SOURCES OF WATER

The District purchases its water from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). LADWP water comes from the Eastern Sierras in the Owens valley via the Los Angeles Aqueduct. 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 separate large debris and plants. Ozone is added to the water to kill harmful bacteria and improve the taste and odor of water. Treatment chemicals are quickly dispersed into the water to form particles called floc. Coal and gravel filtration removes the floc and previously added chemicals. Chlorine is added during the final step to keep the water safe as it travels to your tap.

LADWP is gradually expanding the use of chloramines to provide the necessary protection to water as it travels through miles of pipe to reach your tap. The expansion should be completed by early 2014. District customers in Kagel Canyon should expect to receive either chlorine or chloramines in their water at any time. Both disinfectants are effective killers of bacteria and other microorganisms, but chloramines form less by-products and does not have a chlorinous odor. For further information, please visit www.ladwp.com or call 1-800-DIAL-DWP.

In July 2002, LADWP completed a source water assessment of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The Los Angeles Aqueduct is most vulnerable to contamination from geothermal activities, agriculture, wildlife, and unauthorized public use of reservoirs.

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 2012, 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 California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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, 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.

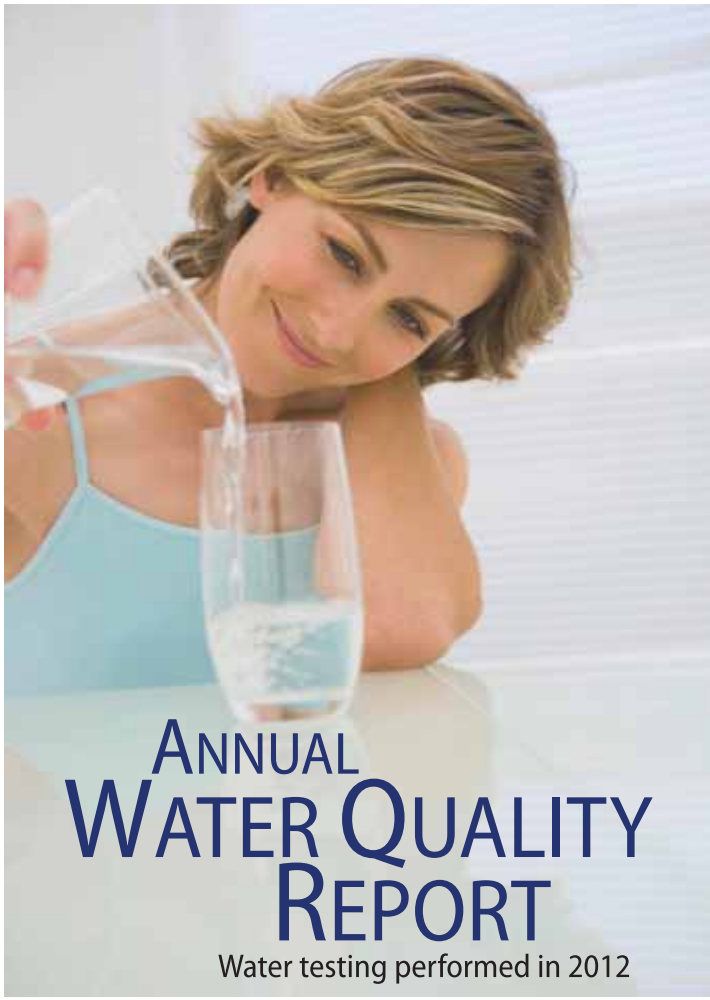
Este reporte contiene información importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable durante el año civil 2012. Si usted no comprende esta información, por favor pida a alguien que se la traduzca o comuníquese con Lisset Cardenas al teléfono (626) 300-3384.

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. Timothy Chen at (626) 300-3342. To view this report on the internet, please visit our website at www.lacwaterworks.org.

Waterworks District No. 21, Kagel Canyon



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2012

LACWD

LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICTS

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).

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

In addition to protecting the quality of water delivered to you, we also promote and implement water conservation programs for the Districts' customers. For tips on how to conserve water and to learn more about the programs we offer, visit www.lacwaterworks.org or contact Rea Gonzalez at (626) 300-3338. We can all take these simple steps to conserve water:

Indoor

- Fix indoor faucet and toilet leaks. Just a drip can waste more than 10,000 gallons per month.
- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth or shave.
- Take shorter showers and install a water efficient showerhead.
- Wash only full loads in the dishwasher and washing machine.

Outdoor

- Water according to current weather and season.
- Adjust your sprinkler heads so they water the yard, not the sidewalk or street.
- Landscape your yard and garden with California native and drought-tolerant plants. These plants are accustomed to local weather and soil conditions and thrive with little summer watering. Using them not only saves water, but saves maintenance time and produces a habitat for native birds, beneficial insects and wildlife. The best time to plant native plants is between October and May each year.

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/safewater/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.

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
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]	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND - 6	3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1	2	13 - 28	23	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND - 8	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	[4.0] as Cl_2	MRDLG = 4 as Cl_2	0.41 - 1.60	0.93	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.7 - 0.8	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	[0]	ND - 6	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	4.4 - 29.7	22.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate as NO_3 (ppm)	45	45	ND - 1.5	1.3	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2 - 4.6	2.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	80	N/A	26.0 - 70.3	50.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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)	2011	1.3	0.3	1.00	0/10	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2011	15	0.2	ND	0/10	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]	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	26.8 - 61.8	50.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	15	N/A	3 - 5	4	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppb)	1000	N/A	2 - 4	3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	300	N/A	ND - 25	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold (TON)	3	N/A	ND - 11	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	N/A	331 - 411	363	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	26.3 - 41.5	37.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	N/A	204 - 245	231	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	N/A	ND - 0.1	ND	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	5.0	N/A	ND - 11	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

OTHER PARAMETERS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	84 - 112	93
Bromide (ppm)	ND - 0.06	0.04
Calcium (ppm)	23 - 26	25
Hardness (ppm)	87 - 106	102
Magnesium (ppm)	6.4 - 11.1	9.9
pH (Units)	6.6 - 8.0	7.3
Phosphate as PO_4 (ppb)	ND - 67	55
Potassium (ppm)	3 - 4	3
Silica (ppm)	12.2 - 18.4	14.8
Sodium (ppm)	34 - 47	44
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	84 - 112	93

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL
Boron (ppb)	NL=1000	N/A	244 - 445	304
Chlorate (ppb)	NL=800	N/A	ND - 1330	419
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	N/A	0.02	ND - 0.1	0.1