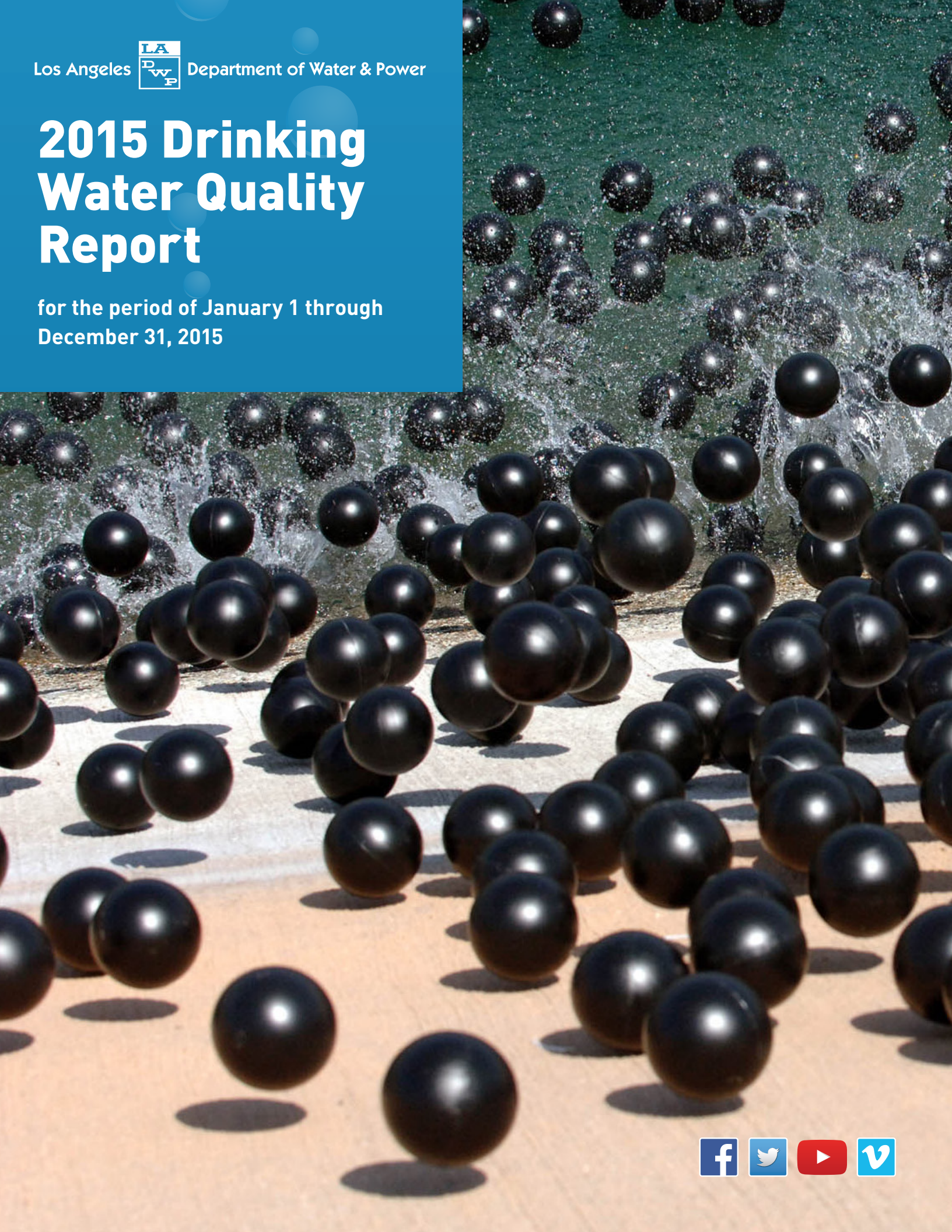
Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

2015 Drinking Water Quality Report

for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2015



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Water Quality and Drought

Our mission is and always has been to deliver the highest quality water at the lowest possible cost to our customers. For over a century, LADWP has upheld its commitment to maintaining a world-class water system that transports, treats and delivers safe and reliable tap water to the City of Los Angeles.

In 2015, we continued to supply nearly 200 billion gallons of safe drinking water to 4 million residents and businesses. The water we served surpassed all drinking water standards for health and safety set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and the State of California, State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW).

To help ensure high quality water, LADWP water employees actively safeguard our water sources, manage state-of-the-art water treatment processes, maintain and operate water facilities, and rigorously sample and test the water we serve.

Last year we collected more than 32,000 water samples throughout the city and performed more than 147,000 water quality tests for compliance as well as for research and operational improvements. We tested for more than 200 regulated and unregulated contaminants and constituents of interest such as sodium and hardness.

Photographer: Art Mochizuki

As California enters a sixth year of drought, more water from the Colorado River which is considered "hard water" due to its naturally high mineral content, is being distributed in the city. Customers may notice a difference but the quality remains the same. The drought has also made water conservation an essential part of maintaining water quality. LADWP's innovative use of nearly 100 million 4-inch plastic shade balls on the Los Angeles Reservoir -- our largest treated water reservoir -- upholds water quality by preventing sunlight triggered chemical reactions and reducing the amount of disinfectant needed to maintain water quality. As an added benefit, the shade balls serve as a barrier between the water and the sun, preventing the annual loss to evaporation of about 300 million gallons of water, enough to supply 2,760 single family homes per year.

With new treatment methods and conservation ever on the forefront of our minds, LADWP remains committed to providing safe and reliable drinking water for all our customers.

Albert Gastelum
Director of Water Quality

A Word about Water Conservation

L.A.'s Water Future

The ongoing drought has made water conservation a large part of our daily lives here in Los Angeles. Decades of significant investments and changes in customer behavior had already dropped water use to 131 gallons per person each day. In late 2014, the Mayor's Executive Directive No. 5 (ED5): Emergency Drought Response, called on us to reduce the city's water use by 20 percent by 2017.

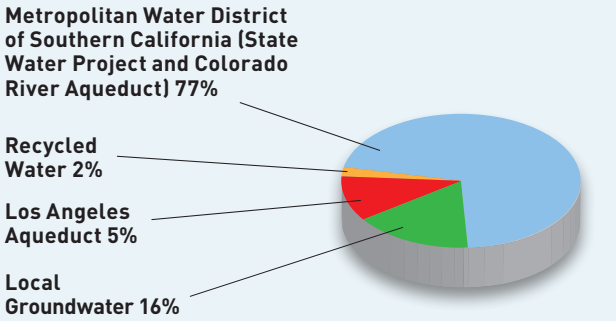
By the end of 2015, LADWP customers reduced their water usage down to 107 gallons per capita per day (GPCD), ahead of the Mayor's goal of 111 GPCD by January 2016.

While the efforts of our residents, businesses and City agencies to save water is hugely important, planning for Los Angeles' water future requires that we continue our plans to develop a more extensive and diverse set of water resources. Projects to increase local stormwater capture, expand our use of recycled water, and recover the full use of contaminated groundwater basins, have been accelerated. These are important components of a water future that is more resilient to climate variations and less dependent on supplies that must be imported from hundreds of miles away. LADWP's new 2015 Urban Water Management Plan lays out the water resource plan that will lead to a more sustainable Los Angeles. That plan is integrated into the City's "One Water" effort that seeks to comprehensively address all water issues as a coordinated, multi-beneficial effort, from drinking water resources to the challenge of polluted urban run-off. The City's water future is indeed very exciting!

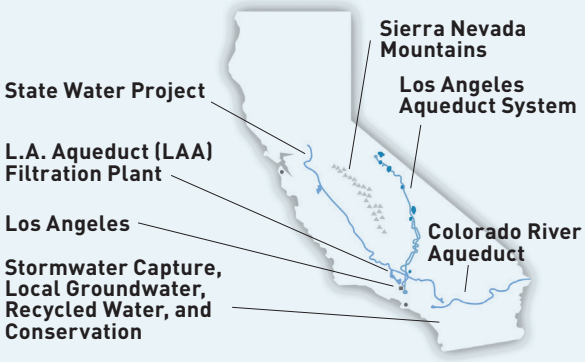
Dramatically expanding our current use of these resources, in particular, recovering all of our valuable local groundwater, will require new treatment technologies and a multiple-barrier approach to safeguard public health at all times. But there should never be any doubt that all water served to LADWP customers is treated and tested rigorously to meet all U.S. and California drinking water standards, and is safe for you and your family.

That is our obligation and our commitment to you. We are your LADWP.

LA's Water Supply in 2015



LA's Water Sources



Martin L. Adams

Senior Assistant
General Manager-Water

Water Quality in the News

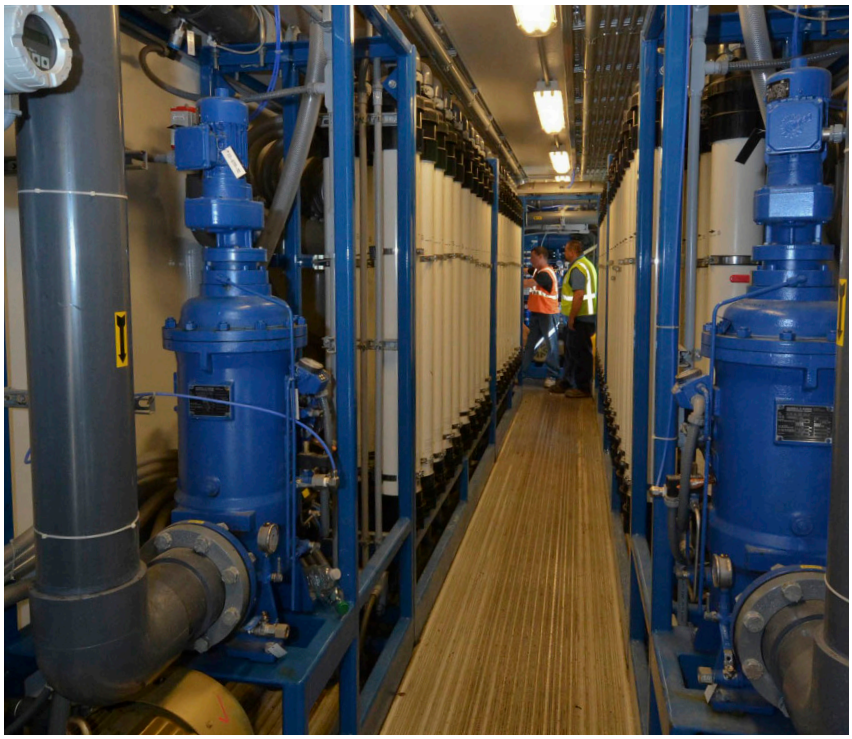
Conserving Water in Silver Lake Reservoir

Our successes in water quality and conservation include our effort in the summer of 2015 to treat and conserve as much Silver Lake Reservoir water as possible before draining it in preparation for construction of the Silver Lake Bypass Line. The reservoir was disconnected in 2013 from the city's water system as part of a federal mandate to phase out open drinking water reservoirs. The bypass line is part of the solution. To conserve as much of the 400 million gallons of water remaining, we built a temporary ultra-filtration treatment system to filter and disinfect the water. As a result, nearly 200 million gallons were conserved and treated to drinking water standards and served to our customers.

Algal Toxins

In August 2015, US EPA released a 10-day health advisory level for two toxins which may be found in drinking water. The toxins, microcystin and cylindrospermopsin, are produced by cyanobacteria. Microcystin is produced by Microcystis and other cyanobacteria. Cylindrospermopsin is produced by Cylindrospermum. These freshwater bacteria can be found in rivers, lakes and bays, especially in summer months. Cyanobacteria mimic algae by growing in vast clusters or "blooms." High levels of nutrients like nitrate and phosphorus, in addition to plenty of sunlight, support the growth of these bacteria.

Although advisories are not regulations, they guide water agencies to help protect public health. Cylindrospermum has never been detected in LA source waters. Microcystis and other cyanobacteria are occasionally detected. LADWP has a comprehensive surface water monitoring plan. Additionally, water treatment processes utilized at the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant including filtration, ozone, and chlorination are effective in eliminating cyanobacteria toxins. Used together, these treatment processes provide multiple layers of protection for the drinking water delivered to our customers.



Lead and Copper in LA's Water

The high levels of lead in Flint, Michigan's drinking water received national media attention when they were found to be significantly above the federal Action Level of 15 parts per billion (ppb). In Los Angeles lead is not a problematic issue in tap water. LADWP tests the city's water for lead in accordance with every state and federal drinking water requirement, including US EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). Lead and copper testing, as specified by the rule, has been done since 1992 and is part of our obligation to ensure that the city's drinking water is safe to drink.

Water sources do not typically contain high levels of naturally-occurring lead. When lead is found in treated water, it is normally due to water chemistry which can cause a reaction or leaching of metals from water pipes and customers' plumbing. The cause of the high lead levels in Flint was related to switching water sources from Lake Huron to the Flint River, which has a different water chemistry. The switch likely caused a reaction in the systems that convey the water to customers' taps and, most likely with customers' home plumbing.

In Los Angeles, the most recent LCR sampling conducted in 2015 indicate continued compliance with the Action Levels. We credit this to LADWP's diligent efforts, from monitoring to minimizing water corrosion, to meeting all requirements for the safety of drinking water, and ensuring protection from lead contamination. Customers interested in testing their tap water for lead and other contaminants can consider services by private laboratories. If their home meets the US EPA site criteria, we invite customers to volunteer to be part of LADWP's LCR Residential Sampling Team. LCR in-home testing is free. To sign-up, please contact Tom Dailor at (213) 367-0921.

Important Notice

Chloramine Disinfectant

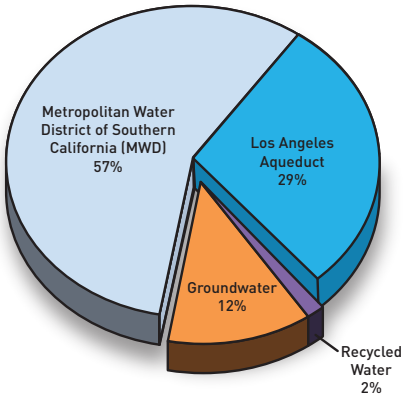
Chloramine requires different treatment for certain water uses. If you maintain a pond or aquarium, you must provide adequate treatment to remove both the chlorine and ammonia as both are toxic to fish. For more information, please visit www.ladwp.com/waterquality or call 1-800-DIAL-DWP.

2015 Urban Water Management Plan

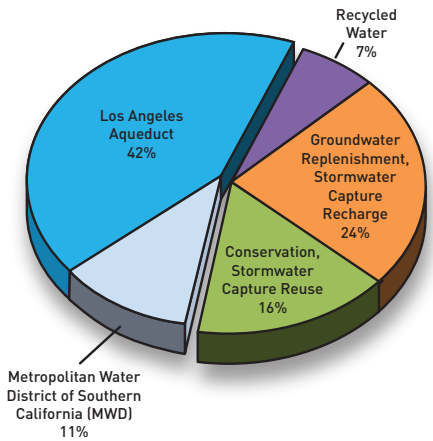
LADWP has updated the Urban Water Management Plan (UMWP) for the City of Los Angeles. The 2015 UWMP contains the City's long-term strategy for managing water resources and ensuring water supply reliability through the year 2040. The UWMP provides the framework for future reliability, as well as meets the State requirement of updating the UWMP every five years in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act. The 2015 UWMP is consistent with the City's goals and policy objectives for a reliable water supply, including the Mayor's Executive Directive No. 5 and the Sustainable City Plan.

The 2015 UWMP includes aggressive measures to increase water use efficiency, develop additional local supplies, increase supply diversity, and reduce dependence on purchased imported supplies. The pie charts below represent the city's current water supply portfolio, and projected supply mix under dry and average weather conditions by 2040. As illustrated on the charts, the City's locally-developed supplies are projected to increase from 14 percent to 49 percent in dry years or to 47 percent in average years. These local supplies are not influenced by hydrologic variability and will become the cornerstone of LA's future water supplies. To learn more about the UWMP, visit www.ladwp.com/uwmp.

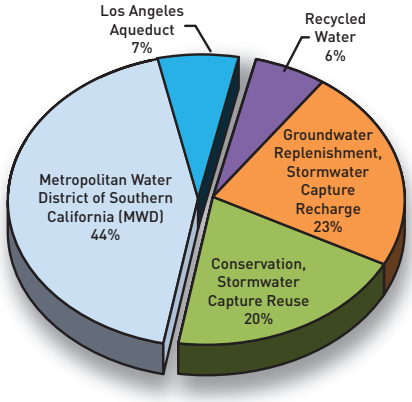
Fiscal Year 2011 - 2015 Average Year
Total Production: 513,540 AFY



Fiscal Year 2039 - 2040 Average Year
Total Production: 675,700 AFY



Fiscal Year 2039 - 40 Single/Multiple Dry Year
Total Production: 709,500 AFY



Regulatory Compliance
How do we measure up?

Meeting the highest federal and state standards for the city's drinking water guides our water operations. We are investing in major infrastructure projects to meet drinking water regulations, such as the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2). Our major efforts to comply with the regulation include addressing the four remaining uncovered treated water reservoirs, constructing an ultraviolet (UV) treatment facility to meet the LT2 requirements for Los Angeles Reservoir, and continuing to find new ways to reduce disinfection byproducts without compromising public safety.

Assessment Programs for Surface and Groundwater Sources

Surface Supply: In 2015, we completed a new assessment of the Owens Valley and Mono Basin watersheds that supply the Los Angeles Aqueduct. These sources are most vulnerable to geothermal activities that release naturally occurring arsenic into creeks that feed the Owens River. Other activities that 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. Regular monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Giardia indicates that their presence is infrequent and at very low levels.

Groundwater Supply: Assessment of groundwater sources in the San Fernando and Sylmar Basins was updated in 2013. Assessment of groundwater sources in the Central Basin was completed in March 2003. Located in highly urbanized areas, the wells within these aquifers are most vulnerable to the following activities: dry cleaning, manufacturing, chemical processing and storage, fertilizer and pesticide storage, metal finishing, and septic systems. These local water supplies are managed with treatment and blending of water from other sources to ensure compliance with drinking water standards. A copy of the surface water and groundwater assessments can be obtained by contacting Tom Dailor of LADWP Water Quality Regulatory Affairs at (213) 367-0921.

Purchased Supplies: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) most recent update of the sanitary survey of the Colorado River watershed was conducted in 2010. The Colorado River Aqueduct supply is considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) updated the State Water Project sanitary survey in 2011. The State Water Project supply is considered to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. Both sources of supply are treated at MWD filtration plants. A copy of the assessments can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

Lead and Copper in LA's Water

US EPA regulates the amount of lead and copper acceptable in drinking water. Issued by US EPA in 1991, the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) requires public water systems to test their water at specified locations: in their source waters, in the distribution system, and at customer taps. In the City of Los Angeles, LADWP follows and meets the LCR requirements that ensure protection from lead and copper contamination, either in our source waters or in the water after it travels through our distribution system of pipes. We must also determine if customers' home plumbing and fixtures contribute significant amounts of lead and copper to tap water.

Residential sampling was conducted most recently in the summer of 2015. The LCR Residence Sampling Team is composed of LADWP customers who agree to participate in this important program. The current lead standard at the customer tap is 15 parts per billion (ppb), and the current copper standard is 1,300 ppb.

Consistent with past years, both lead and copper were well below the Action Levels for more than 90 percent of the homes tested as required by the LCR. The 90th percentile for lead was 6.3 ppb and 579 ppb for copper.

LADWP informed all participating customers of their results for both lead and copper, and offered additional information on how customers could further reduce the levels of lead and copper in their tap water.

While the regulation applies to water utilities, the federal "2014 Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act" set standards for pipe and plumbing fittings and fixtures, solder, and flux for maximum allowable lead levels. To learn more visit www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/ lead-and-copper-rule.

Even though we are in compliance with the LCR, LADWP is implementing a state-approved corrosion control program. The first phase was a demonstration facility that provides treatment to minimize the corrosive nature of water. Operating since 2010, the facility, which uses zinc orthophosphate, has further lowered the measureable amounts of lead at customer taps in the western Los Angeles area. Since then, a second corrosion control facility was constructed and operated in 2015 in Hollywood. The program will be expanded over the next five years to provide similar protection to the San Fernando Valley and central Los Angeles customers. LADWP has operated a small corrosion control station that serves the Watts area since the late 1990s. The eastern and harbor areas receive treated water directly from MWD which also has an active corrosion control program.

Report on Public Health Goals

Once every three years, State regulations require LADWP to prepare a Public Health Goals Report that focuses on regulated contaminants found in drinking water at levels above a California Public Health Goal (PHG). A PHG is a level identified as having no adverse health effects. PHGs are not standards, but are used in the regulatory process to create a primary drinking water standard for new contaminants that are not yet regulated. While PHGs are based solely on health outcomes, primary drinking water standards must also consider testing and treatment technology, and balance the health benefits with the cost of compliance.

The PHG report includes the effects of exposure to a contaminant, the relative risk associated with it, the best available treatment technology to remove or reduce the contaminant to the PHG level, and the cost associated with such treatments. For Los Angeles, the contaminant in drinking water that would be the best candidate for further risk reduction beyond regulatory requirements is arsenic.

LADWP's 2016 Public Health Goals report will be available by July 1, 2016 at www.ladwp.com/waterquality and will be presented to the Los Angeles Board of Water and Power Commissioners at a regularly scheduled meeting in August 2016.

Second Annual Tap Water Day

The City celebrated the Second Annual Tap Water Day on Thursday, May 5, 2016 by unveiling a high-low drinking fountain and water filling station right outside City Hall East. The annual event promotes appreciation of Los Angeles' clean, reliable drinking water and encourages the use of many new drinking/filling stations in the city where pedestrians and cyclists can conveniently fill up their reusable water bottles. Each day, LADWP delivers 550 million gallons of water to 4 million customers, with nearly 200 billion gallons supplied to customers in 2015. LADWP's tap water costs approximately half a penny per gallon.

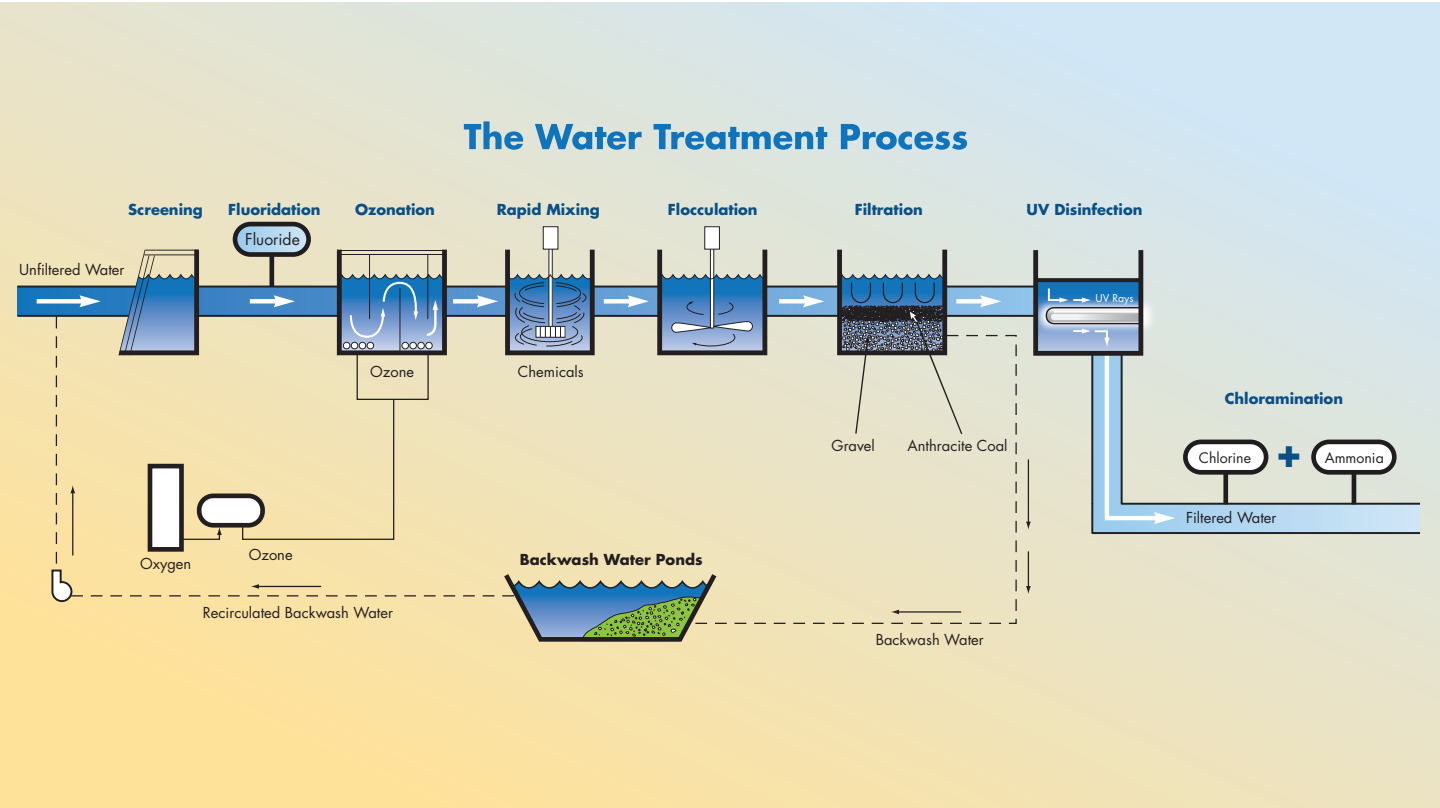
Water Treatment Process

Surface Water Treatment

LADWP water comes from four different 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 Aqueduct and the California Aqueduct (known as the State Water Project), and the Colorado River Aqueduct is filtered and treated to ensure safe drinking water for Los Angeles.

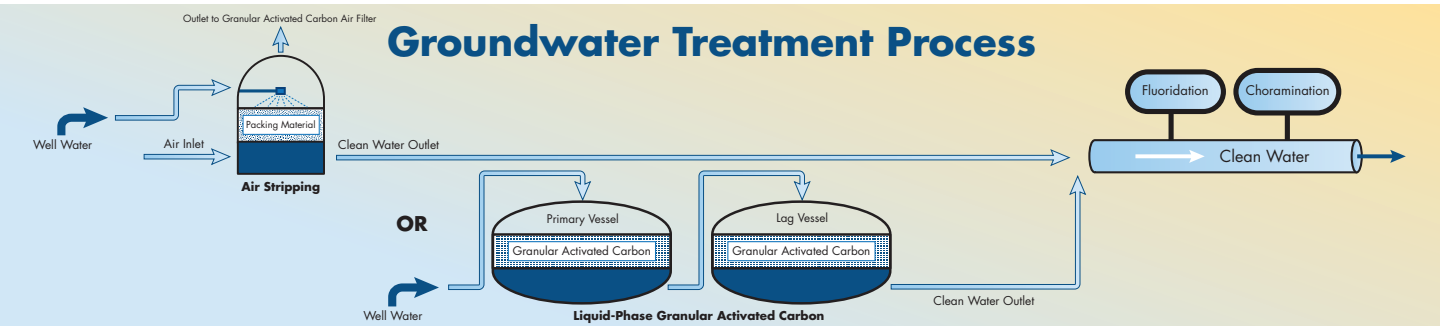
Water from the Los Angeles Aqueduct and California Aqueduct is treated at the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant as follows:

Water flows into the filtration plant by gravity and travels through screens to remove environmental debris such as twigs and dead leaves. Fluoride is adjusted to the optimal level to promote oral health by strengthening tooth enamel. Ozone, a super-charged oxygen molecule and a powerful disinfecting agent is injected into the water to help particles clump together and to improve the water's taste and appearance. Treatment chemicals are quickly dispersed into the water to make fine particles called "floc." A six-foot-deep filter composed of crushed coal over gravel removes the floc and previously added chemicals. In May 2014, we commissioned a new advanced process at the filtration plant, the Dr. Pankaj Parekh Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection Facility, which replaces ozone as the primary disinfectant for surface water. The water goes through UV purification which has been identified as one of the most effective methods of drinking water treatment by the US EPA. Then chlorine and ammonia are added during the final step to ensure lasting disinfection and to protect the water as it travels through the city's vast distribution system to your tap.



Groundwater Treatment

The city has vast groundwater supplies in the San Fernando and Central Basins. We pump from the clean parts of the basins and disinfect groundwater with chlorine and ammonia as a safeguard against microbial pathogens. As a standard practice, the City of Los Angeles has been disinfecting all groundwater sources since the 1920s. Some areas in the San Fernando Basin have been contaminated as a result of industrial activities. Since discovering man-made contaminants in the San Fernando Basin groundwater wells, we continuously monitor and ensure that the groundwater meets drinking water quality standards by minimizing the substances by treatment or blending. The treatment process currently in place for groundwater treatment is shown below. To recover the use of all water in the San Fernando Basin and to expand our local water supplies for emergency and drought, we are designing a comprehensive treatment facility to remove groundwater contaminants. To date, we have completed the initial characterization and source assessment of the San Fernando Basin and have started the initial design phase. Future facilities may use state-of-the-art processes like advanced oxidative process, ultraviolet, and biological treatment. Our goal is for this treatment system to be fully operating by 2022.



Water Quality at Home

Q: Should I be concerned about lead in water provided by LADWP?

A: No. The water we deliver to you has very little to no lead. We test the water regularly and find no detectable amounts of lead in any of our water sources or only trace amounts in the distribution system. To see the results of our most recent lead and copper analyses, please go to Table I.

However, there are two potential sources of lead in tap water. The most common source of lead is your faucet. Some manufacturers use metal alloys that contain a significant amount of lead. When water remains in the faucet, without being used for several hours, lead from the faucet can dissolve into the water. Then, when you turn the faucet on, the water that comes out for the first 20 or 30 seconds may contain lead. Similarly, copper pipes joined with lead-based solder in your plumbing system, is another potential source of lead. This source should not be significant if your home was built after 1990, because lead-based solders were banned in the United States in 1986.

If you would like to test the water in your home or business, services are available from private laboratories for a fee. A lead test usually costs around $50. You can obtain references for qualified laboratories by contacting the California State Water Resources Control Board, Laboratory Accreditation Program at (916) 323-3431.

If you determine there is lead in your tap water, a list of National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified lead-free water faucets and plumbing materials is available by contacting the NSF Consumer Affairs or 1 (800) 673-6275. Also, check that any faucet you are planning to purchase is NSF approved. If you choose a water filter, you should follow the installation and maintenance instructions very carefully. An improperly installed or poorly maintained filter can adversely affect the quality of your water.

TIPS! Here are a few simple steps you can follow to minimize your exposure to lead from your faucet

- If a faucet has not been used for more than six hours, let the cold water run for approximately one minute before using the water for cooking or drinking. We recommend you save this water for irrigating non-edible plants.
- Do not use hot tap water for cooking or drinking. Lead dissolves more from pipes that carry hot water.
- Periodically (approximately every three months), remove the faucet aerator, let the water run for 30 seconds to flush out debris, clean the aerator and reinstall.
- If you replace a faucet, select a new model or type that complies with the provisions of National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard 61. Compliance is usually identified on the package. A listing of faucets complying with this standard can be obtained from the NSF at www.nsf.org or by calling NSF at (800) 673-6275.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

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

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

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

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

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

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

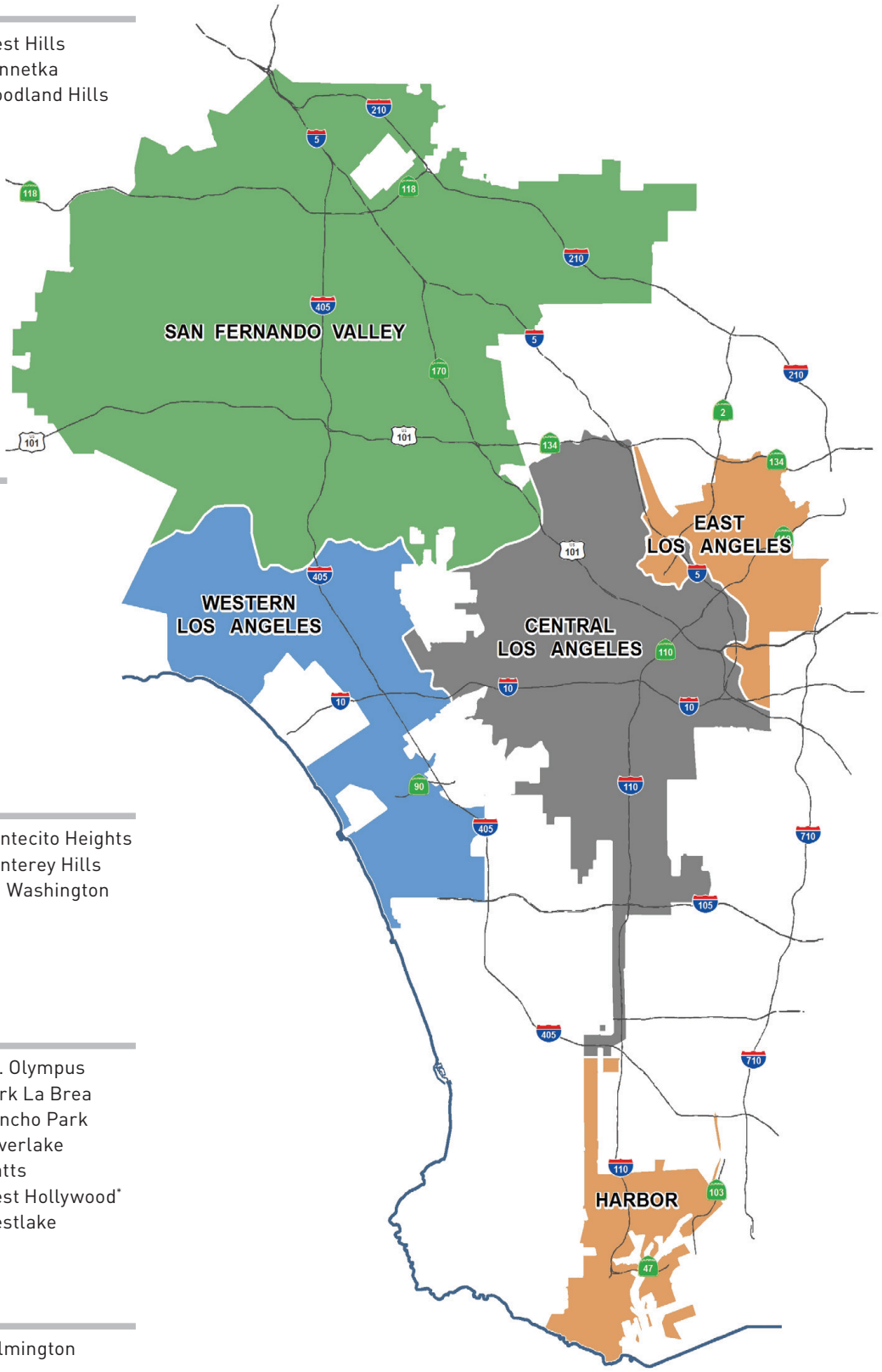
Central Los Angeles Communities
Sources: Los Angeles Aqueduct, MWD State Water Project, and local groundwater

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

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

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

*Portions of



2015 Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Results

Tables I-III list the results of water tests performed by LADWP and MWD from January to December 2015. LADWP tests for over 200 contaminants. These tables include only contaminants with values that are detected.

How to Read the Tables

The substances 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 substances are reported on a citywide basis as required by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water [SWRCB-DDW].

Abbreviations

ACU = apparent color unit
CFU/mL = colony-forming unit per milliliter
CFU/100mL = colony-forming unit per 100 milliliter
< = less than the detection limit for reporting purposes
µg/L = micrograms per liter (equivalent to ppb)
µS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
mg/L = milligrams per liter (equivalent to ppm)
ng/L = nanograms per liter (equivalent to ppt)
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
NA = not applicable
NR = not reported
NT = not tested
NUM/100 mL = number per 100 milliliter
% = percentage
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
TON = threshold odor number

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a special program developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) that requires public water systems to survey up to 30 selected contaminants of emerging concern (CECs) once every five years. LADWP conducted the Third UCMR (UCMR3) monitoring in 2013 and 2014. Values in this report reflect the sum of all tests. We are required to report the data for five years. Results indicate that most of the contaminants were not detected at the very low detection levels (MRL) required by US EPA for UCMR3 analyses. Of the contaminants that were detected (see Table IV below), chlorate and strontium were in significant, but expected concentrations.

LADWP routinely tests for and detects chlorate in the distribution system. Chlorate is a disinfection byproduct of chlorination. It is unregulated, although the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) has set a notification level of 800 mg/L. UCMR3 test results for chlorate were much lower, ranging from not detected to 296 mg/L.

The element strontium is highly abundant on Earth as a cation (Sr+2) and its chemistry is quite similar to the calcium cation (Ca+2). In fact, strontium (as ranelic acid) is used to treat osteoporosis. Strontium in drinking water has no adverse health effects below 4,000 µg/L, the health-based Advisory Level recommended by US EPA. Strontium levels in the LADWP's treated water sources were much lower, ranging from 225-934 µg/L.

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): Lowest level of a contaminant which can be detected in drinking water using analytical methods established by the US EPA. Data reported in Table IV reflect MRLs.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the US EPA.

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

Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory level established by SWRCB-DDW for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Table I

Calendar Year 2015 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Health-based Primary Drinking Water Standards (MCLs) Substances Detected in Treated Water

Substances	Major Sources in Our Drinking Water	Units	Meet Primary Standard (YES / NO)	State Primary Standard MCL or (MRDL)	State PHG or Federal (MCLG)
Aluminum	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes	µg/L	YES	1000	600
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	YES	10	0.004
Barium	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	YES	1000	2000
Bromate (b)	By-product of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight	µg/L	YES	10	0.1
Chromium, Hexavalent	Industrial discharge; erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	YES	10	0.02
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth	mg/L	YES	2	1
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (c)	Naturally present in the environment	pCi/L	YES	15	0
Gross Beta Particle Activity (c)	Naturally present in the environment	pCi/L	YES	50	0
Nitrate (as N) (d)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use	mg/L	YES	10	10
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use	mg/L	YES	10	10
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, metal degreasing sites such as auto shops	µg/L	YES	5	0.06
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	µg/L	YES	5	1.7
Turbidity (e)	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	TT, >95%	none
Uranium (c)	Erosion of natural deposits	pCi/L	YES	20	0.43

(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 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 was conducted in 2009 and 2011. Monitoring for Gross Beta Particle Activity and Uranium was conducted in 2015 at Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant, Northern Combined Wells blend points, and Southern Combined Wells blend points. MWD conducted all radiological analyses in 2014 for samples collected at the Weymouth, Diemer, and Jensen Treatment Plants.

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): 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): Concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. ALs are set by US EPA.

Secondary Maximum Contaminate Level (SMCL): Highest level a constituent allowed in drinking water that may affect the taste, odor or appearance. SMCLs are set by US EPA.

State Detection Limit (DLR): A detected contaminant at or above its detection level for reporting purposes. DLRs are set by the SWRCB-DDW. Data reported in Tables I through III reflect DLRs.

State Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Highest level of a contaminant 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 MCL is based on the average of all samples collected throughout the year.

Treatment Technique (TT): 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 (cloudiness in water) and microbial contaminants from surface water. High turbidities may be indicative of poor or inadequate filtration.

Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant	
Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 87	156 (a)	88 – 200	155 (a)	73 – 240	<50 (a)	<50 – 84
3 (a)	<2 – 3	<2	<2 – 2	<2	<2 – 2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.3
<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100 – 110	122	122	125	125	<100	<100
6 (a)	4 – 8	4	2 – 11	4	<1 – 6	NA	NA	<1	<1	8 (a)	1 – 13
<1	<1	1	<1 – 1	1	<1 – 3	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
0.8	0.7 – 0.8	0.8	0.7 – 0.8	0.8	0.6 – 0.8	0.8	0.6 – 1.0	0.8	0.6 – 1.0	0.7	0.6 – 0.9
4	4	5	5	5	<3 – 5	<3	<3 – 4	<3	<3 – 4	3	<3 – 5
<4	<4 - 4	<4	<4 – 5	<4	<4 – 9	5	4 – 6	5	4 – 6	<4	<4 – 5
0.8	0.5 - 1	2.8	0.6 – 5	2.8	<0.4 – 4.2	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	0.8	0.6 - 0.9
0.8	0.6 – 1	2.9	1.2 – 3.3	2.9	<0.4 – 4.2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5 – 0.7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
<0.5	<0.5	0.7	<0.5 – 1.8	0.7	<0.5 – 2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
100%	0.62	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	0.05	100%	0.04	100%	0.09
4	3 – 4	4	3 – 4	4	<1 – 5	3	2 – 3	3	2 – 3	2	2 – 3

(d) In 2015, SWRCB-DDW revised the reporting method for nitrate. Previously, nitrate data was expressed as "Nitrate (as NO3)", which has an MCL of 45 mg/L. Nitrate data is now expressed as nitrogen or "Nitrate (as N)", which has an equivalent MCL of 10 mg/L. The MCL for nitrate has not changed.

(e) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of 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 (included in this table) at drinking 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 (listed under "range") as well as the lowest monthly percentage of measurements that are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU. The percentage is listed under "average".

Table 1 - (cont'd) Health-based Primary Drinking Water Standards (MCLs) Substances Detected in Treated Water and Reported on City-wide Basis

Substances	Major Sources in Our Drinking Water	Units	Meets Primary Standard (YES/NO)
Bromate (uncovered reservoirs)	By-product of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight	µg/L	YES
Chlorine Residual, Total	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	mg/L	YES
Copper (at-the-tap) AL = 1300 (f)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES
Escherichia coli Bacteria (E. coli) (g)	Human and animal waste	NUM/100 ml	YES
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth	mg/L	YES
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	µg/L	YES
Lead (at-the-tap) AL = 15 (f)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems	µg/L	YES
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	% Positives	YES
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	µg/L	YES

(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 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.

(f) 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 2015. Although the City's treated water has little or no detectable lead, studies were conducted and corrosion control implementation started. A small corrosion control plant has been in operation in the Watts area since the 1990's. Corrosion control was introduced to the Western Los Angeles area in 2010 and to the Hollywood area in 2015. Corrosion control will be expanded to the rest of the City by 2020.

Table II

Calendar Year 2015 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Aesthetic-based Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SMCLs) Substances Detected in Treated Water

Substances	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Units	Meets Secondary Standard (YES/NO)	State Secondary MCL	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant	
					Average	Range
Aluminum	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	µg/L	YES	200	<50	<50
Chloride	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	mg/L	YES	500	80	73 – 88
Color, Apparent (unfiltered)	Naturally-occurring organic materials	ACU	YES	15	3	3 – 4
Manganese NL = 500	Leaching from natural deposits	µg/L	YES	50	<20	<20
Odor	Naturally-occurring organic materials	TON	YES	3	<1	<1
Specific Conductance	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	µS/cm	YES	1600	546	492 – 593
Sulfate (as SO4)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	500	78	67 – 86
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	mg/L	YES	1000	350	329 – 369
Turbidity (d)	Soil runoff	NTU	YES	5	<0.1	<0.1 – 0.2
Zinc	Run off/leaching from natural deposit	µg/L	YES	5000	<50	<50

(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 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.

Table I

State Primary Standard MCL or (MRDL)	State PHG / [MRDLG] or Federal (MCLG)	Average	Range
10	0.1	HRAA = 7 (a)	Range = 2 – 8
(4)	[4]	HRAA = 2 (a)	Range = 1.7 – 2.2
TT	300	90th Percentile value = 579	Number of samples exceeding AL = 1 out of 103
TT	0	<1	<1 – 2
2	1	Average = 0.7	Range = 0.7 – 0.8
60	none	HLRAA = 16 (h)	Range = 3 – 18
TT	0.2	90th Percentile value = 6.3	Number of samples exceeding AL = 3 out of 103
5% of monthly samples are coliform positive	0	Highest monthly % positive samples = 0.7 %	Range = % positive samples 0 – 0.7
80	none	HLRAA = 42 (h)	Range = 15 – 47

(g) For E. coli, the MCL is exceeded when a routine sample and a repeat sample are Total coliform positive, and one of these is also positive for E. coli or Fecal coliform. On April 27, and October 17, 2015, samples collected in the Griffith Park and Beverly Crest areas, respectively, tested positive for Total coliform and E. coli. Follow-up sample sets were collected at both sampling locations the following day, as required. Both sample sets were negative for Total coliform and E. coli. No Total Coliform Rule (TCR) violation occurred. A total of 8,124 samples were collected and analyzed for E. coli and Total coliforms in 2015.

(h) The Federal Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) requires compliance monitoring and reporting for haloacetic acids (HAAs) and total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of established monitoring locations. The value for the location with the Highest Locational Running Annual Average (HLRAA) for HAAs and TTHMs in 2015 is reported.

Table II

Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant	
Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
<50	<50	<50	<50 – 87	156 (a)	88 – 200	155 (a)	73 – 240	<50 (a)	<50 – 84
58	55 – 78	58	25 – 83	100	98 – 102	100	98 – 101	86	85 – 86
3	3 – 4	3	3 – 5	1	1	1	1	1	1
<20	<20	<20	<20 – 55	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
<1	<1 – 1	<1	<1 – 1	2	2	2	2	2	2
697	438 – 777	697	576 – 778	1,040	1,030 – 1,060	1,040	1,040	698	692 – 703
138	80 – 153	138	75 – 189	257	252 – 261	257	253 – 261	110	108 – 112
489	366 – 522	489	333 – 575	660	654 – 665	633	660 – 665	405	405
<0.1	<0.1 – 0.1	<0.1	<0.1 – 0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<50	<50	<50	<50 – 1,140	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50

(d) The Secondary Drinking Water Standard for turbidity for drinking water in the distribution system is 5 NTU. Values reflect testing at entry points to the distribution system.

Table III

Calendar Year 2015 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Unregulated Drinking Water Substances Detected in Treated Water

Substances	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Units	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells	
			Average	Range	Average	Range
1,4-Dioxane NL = 1	Solvent and solvent stabilizer used in commercial and industrial applications	µg/L	<1	<1	<1	<1 – 1
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	93	91 – 96	162	104 – 168
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	Naturally-occurring dissolved gas; erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	113	110 – 116	197	127 – 205
Boron NL = 1000	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	281	257 – 312	223	213 – 233
Bromide	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	µg/L	210	190 – 260	170	140 – 210
Calcium	Erosion of natural deposits; natural hot springs	mg/L	36	33 – 38	77	42 – 82
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	133	124 – 137	273	153 – 290
Heterotrophic Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	CFU/mL	<1	<1 - 2	1	<1 – 78
Magnesium	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	11	10 – 13	20	12 – 21
pH	Naturally-occurring dissolved gases and minerals	Unit	7.5	7.4 – 7.9	7.6	7.4 – 7.7
Phosphate (as PO4)	Erosion of natural deposits, agricultural run-off	µg/L	47	37 – 67	130	60 – 180
Potassium	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	3	3	4	3 – 4
Silica (as SiO2)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	16	13 – 17	22	17 – 22
Sodium	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	71	64 – 76	63	59 – 73
Temperature (field)	Natural seasonal fluctuation	°C	18	14 – 23	20	20 – 24
Total Coliform	Naturally present in the environment	NUM/ 100mL	<1	<1	<1	<1 – 4
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Erosion of natural deposits	mg/L	1.7	1.3 – 2.3	1	0.8 – 2.1
Vanadium NL = 50	Erosion of natural deposits	µg/L	<3	<3	<3	<3 – 4

(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 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.

Table IV

Calendar Year 2015 Water Quality Monitoring Results

The Third US EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) Substances Detected In Treated Water

Substances	Units	Meets MCL or NL (YES / NO)	State Primary Standard MCL or (NL)	State PHG or Federal (MCLG)
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	µg/L	YES	5	3
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	YES	(1)	NA
Bromochloromethane	µg/L	NA	NA	NA
Chlorate	µg/L	YES	(800)	NA
Chlorodifluoromethane	µg/L	NA	NA	NA
Chromium, Hexavalent (CrVI)	µg/L	YES	10	0.02
Chromium, Total (Total Cr)	µg/L	YES	50	(100)
Molybdenum	µg/L	NA	NA	NA
Strontium	µg/L	NA	NA	4,000 (i)
Vanadium	µg/L	YES	(50)	NA

(i) Health-based Advisory Level recommended by US EPA.

Table III

Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant	
Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
<1	<1	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
162	150 – 198	126	123 – 129	126	120 – 131	91	89 – 92
197	183 – 242	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
223	82 – 231	120	120	120	120	240	240
170	<20 – 200	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
77	56 – 87	78	77 - 78	78	76 – 80	36	36
273	183 – 320	300	296 – 304	303	300 – 306	132	130 – 134
1	<1 – 10	<1	<1	<1	<1 - 1	<1	<1 - 1
20	11 – 25	27	26 – 27	27	26 – 27	11	10 - 11
7.6	7.3 – 7.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2 – 8.4
130	40 – 1,270	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
4	3 – 4	5	5	5	5	3	3
22	14 – 25	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
63	46 – 96	100	97 – 102	101	98 – 104	91	90 – 92
20	20 – 24	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1	0.3 – 2.3	2.6 (a)	2.4 – 2.8	2.6 (a)	2.3 – 2.7	1.6 (a)	1.2 – 2.4
<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	8	8

Table IV

Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells	
Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03 – 0.04	<0.03	<0.03 – 0.04
<0.07	<0.07	0.4	<0.07 – 0.9	0.4	<0.07 – 0.9
<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06 – 0.1	<0.06	<0.06 – 0.9
<20	<20	130	<20 – 296	130	<20 – 186
0.18	<0.08 – 0.7	<0.08	<0.08 – 0.4	<0.08	<0.08 – 0.14
0.2	0.1 – 0.4	1	0.2 – 1.6	1	<0.03 – 3.3
0.2	<0.2 – 0.4	1	0.2 – 1.5	1	<0.2 – 3.2
5	3 – 7	7	3 – 9	7	3 – 10
242	225 – 279	432	255 – 550	432	259 – 934
1.6	1 – 2	2.2	1.4 – 3.3	2.2	<0.2 – 2.7

Table V

Calendar Year 2015 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Substances Not Detected in Treated Drinking Water

1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE

1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE [1,1,1-TCA]

1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE

1,1,2-TRICHLORO-1,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE [FREON 113]

1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE [1,1,2-TCA]

1,1-DICHLOROETHANE [1,1-DCA]

1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE [1,1-DCE]

1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE

1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE

1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE [1,2,3-TCP]

1,2,3-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE [o-DCB]

1,2-DICHLOROETHANE [1,2-DCA]

1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE

1,3,5-TRICHLOROBENZENE

1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE [m-DCB]

1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE

1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE, TOTAL (cis & trans)

1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE [p-DCB]

2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE

2,3,7,8-TCDD [DIOXIN]

2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID [2,4,5-T]

2,4,5-TP [SILVEX]

2,4,-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID [2,4-D]

2-CHLOROTOLUENE [o-]

3-HYDROXYCARBOFURAN

4,4'-DDD [p,p'-DDD]

4,4'-DDE [p,p'-DDE]

4,4'-DDT [p,p'-DDT]

4-CHLOROTOLUENE [p-]

α-BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE [α-BHC]

ACENAPHTHENE

ACENAPHTHYLENE

ACIFLUORFEN

ALACHLOR [ALANEX]

ALDICARB [TEMIK]

ALDICARB SULFONE

ALDICARB SULFOXIDE

ALDRIN

AMINOMETHYLPHOSPHONIC ACID [AMPA]

ANTHRACENE

ANTIMONY

ASBESTOS

ATRAZINE [AATREX]

β-BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE [β-BHC]

BENTAZON [BASAGRAN]

BENZENE

BENZO(a)ANTHRACENE

BENZO(a)PYRENE

BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE

BENZO(g,h,i)PERYLENE

BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE

BENZYLBUTYLPHTHALATE

BERYLLIUM

BROMACIL [HYVAR]

BROMOBENZENE

BROMOCHLOROMETHANE [HALON 1011]

BROMOMETHANE [METHYL BROMIDE]

BUTACHLOR

CADMIUM

CARBARYL [SEVIN]

CARBOFURAN [FURADAN]

CARBON DISULFIDE

CARBONATE (CO3)

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

CHLORDANE

CHLOROETHANE

CHLOROMETHANE [METHYL CHLORIDE]

CHLOROTHALONIL [DACONIL, BRAVO]

CHROMIUM, TOTAL

CHRYSENE

cis-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE [cis-1,2-DCE]

COPPER

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

CYANIDE

DALAPON

δ-BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE [δ-BHC]

DIMETHYL TERTRACHLOROTEREPHTHALATE [DACTHAL]

DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE [DEHA]

DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE [DEHP]

DIAZINON

DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE

DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE [DBCP; 1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE]

DIBROMOMETHANE [METHYLENE BROMIDE]

DICAMBA [BANVEL]

DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE [FREON 12]

DICHLOROMETHANE [METHYLENE CHLORIDE]

DIELDRIN

DIETHYLPHTHALATE

DIMETHYLPHTHALATE

DI-n-BUTYLPHTHALATE

DI-n-OCTYLPHTHALATE

DINOSEB [DNBP]

DIQUAT

DIURON [KARMEX]

ENDOSULFAN I

ENDOSULFAN II

ENDOSULFAN SULFATE

ENDOTHALL

ENDRIN

ENDRIN ALDEHYDE

ETHYLBENZENE

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE [EDB]

ETHYL-tert-BUTYL ETHER [ETBE]

FLUORANTHENE

FLUORENE

FOAMING AGENTS (SURFACTANTS)

GIARDIA

GLYPHOSATE

HEPTACHLOR

HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE

HEXACHLOROBENZENE

HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE

HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE

HYDROXIDE (OH)

INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE

IRON

iso-PROPYLBENZENE [CUMENE]

LEAD

LINDANE [γ-BHC]

MERCURY

METHIOCARB

METHOMYL

METHOXYCHLOR

METHYL ETHYL KETONE [MEK, 2-BUTANONE]

METHYL-iso-BUTYL KETONE [MIBK]

METHYL-tert-BUTYL ETHER [MTBE]

METOLACHLOR

METRIBUZIN

MOLINATE [ORDRAM]

MONOCHLOROBENZENE [CHLOROBENZENE]

NAPHTHALENE

n-BUTYLBENZENE

NITRITE

NICKEL

N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE [NDMA]

n-PROPYLBENZENE

OXAMYL [VYDATE]

PARAQUAT

PENTACHLOROETHANE

PENTACHLOROPHENOL [PCP]

PERCHLORATE

PHENANTHRENE

PICLORAM

p-iso-PROPYLTOLUENE [p-CYMENE]

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS, TOTAL [PCBs]

PROMETON

PROMETRYN [CAPAROL]

PROPACHLOR

PROPAZINE

PROPOXUR

PYRENE

RADIUM 226

RADIUM 228

RADIUM 226 & 228, COMBINED

sec-BUTYLBENZENE

SELENIUM

SILVER

SIMAZINE [PRINCEP]

STRONTIUM-90

STYRENE

tert-AMYL METHYL ETHER [TAME]

tert-BUTYL ALCOHOL [TBA]

tert-BUTYLBENZENE

THALLIUM

THIOBENCARB [BOLERO]

TOLUENE [METHYL BENZENE]

TOXAPHENE

trans-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE [trans-1,2-DCE]

TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE [Freon 11]

TRIFLURALIN

TRITIUM

VINYL CHLORIDE [CHLOROETHENE]

XYLENES, TOTAL (SUM OF o, m, p-ISOMERS)

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Senior Assistant General Manager, Water System

General Information

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report (also known as a Consumer Confidence Report) is required by the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) 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 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 11:00 a.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/board 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. Nathan Aguayo at (213) 367-4941, Nathan.Aguayo@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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW)
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

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/waterquality.

Here are some useful links for more information on home water filters, visit www.consumerreports.org/cro/water-filters.

For more information about the NSF certification, call (800) 673-6275 or visit www.nsf.org.

For more information about SWRCB-DDW certification of home water filters, call (916) 449-5622 or visit www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.shtml.

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.

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

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:

Croatian
Ovo izvješće sadrži važne informacije o vašoj vodi za piće.
Neka ga neko prevede ili razgovarajte s nekim tko ga je u stanju pročitati.

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。

Farsi (Persian)
این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است.اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفا ازکسی 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.

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

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

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.

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。

Khamer (Cambodian)
របាយការណ៍នេះមានពត៌មានសំខាន់អំពីទឹកបរិភោគ ។ សូមបកប្រែឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់របាយការណ៍នេះ ។

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.

Serbian
Овај извештај садржи важне информације о вашој води за пиће.
Нека га неко преведе или разговарајте са неким ко може да га прочита.

Tagalog
Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Thai
รายงานนี้ประกอบด้วยข้อมูลที่สำคัญเกี่ยวกับน้ำดื่มของคุณ หากคุณไม่สามารถเข้าใจเนื้อหา โปรดพูดคุยกับผู้ที่เข้าใจเนื้อหาในรายงานนี้

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.

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