MESA CREST WATER COMPANY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2014

MESA CREST WATER
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ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
2014

The information in this report is to inform you the consumer of the quality of the water that Mesa Crest Water Co. is supplying to you. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDOPH) specify regulations regarding the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Mesa Crest Water Company Purchases 100% imported water from the Metropolitan Water District and in doing so meets all of the water quality requirements prescribed by the USEPA and the CDOPH. Tables outlining and describing the quality of water that the Metropolitan Water District delivers to Mesa Crest Water Co. is enclosed with this mailing.

The accompanying information on this sheet deals with the quality of water as it is delivered to you the consumer through Mesa Crest Water's system. The CDOPH requires Mesa Crest Water Co. to additionally test for contaminants that may be present within the Mesa Crest system. This test is done on a weekly basis at two sampling sites and is done to detect the presence of Coliform (Coli 10) and Bacteria in the water. The results of this test show either a presence or absence of bacteria in the water shown in the most probable number per 100ml's. All 104 tests for bacteria showed an absence with a MPN/100ml of <2.2.

Starting in 2004 the CDOPH required that Mesa Crest Water start to sample within its system for some of the same contaminants that MWD samples for in there system. These two additional samples were for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acid (HAA5). These two samples are taken quarterly to coincide with the sampling done by MWD and FMWD. Mesa Crest's samples for TTHM and HAA5 averaged 42.08 ppm's (TTHM) and 15.85 ppm's (HAA5). No samples for either constituent exceeded the Federal and or State Minimum Contaminant levels (MCL). Additionally Mesa Crest Water continually monitors for the presence of lead and copper within the system. We sampled for Lead and Copper within the Mesa Crest Water System in 2013. The results of the 2013 test showed lead and copper levels well below the Federal and State minimum contaminant levels with the majority of the lead samples producing non detectable levels. If you have any questions regarding this material please feel free to contact me at my office

Sincerely

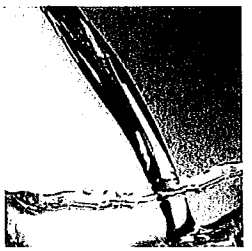
Timothy J. Flynn
President

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

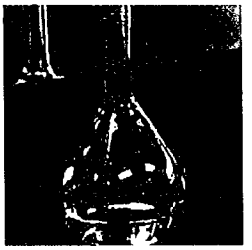
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering the reporting period of January–December 2013

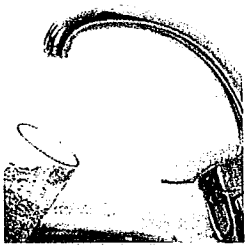
2014 WATER QUALITY EXCELLENCE

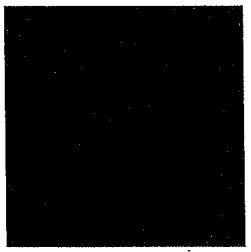


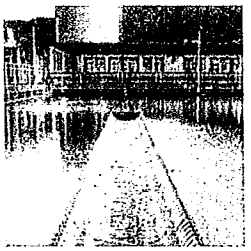
100 YEARS

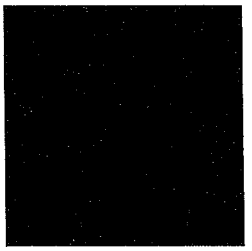


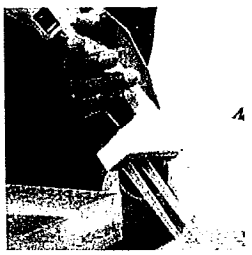
DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

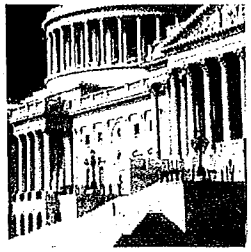


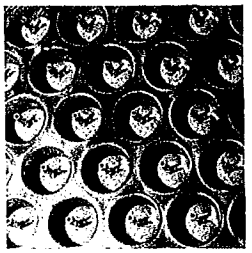


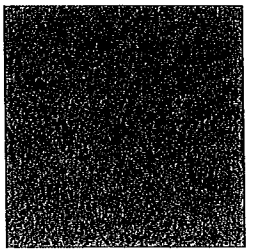












METROPOLITAN'S WATER QUALITY IS EQUAL TO OR BETTER THAN REQUIRED TO SAFEGUARD PUBLIC HEALTH

READ THIS REPORT TO LEARN MORE

about water provided by Metropolitan, how it compares favorably to all drinking water standards, and what is being done to further protect **19 million Southland consumers.**

Robert B. Diemer Water Treatment Plant

About The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

Metropolitan is a regional wholesaler that provides water for 26 member public agencies to deliver to nearly 19 million people living in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura counties. The district imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies, and helps its members develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resource-management programs.

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. Water supplies from Northern California are drawn from the crossroads of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. They are transported in the State Water Project's 444-mile California Aqueduct and serve urban and agricultural customers in the San Francisco Bay Area, as well as Central and Southern California.

Cover Images: The collage celebrates the 100-year anniversary of drinking water regulations in the United States. Photos include former President Bill Clinton signing amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act into law on August 6, 1996 and the profile portrait of George W. Fuller, designer of the first U.S. water treatment plant and chlorination system to treat drinking water.

Report Photographs: The photographs inside this report, with the exception of the Colorado River aerial on page 3, are taken at the Robert B. Diemer Water Treatment Plant in Yorba Linda which recently celebrated a 50th anniversary. The Diemer Plant is one of the largest water treatment plants in the country. The 212-acre facility treats enough drinking water a day to meet the needs of three million people. The Diemer Plant was the second of five water treatment plants built by Metropolitan. It was dedicated on January 15, 1964, with its then-retired namesake joining hundreds of guests in attendance. Robert B. Diemer served as Metropolitan's general manager and chief engineer from 1952 to 1961. He directed the expansion of the Colorado River Aqueduct to its full delivery capacity of one billion gallons a day.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

A Letter from the Board Chairman

On behalf of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, I am pleased to present this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report which provides a summary of water quality and monitoring data.

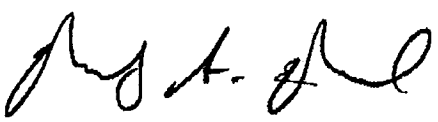
Each year, to help ensure the delivery of a safe and reliable water supply to the nearly 19 million people living in its service area, Metropolitan tests its water for almost 400 constituents and performs nearly 250,000 water quality tests on samples gathered from throughout our vast distribution system. Analyses of these samples are undertaken at Metropolitan's state-of-the art water quality laboratory in La Verne.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the first federal drinking water standard – established to protect drinking water on interstate carriers like trains and boats. In 1914, the United States Public Health Service issued two standards to prevent communicable diseases in water supplies found on interstate carriers. It was not until 56 years later in 1970 when the Nixon Administration created the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to oversee public health protection that mandatory water quality standards for drinking water contaminants were established and enforced. The next major milestone occurred with the creation and subsequent amendments of the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1974 (adoption) and 1986 and 1996 (amendments). We continue to adhere to both state and federal drinking water regulations as a means of safeguarding drinking water and public health.

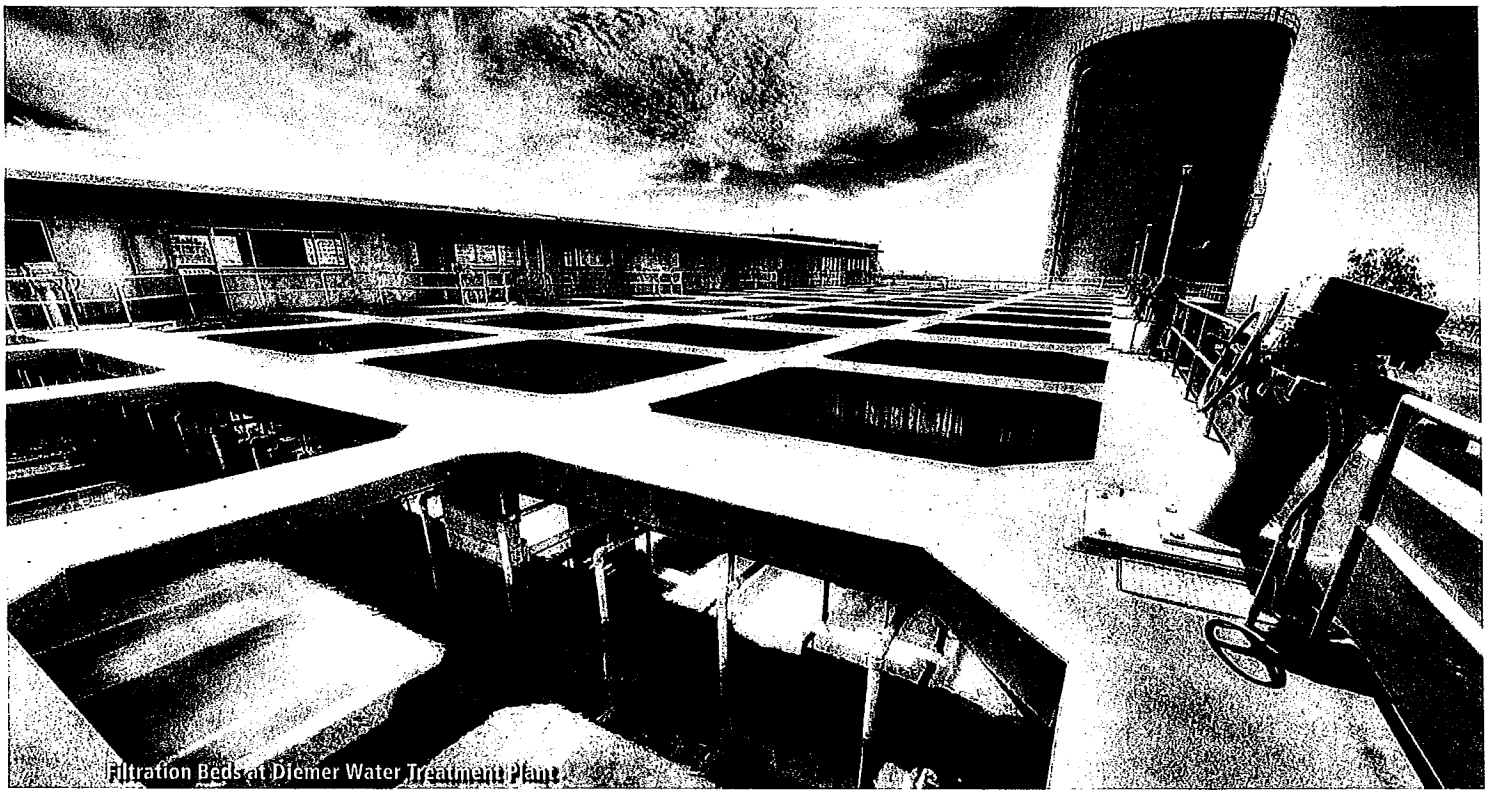
A core feature of the report is a detailed table that begins on page 7 to summarize monitoring results. Additionally, a Readers' Guide is included to help further explain the data reported. To learn about other water quality and supply issues, visit Metropolitan's website at mwdh2o.com. You may also contact Dr. Mic Stewart, Metropolitan's Manager of Water Quality, at 213.217.5696 or mstewart@mwdh2o.com.

Metropolitan's Board of Directors typically meets on the second Tuesday of each month. Board committee meetings usually occur on the Monday preceding the Tuesday board meeting. These meetings are convened at Metropolitan's headquarters in downtown Los Angeles, 700 N. Alameda Street, adjacent to Union Station and are open to the public. To receive a board meeting agenda or to check on the date and start time for meetings, click on the Board of Directors link at the top of the right hand column of Metropolitan's website, mwdh2o.com.

I hope you find this report to be informative.



Sincerely,
Randy A. Record
Chairman, Metropolitan Board of Directors



Filtration Beds at Diemer Water Treatment Plant

Drinking Water and Your Health

Water agencies are required to use the following language to discuss the sources of constituents that may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water, including bottled water.

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 the 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, 800.426.4791, or visiting epa.gov/safewater/.

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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, protozoa 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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department and U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Protecting Water Quality at the Source

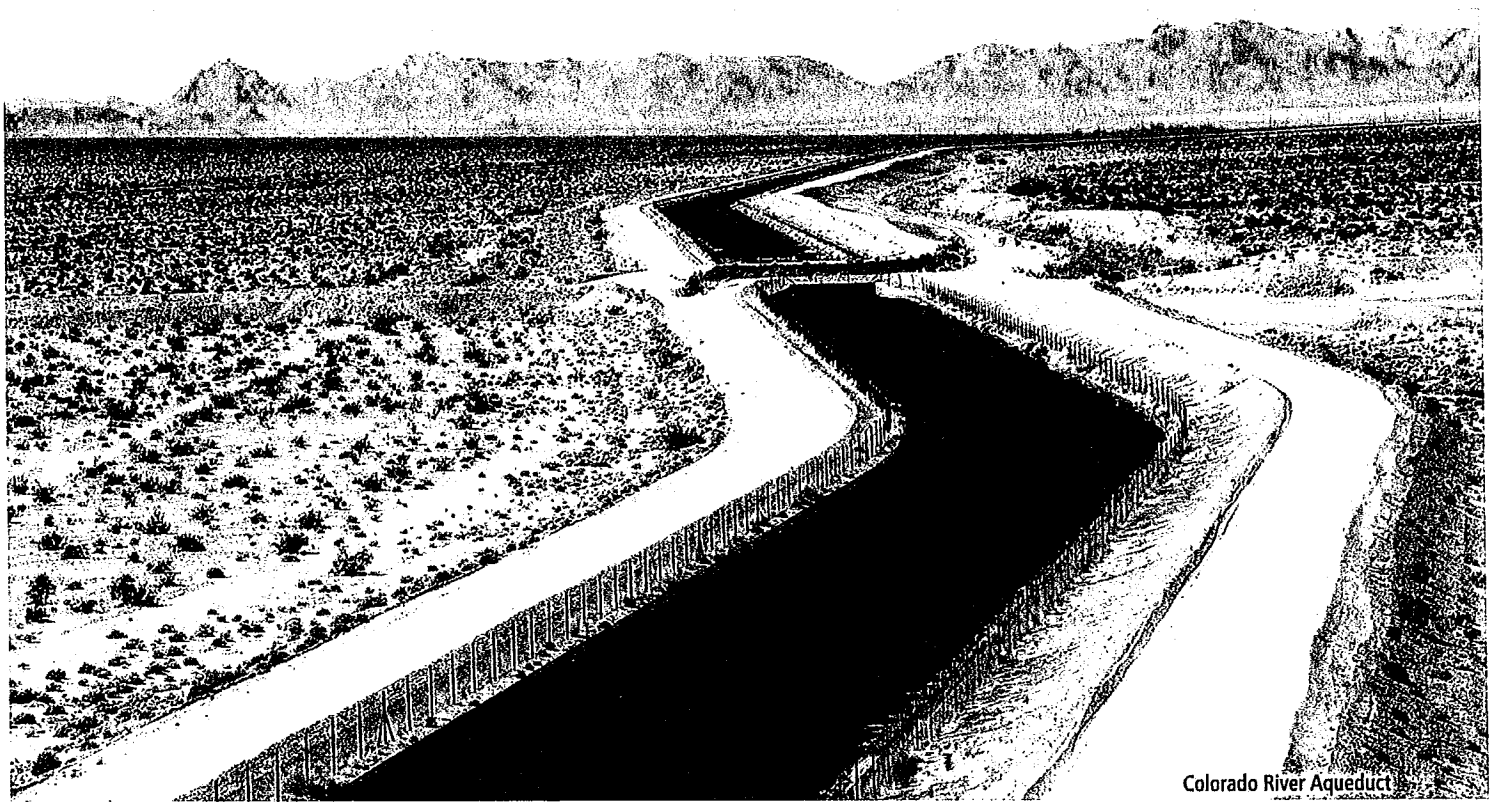
Source water protection is an important issue for all of California. Large water utilities are required by the Department to conduct a Watershed Sanitary Survey every five years to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination. Metropolitan's most recent surveys were completed in March 2013 (Colorado River) and June 2012 (State Water Project) and include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters.

Source waters used by Metropolitan — the Colorado River and State Water Project — each have different water quality challenges. Both are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality. Treatment to remove specific contaminants can be quite costly and more expensive than measures to protect water at the source, which is why Metropolitan and other water agencies invest resources to support improved watershed protection programs.

EPA also requires utilities to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. Metropolitan completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

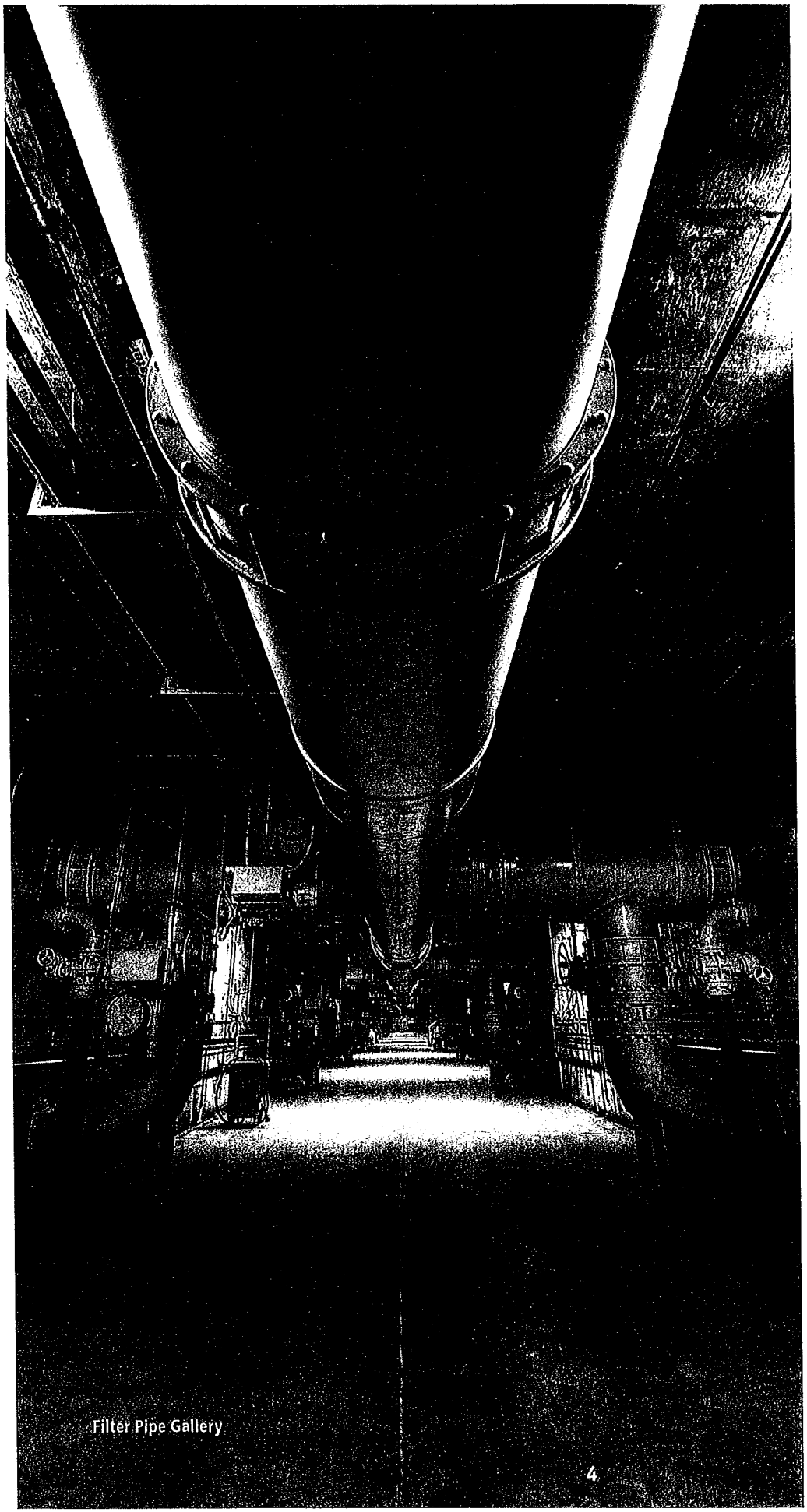
For a summary of either the Watershed Sanitary Survey or the Source Water Assessment, please call 213.217.6850.



Colorado River Aqueduct

Health Advisory for People with Weakened Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants or have 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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791.



Filter Pipe Gallery

Additional information about drinking water safety and standards can be found at:

California Department of Public Health
Office of Drinking Water Program
1616 Capitol Avenue
PO Box 997377, MS 7400
Sacramento, CA 95899-7377

Headquarters Office
916.449.5600

http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Chemicalcontaminants.aspx

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Ground and Drinking Water (4601M)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460-0003

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/
(Consumer information)
800.426.4791

(Information on how drinking water standards are established)
http://water.epa.gov/drink/standardsriskmanagement.cfm


Ozone Contactor Building Tunnel

Readers' Guide to the Water Quality Table

The cornerstone of the water quality report is a table that lists the results of year-round monitoring for nearly 400 constituents. Only the constituents that are found are listed in the table. ***As in past years, Metropolitan met all primary drinking water standards in 2013.***

By reading the table from left to right, you will learn the quantity of a constituent found in Metropolitan's water and how that compares with the allowable state and federal limits. You will also see the measured range and average of the constituent and where it likely originated.

The questions and answers lettered A through I on this and the following page will explain the important elements of the table.

A What are the sources of water Metropolitan delivers?
Metropolitan imports water from Northern California through the Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta via the State Water Project, and from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct. The table shows the percentage of the total water delivered by Metropolitan that is from the State Water Project. The remainder is from the Colorado River.

B What is in my drinking water?
Your water may contain different types of chemicals (organic and inorganic), microscopic organisms (e.g., bacteria, algae, protozoa, and viruses) and radioactive materials (radionuclides), many of which are naturally-occurring. Health agencies require monitoring for these constituents because at certain levels they could result in short- and long-term health risks. The column marked "Parameter" lists the constituents found in the water from Metropolitan's treatment plants.

C How are constituents reported?
"Units" describe how a constituent is reported. Usually, constituent levels are measured in extremely tiny quantities such as parts per million, parts per billion and in some cases, parts per trillion. Even small concentrations of certain constituents can be a health concern. That is why regulatory standards are set at very low levels for certain constituents.

D What are the maximum allowed levels for constituents in drinking water?
Health agencies have maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for constituents so that drinking water is safe and looks, tastes and smells good. A few constituents have the letters "TT" (treatment technique) in the MCL column because they do not have a numerical MCL. Instead, they have certain treatment requirements that have to be met to reduce their levels in drinking water. One of the constituents, total chlorine residual, has an MRDL (maximum residual disinfection level) instead of an MCL. The MRDL is the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap. While disinfectants are necessary to kill harmful microbes, drinking water regulations protect against too much disinfectant being added. Another constituent, turbidity, has a requirement that 95 percent of the measurements taken must be below a certain number. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

E Why are some of the constituents listed in the section labeled "Primary Standards" and others in the "Secondary Standards" section?

Primary standards, or MCLs, are developed for the purpose of protecting the public from possible health risks associated with long-term exposure to constituents. In general, no health hazard is reasonably expected to occur when levels of a constituent are below a primary MCL.

Constituents that are grouped under the secondary standards section can affect the appearance, taste and smell of water. These substances do not affect the safety of the water unless they also have a primary standard. Some constituents (e.g., aluminum) have two different MCLs, one for health-related impacts, and another for aesthetic-related impacts.

F What are Public Health Goals and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals?

PHGs and MCLGs are targets or goals set by regulatory agencies for the water industry. They define a constituent level in the water that does not pose any significant threat to health. It is oftentimes not possible to remove or reduce constituents to the level of PHGs and MCLGs because it is technologically impossible or the cost for treatment is so expensive that it would make tap water unaffordable. That is why PHGs and MCLGs are considered goals to work toward, and not realistic standards that can be enforced.

G How do I know how much of a constituent is in my water and if it is at a level that is safe?

With a few exceptions,* if the AVERAGE amount of a constituent found in tap water over the course of a year is no greater than the MCL, then the regulatory requirements are considered to be satisfied. The highest and very lowest levels measured over a year are shown in the RANGE. Requirements for safety, appearance, taste and smell are based on the AVERAGE levels recorded and not the RANGE.

Water agencies have specific procedures to follow if a constituent is found at levels higher than the MCL and considered a potential threat to public health. Information is shared immediately with the regulatory agencies and broadcast to the public, usually via the news media. If there is no health threat but standards are exceeded, the situation is reported to the regulatory agencies and noted in the annual water quality report.

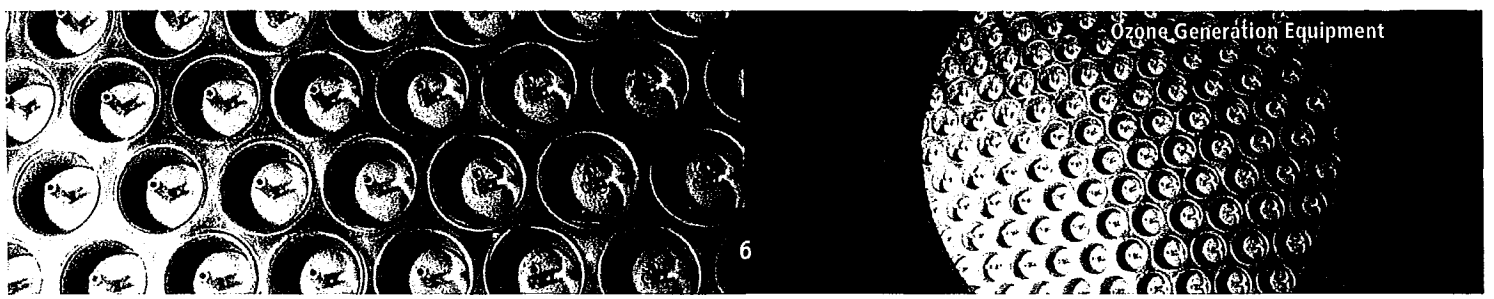
*Some constituents have special rules described in the footnotes to the water quality table. Constituents that have the letters "TT" instead of a numerical MCL meet the drinking water standard if there is also a "TT" in the columns designated as "H."

H What are the testing results for each of Metropolitan's treatment plants?

Metropolitan operates five water treatment plants, and the monitoring results for the water delivered by each of the plants are listed. Typically, the F.E. Weymouth Water Treatment Plant serves parts of Los Angeles County, the San Gabriel Valley and areas of Orange County. The Robert B. Diemer Water Treatment Plant also provides treated water to areas of Orange County and coastal Los Angeles. The Joseph Jensen Water Treatment Plant supplements local water supplies in the San Fernando Valley, Ventura County and Central Los Angeles. The Robert A. Skinner Water Treatment Plant serves western Riverside County, Moreno Valley and San Diego County. Finally, the Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant also serves western Riverside County and Moreno Valley.

I How do constituents get into the water supply?

The most likely source(s) for each constituent is listed in the last column of the table. Some constituents are natural and come from the environment, others come from cities and farms, and some result from the water disinfection process itself. Some chemicals have found their way into California's water supplies, making water treatment more difficult. Certain industrial processes – like dry cleaning, fireworks and rocket fuel manufacturing – have left constituents in the environment, as has the use of certain fertilizers and pesticides. Many of these chemicals have since been banned from use.



2013 Water Quality Table

	B	C	D	F	G	H					I
						Treatment Plant Effluent					
	Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range Average	Weymouth Plant	Diemer Plant	Jensen Plant	Skinner Plant	Mills Plant	Major Sources in Drinking Water
A	Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	Range Average	0 - 98 23	0 - 58 23	100 100	4 - 86 32	100 100	NA
E	**PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards**										
	CLARITY										
	Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	TT=1 TT (a)	NA	Highest % ≤ 0.3	0.05 100	0.06 100	0.10 100	0.09 100	0.12 100	Soil runoff
	MICROBIOLOGICAL										
	Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	Range Average	**Distribution System-Wide:** **Distribution System-Wide:**		ND - 0.2 ND			Naturally present in the environment
	Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (c)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	Range Median	**Distribution System-Wide:** **Distribution System-Wide:**		TT TT			Naturally present in the environment
	ORGANIC CHEMICALS										
	Acrylamide	NA	TT	(0)	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	TT TT	TT TT	TT TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
	Epichlorohydrin	NA	TT	(0)	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	TT TT	TT TT	TT TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
	INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
	Aluminum (d)	ppb	1,000	600	Range **Highest RAA**	95 - 220 140	100 - 230 160	67 - 110 84	ND ND	ND - 360 130	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
	Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range Average	ND ND	2.0 2.0	ND ND	ND ND	ND ND	Natural deposits erosion; glass and electronics production wastes
					Control Range **Optimal Fluoride Level**	0.7 - 1.3 0.8	0.7 - 1.3 0.8	0.7 - 1.3 0.8	0.7 - 1.3 0.8	0.7 - 1.3 0.8	
	Fluoride (e) (treatment-related)	ppm	2.0	1	Range Average Range	0.7 - 1.0 0.8 **Distribution System-Wide:**	0.7 - 1.0 0.8	0.7 - 0.8 0.8 0.7 - 1.0	0.7 - 1.0 0.8	0.2 - 1.0 0.8	Water additive for dental health
	Nitrate (as N) (f)	ppm	10	10	Range Average	0.5 0.5	0.4 0.4	0.5 0.5	ND ND	1.1 1.1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural deposits erosion
	RADIONUCLIDES (g)										
	Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	ND - 3 ND	ND - 3 3	ND ND	ND - 3 ND	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits
	Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	pCi/L	50	(0)	Range Average	ND - 6 4	ND - 4 ND	ND - 4 ND	ND - 5 ND	ND ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
	Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	1 - 2 2	2 2	ND - 2 1	ND - 2 1	ND - 1 1	Erosion of natural deposits
	DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (i)										
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (j)	ppb	80	NA	Range Average	33 - 46 40	27 - 41 35	9.1 - 55 22	13 - 32 21	16 - 22 19	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (j, k)	ppb	80	NA	Range **Highest LRAA**	34 - 58 56	30 - 52 52	12 - 24 17	14 - 25 24	15 - 27 24	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (j, l)	ppb	80	NA	Range **Highest LRAA**	**Distribution System-Wide:** **Distribution System-Wide:**		12 - 60 58			By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (m)	ppb	60	NA	Range Average	4.6 - 17 11	7.2 - 15 12	1.9 - 3.8 3.0	1.9 - 7.8 4.0	2.0 - 7.4 5.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (k, m)	ppb	60	NA	Range **Highest LRAA**	4.8 - 19 16	5.1 - 21 18	1.8 - 5.8 3.8	1.2 - 12 7.0	2.0 - 9.3 7.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (l, m)	ppb	60	NA	Range **Highest LRAA**	**Distribution System-Wide:** **Distribution System-Wide:**		ND - 22 18			By-product of drinking water chlorination
	Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	Range **Highest RAA**	**Distribution System-Wide:** **Distribution System-Wide:**		ND - 2.9 2.3			Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Bromate (n)	ppb	10	0.1	Range **Highest RAA**	NA NA	NA NA	3.9 - 13 7.6	1.0 - 11 5.9	1.0 - 12 3.9	By-product of drinking water ozonation
	DBP Precursor Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	TT TT	TT TT	TT TT	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for DBP formation

B	C	D	F	G	H					I
					Treatment Plant Effluent					
Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range / Average	Weymouth Plant	Diemer Plant	Jensen Plant	Skinner Plant	Mills Plant	Major Sources in Drinking Water
E SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards										
Aluminum (d)	ppb	200	600	Range Highest RAA	95 - 220 140	100 - 230 160	67 - 110 84	ND ND	ND - 360 130	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range Average	84 - 91 88	84 - 87 86	75 - 77 76	83 - 86 84	76 - 100 90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Color Units	15	NA	Range Average	1 1	1 1	1 - 2 2	1 - 2 2	1 - 2 2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (o)	TON	3	NA	Range Average	3 - 6 4	3 3	3 3	2 2	3 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	Range Average	850 - 890 870	870 - 900 890	520 - 540 530	830 - 870 850	570 - 580 580	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range Average	170 - 190 180	180 - 200 190	44 - 51 48	170 - 180 170	45 - 63 54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	Range Average	520 - 540 530	520 - 560 540	280 - 300 290	500 - 520 510	310 - 320 310	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

CDPH California Department of Public Health

CFU/mL Colony-Forming Units per milliliter

DBP Disinfection By-Products

DLR Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting

LRAA Locational Running Annual Average; highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running Annual Averages calculated as average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.

NA Not Applicable

ND Not Detected

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L picoCuries per liter

PHG Public Health Goal - 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 or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

RAA Running Annual Average: highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period.

TON Threshold Odor Number

TT Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µS/cm microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

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

Secondary Standards - Requirements that ensure the appearance, taste and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

FOOTNOTES

(a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance.

(b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants. In 2013, 7,981 samples were analyzed and 3 samples were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.

(c) All distribution system samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. HPC reporting level is 1 CFU/mL.

(d) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.

(e) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.

(f) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.

(g) Data are from samples collected (triennially) during four consecutive quarters of monitoring in 2011 and reported for three years until the next samples are collected.

(h) CDPH considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles; the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ.

(i) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rule (D/DBPR).

(j) Metropolitan's reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the trihalomethanes (bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane) which is lower than the state DLR of 1.0 ppb.

(k) Compliance was based on the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of all data collected at the treatment plant specific core monitoring locations.

(l) Compliance was based on the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of all data collected at distribution system-wide monitoring locations.

(m) State DLR is 1 ppb for each of the following: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid; and 2 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.

(n) Metropolitan used EPA method 326.0 which has a state DLR of 1.0 ppb. Compliance was based on the RAA.

(o) In April 2013, the Weymouth plant effluent TON was 6, which exceeded the secondary MCL of 3 TON. Per CDPH requirements, quarterly monitoring was initiated. No taste and odor event was observed and no complaints were received during this period.

Other **Detected Constituents** That May be of Interest to Consumers

Parameter	Units	NL [PHG]	Range / Average	Treatment Plant Effluent: Weymouth Plant	Diemer Plant	Jensen Plant	Skinner Plant	Mills Plant
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	Range	76 - 130	93 - 120	77 - 93	72 - 130	63 - 89
			Average	110	110	84	110	78
Boron	ppb	1,000	Range	150	140	160	120	220
			Average	150	140	160	120	220
Calcium	ppm	NA	Range	56 - 61	59 - 61	22 - 26	56 - 59	19 - 28
			Average	58	60	24	58	24
Chlorate	ppb	800	Range	62	56	25	51	33
			Range	**Distribution System-wide:** 28 - 72				
Chromium VI (a)	ppb	[0.02]	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
			Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Corrosivity (b) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	Range	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.4 - 12.5	11.9 - 12.1
			Average	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.4	12.0
Corrosivity (c) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	Range	0.35 - 0.45	0.43 - 0.53	0.20 - 0.21	0.51 - 0.66	0.20 - 0.31
			Average	0.40	0.48	0.20	0.58	0.26
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	Range	230 - 250	240 - 250	110 - 120	230 - 240	100 - 120
			Average	240	250	110	230	110
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	NA	Range	ND - 1	ND - 1	ND - 1	ND	ND
			Median	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Magnesium	ppm	NA	Range	21 - 23	22 - 23	12	20 - 21	12
			Average	22	22	12	20	12
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	10 [3]	Range	ND	ND	ND	6.5	2.1
			Range	**Distribution System-wide:** ND - 11				
pH	pH Units	NA	Range	8.1	8.1	8.2 - 8.4	8.2	8.4
			Average	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.4
Potassium	ppm	NA	Range	4.0 - 4.3	4.0 - 4.4	2.6 - 2.7	3.9 - 4.3	2.8 - 3.0
			Average	4.2	4.2	2.6	4.1	2.9
Sodium	ppm	NA	Range	79 - 85	82 - 87	57 - 60	78 - 81	63 - 72
			Average	82	84	58	80	68
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	NA	Range	2.1 - 2.7	2.2 - 2.7	1.8 - 2.0	2.1 - 2.4	1.7 - 3.0
			Highest RAA	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.3
Vanadium	ppb	50	Range	3.0	ND	3.2	ND	4.4
			Average	3.0	ND	3.2	ND	4.4

Abbreviations and Definitions (please refer to the main table for other abbreviations and definitions)

NL	Notification Level - The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required. Prior to 2005, NL was known as action level (AL)
ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
$CaCO_3$	Calcium Carbonate

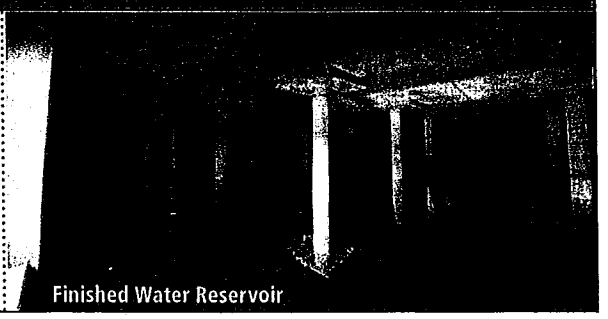
Footnotes

(a) Metropolitan's chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb, which is below the state DLR of 1 ppb. Annual treatment plant effluent concentrations were 0.15 ppb for Weymouth, 0.12 ppb for Diemer, 0.12 ppb for Jensen, 0.10 ppb for Skinner and 0.39 ppb for Mills. All were below the State MCL of 10 ppb.

(b) AI <10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water
AI ≥ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water
AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water

(c) Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes
Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate

(d) All distribution system samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. HPC reporting level is 1 CFU/mL. Values are based on monthly median per State guidelines and recommendations.



Finished Water Reservoir

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

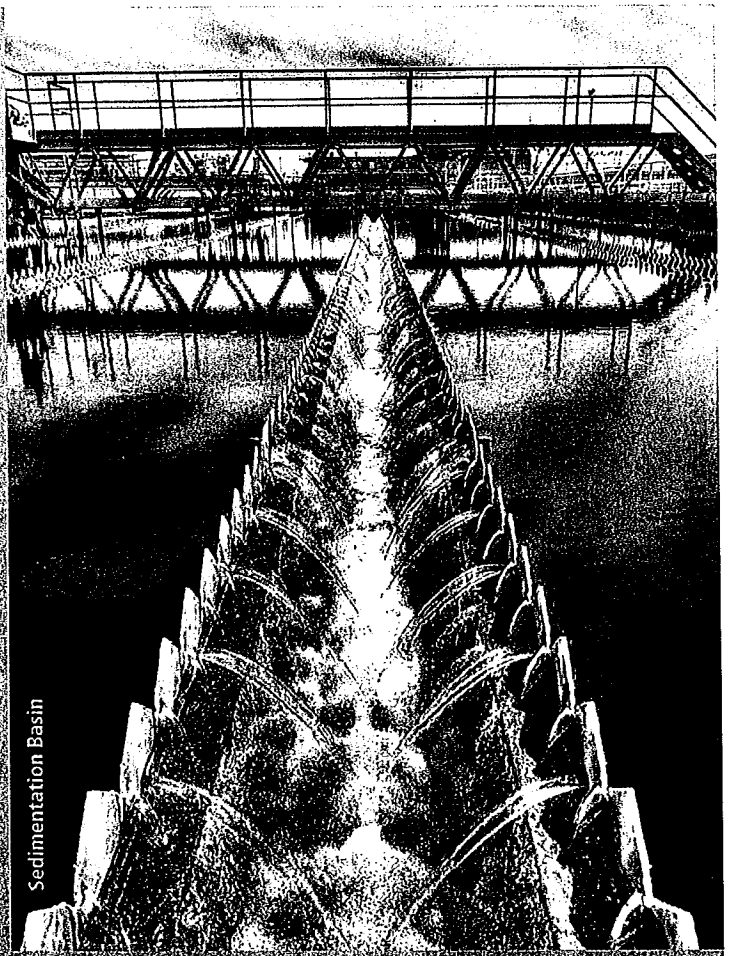
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering the reporting period of January–December 2013

2014

WATER QUALITY EXCELLENCE

This report is very important to read or have translated. The sentences below reflect the diversity of Metropolitan's service area and read, "This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it."


Sedimentation Basin

Arabic
[illegible]

Chinese
这份报告包含有关于饮用水的重要信息。请让某人翻译它或与能看懂这份报告的朋友谈谈。

French
Ce 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 Informationen über die Wasserqualität in Ihrer Umgebung. Der Bericht sollte entweder offiziell übersetzt werden, oder sprechen Sie mit Freunden oder Bekannten, die gute Englischkenntnisse besitzen.

Greek
Αυτη η αναφορά περιέχει σημαντικές πληροφορίες σχετικά με το πόσιμο νερό. Μεταφράστε την ή ζητήστε να σας την εξηγήσει κάποιος που την καταλαβαίνει.

Hindi
इस रिपोर्ट में पीने के पानी के बारे में महत्त्वपूर्ण जानकारी दी गई है। इसका अनुवाद करें या किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से बात करें जो इसे समझता हो।

Japanese
この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。

Khmer
របាយការណ៍នេះមានព័ត៌មានសំខាន់អំពីទឹកសម្រាប់ពិសា។ សូមបកប្រែឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់របាយការណ៍នេះ។

Korean
이 보고서에는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이 보고서를 번역하거나 내용을 이해하는 분과 상의하십시오.

Polish
Sprawozdanie zawiera ważne informacje na temat jakości wody w Twojej miejscowości. Poproś kogoś o przetłumaczenie go lub porozmawiaj z osobą, która je dobrze rozumie.

Russian
Отчет содержит важную информацию о питьевой воде. Переведите его или попросите кого-нибудь, кто хорошо понимает текст, объяснить вам его содержание.

Spanish
Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Tagalog
Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa pag-inom ng tubig. Mangyaring ipasalin ito, o kumausap sa isang taong nakakaintindi nito.

Vietnamese
Bản báo cáo này có chứa các thông tin quan trọng về nước uống. Hãy dịch, hoặc nói chuyện với ai đó hiểu bản báo cáo này.

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