



# Waterworks District No. 29, Malibu, and Marina Del Rey

## SOURCES OF WATER

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is a consortium of 26 cities and water districts that provides drinking water to nearly 19 million people in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura counties. MWD supplies the District with water treated at the Jensen and Weymouth Treatment Plants. The District also has emergency connections with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and Las Virgenes Municipal Water District.

Colorado River water is conveyed via Metropolitan's 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct from Lake Havasu on the California-Arizona border, to Lake Mathews near Riverside. The water is transported in the State Water Project's 444-mile California Aqueduct and serves customers in the San Francisco Bay, Central, and Southern California.

Jensen is the largest treatment plant west of the Mississippi River, delivering up to 750 million gallons per day. The water filtered through this plant originates in Northern California's mountains, rivers and streams and flows through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta before entering the State Water Project's 444-mile California Aqueduct.

The plant uses conventional techniques to treat your water. This includes the coagulation process where aluminum sulfate and other chemical additives cling to particles in the water. These particles stick together and form large particles that will settle to the bottom of large sedimentation basins. Then, the water flows through coal and sand for filtration. Chloramines (chlorine plus ammonia) disinfection is used to kill remaining microorganisms, such as bacteria, and to keep the water safe as it travels to your tap.

MWD completed its source water assessment in December 2002. The assessment evaluates the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. The State Water Project is considered to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan Water District at (213) 217-6850.

## TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Each year, the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts (District) provides this report to inform you, our customers, about the quality of the water you drink. We are proud to report that in 2016, your water met or surpassed all health-based drinking water standards.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

We welcome your thoughts and suggestions to improve our service and delivery of the earth's most precious resource. Please visit our website, [www.lacwaterworks.org](http://www.lacwaterworks.org), or attend our Board meetings. They are typically held every Tuesday at the Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration in Los Angeles.

Thank you for taking the time to read our annual water quality report. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable water.

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable durante el año civil 2016. Si usted no comprende esta información, por favor pida a alguien que se la traduzca o comuníquese con Lisset Cardenas al teléfono (626) 300-3384.



## ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2016

# LACWD



## LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICTS

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

The regular meetings of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors are held every Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. in the Board's Hearing Room located 500 West Temple Street, Room 381B, Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration in Los Angeles. On Tuesdays following a Monday holiday, the meetings begin at 1:00 p.m.

For questions or comments regarding water quality or this report, please contact Mr. Bing Hua at (626) 300-3337. To view this report on the internet, please visit our website at [www.lacwaterworks.org](http://www.lacwaterworks.org).

# DRINKING WATER & YOUR HEALTH

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



## Look for leaky or broken sprinkler heads

Saves 20+ gallons per head every 10 minutes



## Plant drought resistant trees and plants

Saves 30-60 gallons per 1,000 square feet each time



## Install drip-irrigation

Saves 15 gallons each time you water



## Check toilets for leaks

Saves 30-50 gallons per day per toilet



## Wash only full loads of clothes

Saves 15-45 gallons per load



## Run dishwasher when full instead of half full

Saves 5-15 gallons per load



## Use a broom to clean outdoor areas

Saves 8-18 gallons per minute



## Water plants early in the AM or at night

Saves 25 gallons each time you water



## Use mulch on soil surface

Saves 20-30 gallons per 1,000 square feet each time



## Fill the bathtub halfway or less

Saves 12 gallons per person



## Turn off water when brushing teeth or shaving

Saves 10 gallons per person per day



## Install aerators on bathroom faucets

Saves 1.2 gallons per person per day



## Adjust sprinkler to water plants, not your driveway

Saves 12-15 gallons each time you water



## Cover the swimming pool when not in use

Reduce the amount of make-up water needed by 30-50%



## Set mower blade to 3" to encourage deeper roots

Saves 16-50 gallons per day



## Install a high-efficiency toilet (1.28 gallons per flush)

Saves 19 gallons per person per day



## Install a water-efficient shower head

Saves 1.2 gallons per minute or 10 gallons per 10 minute shower



## Take five minute showers

Saves 12.5 gallons with a water efficient showerhead

## LEAD & COPPER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>



## SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year, your water is tested for chemical, physical, radiological and bacteriological parameters. We also test for additional organic and inorganic chemicals that are not regulated. The tables included in this report list all the substances that were detected. The presence of these substances in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from the testing performed last year. The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

# Table Definitions

**90th Percentile:** Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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):** 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.

**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):** 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.

**ppb:** parts per billion (micrograms per liter)  
**ppm:** parts per million (milligrams per liter)  
**µS/cm:** MicroSiemens per centimeter  
**NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity unit  
**TON:** Threshold Odor Number  
**\*\* HAA5, chlorine, TTHMs, color, odor, turbidity and pH were measured within the distribution system**

**N/A:** Not applicable  
**ND:** Non-detect  
**NL:** Notification level  
**pCi/L:** PicoCuries per liter

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	Waterworks Distribution			Jensen Plant	Weymouth Plant	TYPICAL SOURCE
			YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	AVERAGE LEVEL	AVERAGE LEVEL	
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	2016	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.16	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2016	N/A	N/A	3.1	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	2016	N/A	N/A	7.4	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine** (ppm)	[4.0] as Cl <sub>2</sub>	MRDLG = 4 as Cl <sub>2</sub>	2016	0.76 -1.46	1.14	N/A	N/A	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	2016	N/A	N/A	0.7	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	[0]	2016	N/A	N/A	3	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	[0]	2016	N/A	N/A	ND	5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]** (ppb)	60.0	N/A	2016	2.8 -19.1	12.4	4.3	8.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> )(ppm)	10	10	2016	N/A	N/A	0.8	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	0	2016	0 %-3%	0.3%	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]** (ppb)	80.0	N/A	2016	21.7 - 58.2	43.2	16	32	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2016	N/A	N/A	2	3	Erosion of natural deposits

## LEAD AND COPPER

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG	90TH% LEVEL	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2014	1.3	0.3	0.18	0/33	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2014	15	0.2	ND	0/33	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; discharge from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits

## SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	Waterworks Distribution			Jensen Plant	Weymouth Plant	TYPICAL SOURCE
			YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	AVERAGE LEVEL	AVERAGE LEVEL	
Aluminum (ppb)	200	600	2016	N/A	N/A	100	159	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	2016	N/A	N/A	93	103	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color** (units)	15	N/A	2016	0 - 5	0	2	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold** (TON)	3	N/A	2016	0	0	3	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	N/A	2016	N/A	N/A	687	1035	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	2016	N/A	N/A	95	258	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	N/A	2016	N/A	N/A	400	655	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity** (NTU)	5	N/A	2016	ND - 2.3	0.1	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

## OTHER PARAMETERS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	Waterworks Distribution			Jensen Plant	Weymouth Plant
	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	AVERAGE LEVEL	AVERAGE LEVEL
Alkalinity (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	94	118
Calcium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	33	77
Hardness (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	129	300
Magnesium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	12	26
pH** (units)	2016	6.4 - 8.6	7.9	8.3	8.1
Sodium (ppm)	2016	N/A	N/A	89	105
Vanadium (ppb)	2016	N/A	N/A	7.4	ND

## REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.