to share the following general information with you to help you better understand radon.

"Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to

Special Needs Population Precautions

There are certain health conditions for which additional instruction on environmental exposures including drinking water would be advisable. Customers with weakened immune systems, who may have undergone chemotherapy treatment, received organ transplants, suffer from HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, or some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. Customers concerned about these types of health challenges should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or visit www.epa.gov for free guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants.



radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water is a very small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON)."

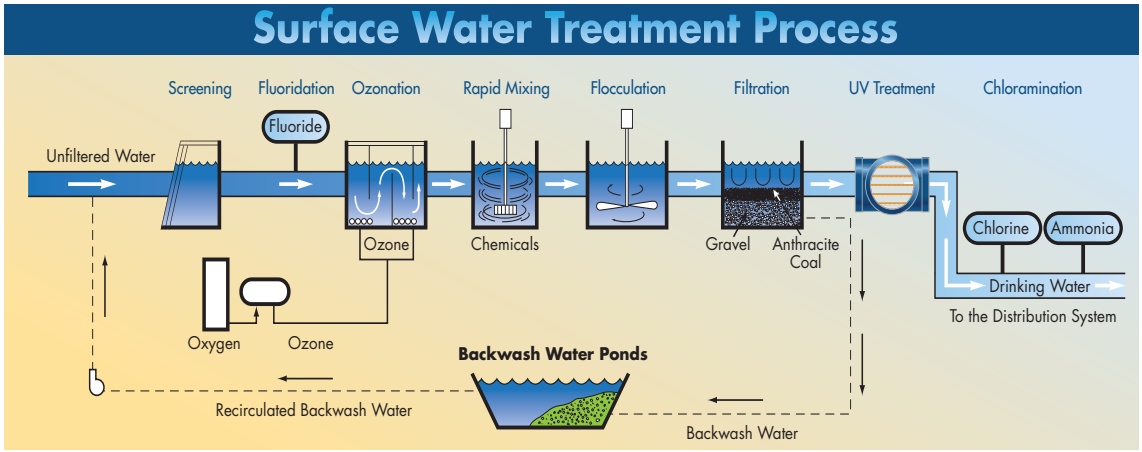
Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program Update

In July 2002, LADWP completed an assessment of water sources in the Owens Valley and Mono Basin watersheds that supplement the Los Angeles Aqueduct supply. These sources are most vulnerable to geothermal activities that release naturally occurring arsenic into creeks that feed the Owens River. Other activities that may impact water quality in these watersheds are livestock grazing, wildlife, and unauthorized public use of storage reservoirs. The impact to water quality from these activities is deemed to be minimal. An updated sanitary survey was completed in 2010. Regular monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* indicates that their presence is infrequent and at very low levels.

Assessment for groundwater sources in San Fernando and Sylmar Basins were completed in December 2002. Assessment for groundwater sources in the Central Basin was completed and submitted to State Health in March 2003. Located in highly urbanized areas, these wells are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants found in the well water: dry cleaning, chemical processing and storage, fertilizer and pesticide storage, metal finishing, and septic systems. A more recent assessment of the San Fernando Basin was completed in 2013. LADWP closely manages the use of this local water supply through treatment, and blending with water from other sources to ensure compliance with drinking water standards. A copy of the assessments can be obtained by contactingTom Dailor of LADWP Water Quality Regulatory Affairs at (213) 367-0921.

In December 2002, MWD completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban and storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. MWD updated its sanitary survey of the Colorado River in 2010 and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) updated the State Water Project sanitary survey in 2011. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

Water Treatment Process



Surface Water Treatment

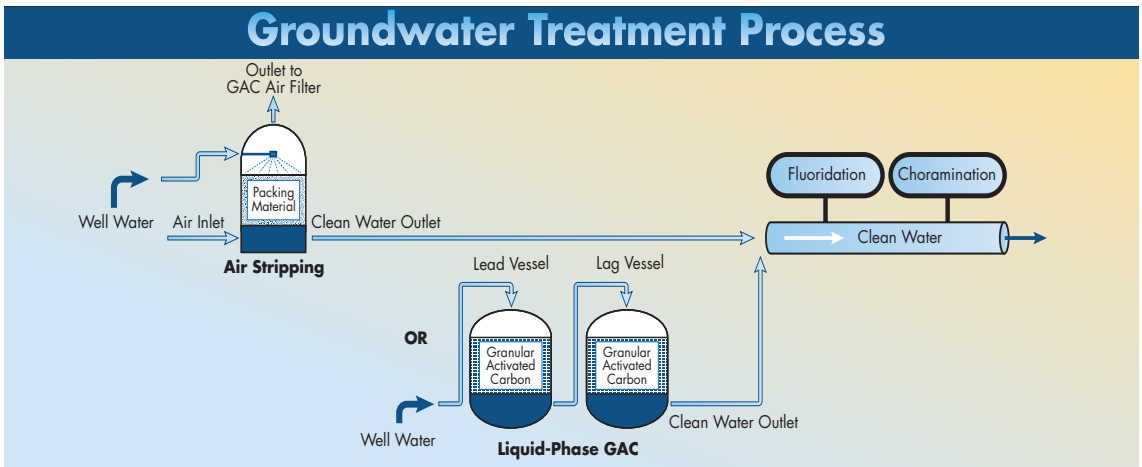
LADWP water comes from four different water sources—three are from surface water sources like lakes and rivers, and the other is groundwater from local wells and springs. The taste and appearance of surface water can vary seasonally and groundwater generally contains more minerals. All these factors make for different tasting water. Despite these variations, LADWP water meets all drinking water standards for health and aesthetics.

All water coming from the Los Angeles Aqueducts, the California Aqueduct (a.k.a. State Water Project), and the Colorado River Aqueduct is filtered and treated to ensure a safe drinking water supply. At the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant, water is treated as follows:

Water flows into the filtration plant by gravity and travels through screens to remove environmental debris such as twigs and dead leaves. Ozone, a super-charged oxygen molecule and a powerful disinfecting agent is injected into the water to destroy bacteria and other impurities that affect taste, odor and color. Treatment chemicals are quickly dispersed into the water to make fine particles called floc. A six-foot-deep filter (crushed coal over gravel) removes the floc and previously added chemicals. In 2014, UV disinfection was added to the treatment process. Chlorine and ammonia are added during the final step ensures lasting disinfection and protects the water as it travels through the City's distribution system to your tap. Fluoride is optimized to promote oral health by strengthening tooth enamel.

Groundwater Treatment

They City's vast groundwater supply in the San Fernando and Central Basins are generally clean, but there are areas where water quality is not optimal or has contamination. We pump from the clean parts of the basins and disinfect this groundwater with chlorine as a safeguard against microorganisms. In



December, 2009, the Federal Ground Water Rule went into effect. This regulation requires all U.S. water agencies to disinfect groundwater sources, a standard practice that we have had for decades. Because of man-made contaminants found in the San Fernando Valley groundwater wells, we continuously monitor and ensure that the well water meets water quality standards and results are far below the maximum contaminant levels permitted by Federal and State regulations. To recover the use of all water in the San Fernando Basin and expand our local water supplies, we are designing a comprehensive approach to remove groundwater contaminants. Our goal is to have this treatment system in operation by 2022.

Improving Water Quality at Home

One of the benefits of switching from chlorine to chloramine drinking water disinfection is improved taste and odor, while still keeping the water safe. However, sometimes situations occur which may affect the taste and/or smell of the water from your tap.

If you ever notice an unusual taste or odor in your water, here is some useful information to determine the source of the problem. In general, there are three places a taste or odor can originate.

The Water Supply

On occasion, the water supply may have a taste or odor problem. If the water supply is the source of the taste or odor, all the water fixtures in your home will be affected. If you think the supply may be the problem, here's a simple test you can try:

- Get a clean drinking glass and go to your front hose faucet, or whichever faucet is closest to your water meter. This faucet is usually near the main shut-off valve to the property and in line with the water meter. Please note: In some areas, it may be at the back of the property.
- Run the water at that faucet at full volume, for a full two minutes (collect the water for some other use). After the two minutes, turn the water off and take off the hose, if one is attached.
- Immediately, fill the clean glass with water from that faucet; then smell/taste the water.

If the taste or odor is present in this sample, it may be coming from the water supply. If this is the case, just call us at 1-800-DIAL-DWP (1-800-342-5397). If the taste or odor is not present in this sample, the problem is most likely plumbing related.

Household Plumbing

Household plumbing can rust and sometimes organic matter will accumulate in the pipes, affecting the taste or odor of the water. If you tried the water supply test above and think your plumbing might be the cause of a taste or odor, we recommend that you flush your plumbing. You can find easy instructions at www.ladwp.com/waterquality, under Improving Water Quality at Home.

The Environment

Sometimes a perceived taste or odor is "environmental" because it's not related to water at all. The most common example is what we call "drain odor." Over time, organic matter such as soap, hair, or food waste can accumulate on the walls of the drain. Bacteria can grow on these organic deposits. As the bacteria multiply, they produce gases which can smell unpleasant. These gases accumulate in the drain until you turn on the water. Running water displaces these gases into the air around the drain. It's natural to assume the odor is coming from the water, because you only smell it when the water is running. To confirm the odor isn't in the water try this simple test:

- Fill a clean glass with water from the fixture where you notice the odor, after running the water for a minute.
- Take the glass of water completely out of the room.
- Smell the water in the glass again.

If the odor is not present in the sample, then the odor is probably drain related. Drain odors are best eliminated by disinfecting the drain. You can find easy instructions at www.ladwp.com/waterquality, under Improving Water Quality at Home, along with other useful information to improve your water quality at home.

Sources of Water for City Service Areas

San Fernando Valley Communities
Sources: Los Angeles Aqueduct, local groundwater, and MWD State Water Project.

Arleta	Northridge	Tarzana
Canoga Park	Olive View	Toluca Lake
Chatsworth	Pacoima	Tujunga
Encino	Panorama City	Valley Village
Granada Hills	Porter Ranch	Van Nuys
Hollywood Hills	Reseda	Warner Center
Lake View Terrace	Sherman Oaks	West Hills
Mission Hills	Studio City	Winnetka
North Hills	Sun Valley	Woodland Hills
North Hollywood	Sunland	
	Sylmar	

Western Los Angeles Communities
Sources: Los Angeles Aqueduct and MWD State Water Project.

Bel Air Estates	Mar Vista	West Los Angeles
Beverly Glen	Pacific Palisades	Westchester
Brentwood	Palisades Highlands	Westwood
Castellamare	Palms	
Century City	Playa del Rey	
Cheviot Hills	Sawtelle	
Culver City*	Venice	

Eastern Los Angeles Communities
Sources: MWD State Water Project and Colorado River Aqueduct.

Atwater Village	El Sereno	Montecito Heights
Boyle Heights	Glassell Park	Monterey Hills
Cypress Park	Highland Park	Mt. Washington
Eagle Rock	Lincoln Heights	
Echo Park		

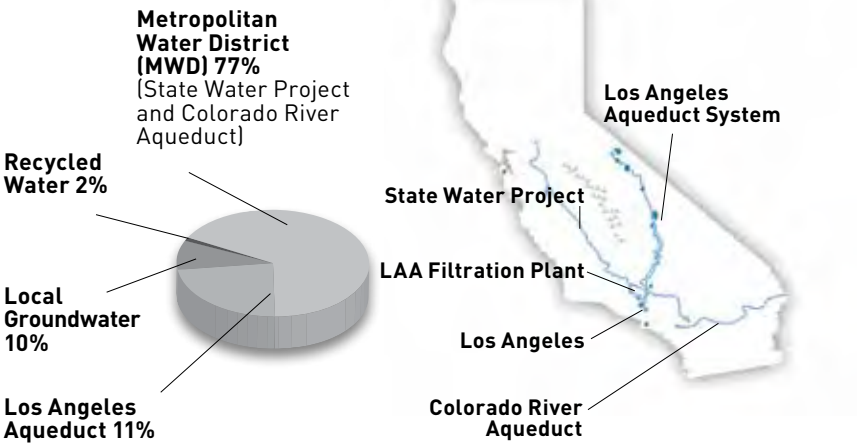
Central Los Angeles Communities
Sources: Los Angeles Aqueduct, MWD State Water Project, and local groundwater.

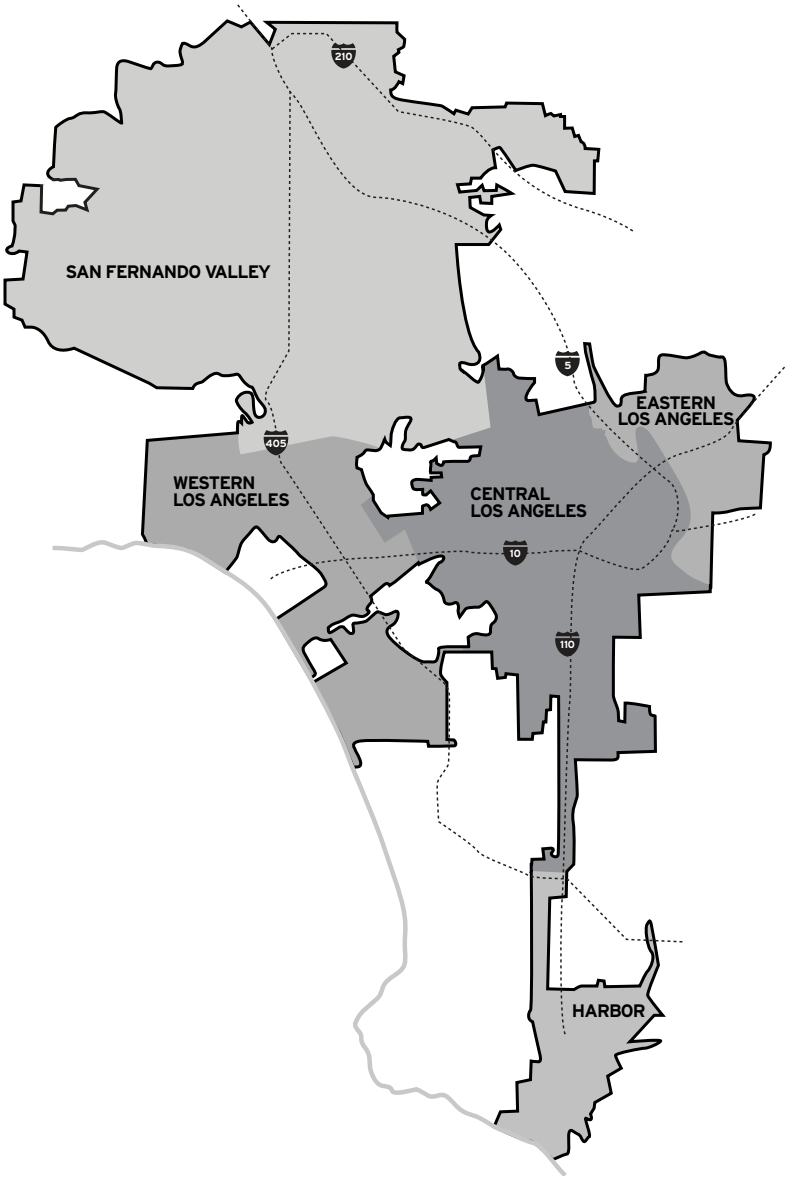
Baldwin Hills	Hollywood	Mt. Olympus
Chinatown	Hyde Park	Park La Brea
Country Club Park	Koreatown	Rancho Park
Crenshaw	L.A. City Strip*	Silverlake
Griffith Park	Little Tokyo	Watts
Hancock Park	Los Feliz	West Hollywood*
	Mid City	Westlake

Harbor Communities
Sources: MWD State Water Project and Colorado River Aqueduct.

East San Pedro (Terminal Island)	Harbor City	San Pedro
	Harbor Gateway*	Wilmington
	L.A. City Strip*	

2013 Sources





2013 Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Results

Tables I-IV list the results of water tests performed by LADWP and MWD from January to December 2013. LADWP tests for over 200 contaminants. These tables include only contaminants with values that are detected.

How to Read the Tables

The constituents/contaminants found in the water served in your area are listed as follows:

- For **San Fernando Valley Area** – water test results are under the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant, the Northern Combined Wells, and MWD Jensen Filtration Plant columns
- For **Western Los Angeles Area** – water test results are under the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant column
- For **Central Los Angeles Area** – water test results are under the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant and the Southern Combined Wells columns
- For **Harbor/Eastern Los Angeles Area** – water test results are under the MWD Jensen, Weymouth, and Diemer Filtration Plants columns

Some constituents/contaminants are reported on a citywide basis as required by the California Department of Public Health.

The unregulated contaminants reported on an area-wide basis are included for additional information on the water served in your area.

Abbreviations and Footnotes

mg/L = milligrams per liter (equivalent to ppm)
µg/L = micrograms per liter (equivalent to ppb)
ng/L = nanograms per liter (equivalent to ppt)
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
% = percentage
µS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
TON = threshold odor number
CFU = colony-forming unit
ACU = apparent color unit
< = less than the limit for reporting purposes
NA = not applicable
NR = not reported
NT = not tested
HRAA = highest running annual average

(a) Values reflect Highest Running Annual Average (HRAA). HRAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages (RAAs). RAA is a calculated average of all the samples collected within a twelve month period, which may include test data from the previous calendar year. HRAA may be higher than the range, which is based on the test data in the reported calendar year.

(b) Bromate is tested in water treated with ozone. Bromate has also been found in water treated with chlorine in some LADWP reservoirs that have elevated bromide levels and are exposed to sunlight. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) only tests for bromate at the Jensen Filtration Plant, which utilizes ozonation.

(c) Radiological monitoring is performed in cycles of varying frequencies. Monitoring for Gross Alpha Particle Activity, Radium-226 and Radium-228 was conducted in 2009 and 2011. Monitoring for Gross Beta Particle Activity testing was conducted in 2013. Monitoring for Radon, Strontium-90, and Tritium was conducted in 2011 and 2013 at Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant, Northern Combined Wells blend points, and Southern Combined Wells blend points. MWD conducted all radiological monitoring in 2011 for samples collected at the Weymouth, Diemer, and Jensen Treatment Plants.

(d) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

The Primary Drinking Water Standard for turbidity at the water filtration plants is less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the measurements taken in any month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. The reporting requirement for treatment plant turbidity is to report the highest single measurement in the calendar year as well as the lowest monthly percentage of measurements that are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

(e) At-the-tap monitoring of lead and copper is conducted every three years as required by the Federal Lead and Copper Rule. A system is out of compliance if the Regulatory Action Level is exceeded in the 90th percentile of all samples at the customers' tap. The most recent monitoring was conducted in 2012. Although the City's treated water has little or no detectable lead, studies were conducted and corrosion control was implemented in the Western Los Angeles area in 2010. Corrosion control will be expanded to all other area of the City by 2020.

(f) Values reflect testing at entry to the distribution system.

(g) Health-based Reference Concentration recommended by US EPA

Terms Used In The Tables

Compliance: A drinking water standard based on the health risk (primary standards) and aesthetic (secondary standards) exposure of a contaminant to consumers. For example, bacteria and nitrate have strict limits that must be met at all times due to the acute effects they can cause. Other standards, like small amounts of disinfection by-products and man-made chemicals, have standards that are based on a lifetime of exposure because the risk to consumers is very low. Compliance with most standards is based on an average of samples collected within a year. This allows for some fluctuation above and below the numerical standard, while still protecting public health.

Federal Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): MRL is the lowest analyte concentration which demonstrates known quantitative quality. MRLs are set by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): MRDL is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): MRDLG is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.

Notification Level (NL): NL is the health-based advisory level established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): PHG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).

Regulatory Action Level (AL): AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. ALs are set by the USEPA.

Secondary Maximum Contaminate Level (SMCL): SMCL is the highest level a constituent allowed in drinking water that may affect the taste, odor or appearance.

State Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. For certain contaminants, compliance with the MCL is based on the average of all samples collected throughout the year.

Treatment Technique (TT): TT is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. For example, the filtration process is a treatment technique used to reduce turbidity (the cloudiness in water) and microbial contaminants from surface water. High turbidities may be indicative of poor or inadequate filtration.

Table I

Calendar Year 2013 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Standards (MCLs) Constituents/Contaminants Detected in Treated Water

Table I

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant		State Primary Standard MCL or (MRDL)	Meet Primary Standard (YES / NO)	State PHG or Federal (MCLG)	Major Sources in Our Drinking Water
		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range				
Aluminum	µg/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 68	180 (a)	<95 – 220	180 (a)	100 – 230	100 (a)	67 – 110	1000	YES	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	µg/L	3 (a)	<2 – 4	2	<2 – 4	2	<2 – 2	<2	<2	2	2	<2	<2	10	YES	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	µg/L	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100 – 111	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	1000	YES	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (b)	µg/L	5	<1 – 7	4	<1 – 7	4	<1 – 6	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6 (a)	3.9 – 13	10	YES	0.1	By-product of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight
Flouride	mg/L	0.6	0.2 – 0.7	0.5	0.5 – 0.7	0.5	0.3 – 0.7	0.8	0.7 – 1.0	0.8	0.7 – 1.0	0.8	0.7 – 0.8	2.0	YES	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (c)	pCi/L	4	4	5	5	5	<3 – 5	<3	<3 – 3	3	<3 – 3	<3	<3	15	YES	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Beta Particle Activity (c)	pCi/L	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	<4	4	<4 – 6	<4	<4 – 4	<4	<4 – 4	50	YES	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate (as NO_3)	mg/L	2	<2 – 2	8	2 – 10	8	<2 – 13	2	2	2	2	2	2	45	YES	45	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.4	0.4 – 0.5	2	0.5 - 2	2	<0.4 – 3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	10	YES	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5 – 0.7	<0.5	<0.5 – 0.7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5	YES	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5 – 3.8	0.5	<0.5 – 6.3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5	YES	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Trichlorofluoromethane	µg/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5 – 0.7	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	150	Yes	700	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
Turbidity (d)	NTU	100%	0.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	0.04	100%	0.04	100%	0.06	TT, >95%	YES	none	Soil runoff
Uranium (c)	pCi/L	2	2 – 3	3	2 – 3	3	<1 – 5	2	1 – 2	2	2	1	<1 - 2	20	YES	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table1 - (cont'd) Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Standards (MCLs) Constituents/Contaminants Detected in Treated Water and Reported on City-wide Basis

Table I

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	Average	Range	State Primary Standard MCL or (MRDL)	Meet Primary Standard?	State PHG / [MRDLG] Or Federal (MCLG)	Major Sources in Our Drinking Water
Bromate (uncovered reservoirs)	µg/L	HRAA = 7	Range = ND – 11	10	YES	0.1	By-product of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight
Chlorine Residual, Total	mg/L	HRAA = 1.6 (a)	Range = 1.5 – 1.8	(4)	YES	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Copper (at-the-tap) AL = 1300 (e)	µg/L	90th Percentile value = 383	number of samples exceeding AL = 0 out of 110	TT	YES	300	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Fluoride	mg/L	Average = 0.6	Range = 0.5 – 0.7	2	YES	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5)	µg/L	HRAA = 32 (a)	Range = 5 – 54	60	YES	none	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead (at-the-tap) AL = 15 (e)	µg/L	90th Percentile value = 9.2	number of samples exceeding AL = 4 out of 110	TT	YES	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Positives	Highest monthly % positive samples = 1.5 %	Range = % positive samples 0 – 1.5	5% of monthly samples are coliform positive	YES	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	µg/L	HRAA = 65 (a)	Range = 18 -117	80	YES	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Table II Calendar Year 2013 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Aesthetic-Based Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SMCLs) Constituents/Contaminants Detected in Treated Water

Table II

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant		State Secondary MCL	Meet Secondary Standard?	Major Sources in Our Drinking Water
		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range			
Aluminum	µg/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 68	180 (a)	95 – 220	180 (a)	100 – 230	100 (a)	67 - 110	200	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment process
Chloride	mg/L	70	64 – 78	61	45 – 68	61	25 – 70	88	84 – 91	86	84 – 87	76	75 – 77	500	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color, Apparent (unfiltered)	ACU	4	3 – 4	4	3 – 4	4	3 – 20	1	1	1	1	2	1 – 2	15	YES	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	µg/L	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100 – 211	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	300	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese NL = 500	µg/L	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20 – 87	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	50	YES	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	TON	<1	<1	<1	<1 – 1	<1	<1 – 1	4	3 – 6	3	3	3	3	3	YES	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	417	300 – 470	551	345 – 657	551	324 – 705	870	850 – 890	890	870 – 900	530	520 - 540	1600	YES	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (as SO_4)	mg/L	42	39 – 47	105	45 – 135	105	48 – 135	180	170 – 190	190	180 – 200	48	44 – 51	500	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	276	269 – 293	399	270 – 472	399	294 – 472	530	520 – 540	540	520 – 540	290	280 – 300	1000	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (f)	NTU	0.1	<0.1 – 0.2	0.2	0.1 – 0.2	0.2	0.1 – 1.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1 – 1	5	YES	Soil runoff
Zinc	µg/L	<50	<50 – 22	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 1470	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	5000	YES	Run off/leaching from natural deposit

Table III Calendar Year 2013 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Unregulated Drinking Water Constituents/Contaminants Detected in Treated Water

Table III

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant		Major Sources in Our Drinking Water
		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [1,2,3-TCP] NL = 5	ng/L	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5 – 9	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Leaching from hazardous waste sites
Alkalinity, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	87	80 – 98	122	97 – 145	122	97 – 198	110	76 – 130	110	93 – 120	84	77 – 93	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	87	80 – 98	122	97 – 145	122	97 – 198	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Naturally-occurring dissolved gas; erosion of natural deposits
Boron NL = 1000	µg/L	236	179 – 355	208	165 – 307	208	<100 – 259	150	150	140	140	160	160	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide	µg/L	70	40 – 100	40	20 – 60	40	<20 – 100	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Calcium	mg/L	24	23 – 25	52	26 – 64	52	34 – 81	58	56 – 61	60	59 – 61	24	22 – 26	Erosion of natural deposits; natural hot springs
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1 – 1.2	<1	<1 – 3.4	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	Industrial discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	105	102 – 106	196	113 – 234	196	138 – 276	240	230 – 250	250	240 – 250	110	110 – 120	Erosion of natural deposits
Heterotrophic Bacteria	CFU/mL	<1	<1 – 8	<1	<1 – 5	<1	<1 – 5	<1	<1 – 1	<1	<1 – 1	<1	<1 - 1	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	mg/L	11	10 – 12	16	11 – 18	16	10 – 18	22	21 – 23	22	22 – 23	12	12	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	Unit	7.5	7.5 – 7.6	7.6	7.3 – 8.0	7.6	7.4 – 8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2 – 8.4	Naturally-occurring dissolved gases and minerals
Phosphate (as PO_4)	mg/L	0.08	0.07 – 0.09	0.11	0.07 – 0.12	0.11	0.08 – 1.57	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Erosion of natural deposits, agricultural run-off
Potassium	mg/L	3	3 – 4	4	3 – 4	4	3 – 4	4.2	4.0 – 4.3	4.2	4.0 – 4.4	2.6	2.6 – 2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon (c)	pCi/L	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100 – 130	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	Decay of natural deposits
Silica (as SiO_2)	mg/L	15	13 – 17	19	16 – 22	19	16 – 27	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	50	48 – 53	50	39 – 53	50	42 – 53	82	79 – 85	84	82 – 87	58	57 – 60	Erosion of natural deposits
Temperature (field)	ºC	16	10 – 21	18	12 – 22	18	7 – 23	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Natural seasonal fluctation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	1.8	1.7 – 2.0	1.2	1.0 – 1.9	1.2	0.3 – 1.3	2.4 (a)	2.1 – 2.7	2.5 (a)	2.2 – 2.7	1.9 (a)	1.8 – 2.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium NL = 50	µg/L	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	3.0	3.0	<3	<3	3.2	3.2	Erosion of natural deposits

Table IV Calendar Year 2013 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Drinking Water Disinfection By-Products Reported on Area-Wide Basis

Table IV

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	San Fernando Valley		Central Los Angeles		Western Los Angeles		Harbor / Eastern Los Angeles		Major Sources in Our Drinking Water
		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
Bromodichloromethane (BDCM)	µg/L	19	5 – 44	16	10 – 27	10	<1 – 35	14	9 – 22	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
Bromoform	µg/L	12	2 – 22	11	4 – 20	14	<1 – 38	4	3 – 8	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
Chlorate NL = 800	µg/L	544	41 – 1124	211	23 – 1006	111	20 – 291	48	25 - 62	By-product of chlorine disinfection
Chloroform	µg/L	14	1 – 48	12	5 – 23	7	<1 – 36	14	6 – 20	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)	µg/L	11	4 – 19	10	5 – 19	9	1 – 23	5	3 – 12	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (DBCM)	µg/L	27	11 – 47	24	12 – 34	18	<1 – 43	15	12 – 20	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	µg/L	13	2 – 30	14	7 – 25	8	<1 – 33	9	4 – 22	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
Monobromoacetic Acid (MBAA)	µg/L	2	<1 – 4	2	<1 – 3	<1	<1 – 4	<1	<1 – 2	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA)	µg/L	2	<2 – 5	2	<2 – 5	<2	<2 – 5	<2	<2 – 4	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA)	µg/L	6	<1 – 19	7	2 – 11	3	<1 – 19	5	2 – 14	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection

Table V

Calendar Year 2013 Water Quality Monitoring Results

The Third USEPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) Constituents / Contaminants Detected In Treated Water

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a special program developed by the USEPA that requires public water systems to survey up to 30 selected contaminants of emerging concern (CECs) once every five year. LADWP began the 3rd UCMR monitoring in April 2013 and will finish in March 2014. The test results thus far indicated that most of the contaminants were not detected at the very low detection levels required by USEPA for UCMR. Of the contaminants that were detected (see Table V), chlorate and strontium were in significant, but expected concentrations.

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Table V

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		State Primary Standard MCL or [NL]	Meets MCL or NL (YES / NO)	State PHG or Federal (MCLG)
		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range			
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	µg/L	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03 – 0.04	<0.03	<0.03 – 0.04	5	YES	3
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	<0.07	<0.07	0.4	<0.07 – 0.9	0.4	<0.07 – 0.9	[1]	YES	NA
Chlorate	µg/L	<20	<20	121	63 - 296	121	63 – 186	[800]	YES	NA
Chromium, Hexavalent (CrVI)	µg/L	0.1	0.1 – 0.2	0.9	0.2 – 1.0	0.9	<0.03 – 3.3	NA	NA	0.02
Chromium, Total (Total Cr)	µg/L	0.2	<0.2 – 0.3	0.9	0.2 – 1.5	0.9	<0.2 – 3.2	50	YES	(100)
Molybdenum	µg/L	5	3 - 7	7	3 - 9	7	3 - 10	NA	NA	NA
Strontium	µg/L	243	225 - 279	410	255 – 550	410	259 – 664	NA	NA	4000 (g)
Vanadium	µg/L	1	1 – 2	2	1 – 3	2	<0.2 – 3	[50]	YES	NA

General Information

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report (also known as a Consumer Confidence Report) is required by the California Department of Public Health and is prepared in accordance with their guidelines. The report is available both online at www.ladwp.com/waterqualityreport or you can call 1-800-DIAL-DWP to request a copy to be mailed to you. LADWP, the largest municipal utility in the nation, was established more than 100 years ago to provide a reliable and safe water and electric supply to the City's 4 million residents and businesses.

LADWP is governed by a five-member Board of Water and Power Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The Board meets regularly on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 1:30 p.m. Meetings are held at:

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1555H
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2694

The meeting agenda is available to the public on the Thursday prior to the week of the meeting. You can access the Board agenda at www.ladwp.com or by calling (213) 367-1351.

For general information about LADWP, call 1-800-DIAL DWP (1-800-342-5397) or visit www.ladwp.com.

For questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Enrique Uribe at (213) 367-3986, Enrique.Uribe@ladwp.com or call the water quality hotline at (213) 367-3182.

Want to know more about your drinking water and related regulations?

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
www.ladwp.com

California Department of Public Health (CDPH)
www.cdph.ca.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov

LADWP's website has a wealth of information specific to improving water quality in your home. If you have specific water quality questions or problems, you should call anytime at 1-800- DIAL-DWP or contact us on the web at www.ladwp.com.

Here are some useful links for more information on home water filters:

http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/home-garden/kitchen/water-filters/index.htm

http://www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/gfilters.asp

For more information about the NSF certification, call (800) 673-8010 or visit www.nsf.org.

For more information about CDPH certification of home water filters, call (916) 499-5600 or visit www.cdph.ca.gov.

This Message is for Non-English Speaking LADWP Customers

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact us at (800) 342-5397.

Spanish
Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre este informe, por favor comuníquese con nosotros llamando al (800) 342-5397.

Farsi (Persian)
این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است.اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که میتواند یاری بگیرید تا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

French
Cé rapport contient des information importantes concernant votre eau potable. Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu' un qui peut le comprendre.

Tagalog
Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Greek
Η κατοθεν αναφορα παρουσιαζη σπουδαιες πληροφορειες για το ποσιμο νερο σας. Πρακακλω να το μεταφρασετε η να το σξολειασετε με καποιον που το καταλαβαινη απολητως.

Gujarati
આ અહેવાલ આપના પીવાના પાણી વિશે અગત્યની માહિતી ધરાવે છે. તેનું ભાષાંતર કરો, અથવા તે સમજતું હોય તેવી કોઈ વ્યક્તિ સાથે વાત કરો.

Hebrew
הדו"ח הזה מכיל מידע חשוב לגבי מי השתייה שלך תרגם את הדו"ח או דבר עם מישהו שמבין אותו

Hindi
यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद करायें ।

Hungarian
Ez a jelentés fontos információt tartalmaz az Ön által fogyasztott ivóvízről. Fordítsa le, vagy beszéljen valakivel, aki megérti

Italian
Questo rapporto contiene informazioni inportanti che riguardano la vostra aqua potabile. Traducetelo, o parlate con una persona qualificata in grado di spiegarvelo.

Japanese
この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

Arabic
"هذا ألتقرير يحتوي على معلوما ت مهمّة تتعلق بمياه ألشفة (أو ألشرب).
ترجم ألتقرير , أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم ألتقرير."

Yiddish
דער רעפאָרט גיט איבער וויכטיקע אינפֿאָרמאַציע וועגן אייער טרינקוואַסער.
זעצט עס איבער, אַדער רעדט מיט עמעצן וואָס קען עס פֿאַרשטיין.

Khamer (Cambodian)
របាយការណ៍នេះមានពត៌មានសំខា
ន់អំពីទឹកបរិភោគ ។ សូមបកប្រែ
ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់
របាយការណ៍នេះ ។

Korean
이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

Polish
Ta broszura zawiera wazne informacje dotyczace jakosci wody do picia. Przetlumacz zawartosc tej broszury lub skontaktuj sie z osoba ktora pomoze ci w zrozumieniu zawartych informacji.

Portuguese
Este relatório contém informações importantes sobre a água que você bebe. Traduza-o ou converse a respeito dele com alguém que entenda o documento.

Russian
Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воды. Переведите его или поговорите с тем, кто это понимает.

Serbo-Croatian
Ovaj izvještaj sadrži važne informacije o pitnoj vodi. Prevedite ga ili neka vam netko ko razumije jezik, pročita i objasni.

German
Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Information über Ihr Trinkwasser. Bitte übersetzen Sie ihn oder sprechen Sie mit jemandem, der ihn versteht.

Urdu
اس رپورٹ میں آپ کے پینے کے پانی کے بارے میں اہم معلومات ہے۔ اس کا ترجمہ کریں، یا کسی ایسے شخص سے بات کریں جو اسے سمجھ سکے۔

Vietnamese
Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Armenian
Այս հաշվետվությունը պարունակում է կարևոր տեղեկատվություն ձեր խմելու ջրի մասին։ Թարգմանե՛ք այն,կամ խոսե՛ք որևէ մեկի հետ, ով հասկանում է դրա բովանդակությունը։

Chinese
此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。