Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

L.A.'s Drinking Water Quality Report

for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2014

Quality Water Delivered Every Day

Every day when you turn on the tap you enjoy the highest quality water we at the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power can provide. This is your expectation and our promise to you. In 2014, we supplied our four million residents and businesses with nearly two hundred billion gallons of fresh, clean water that surpassed all drinking water standards for health and safety. Every drop of water we served met drinking water standards 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 ensure compliance with these drinking water standards, LADWP water employees actively safeguard our water sources. Every day, they effectively manage state-of-the-art water treatment facilities by skillfully operating and attentively maintaining the facilities, and diligently test the water to make certain the highest quality water is delivered to you every day. To verify the quality of the water delivered to you, last year we collected 30,000 water samples throughout the city and performed more than 150,000 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.

We are proud of our successes in water quality, including our continued progress on several large water quality improvement initiatives. As we worked to replace critical infrastructure such as trunk lines, we also completed construction of Headworks Reservoir East in Griffith Park and will soon begin work on Headworks Reservoir West. At our Sylmar facility, we completed covering Los Angeles Reservoir with shade balls to protect water quality in this open-air reservoir. After completing the state-of-the-art Dr. Pankaj Parekh Ultraviolet (UV) Filtration Facility in 2013, we are working on our final plans for the second UV plant that will treat water upon delivery from the Los Angeles Reservoir to meet federal mandates. Meanwhile, we now treat most of the water in our distribution system with chloramine, and will soon achieve 100% conversion in the next few years.

Much is to be celebrated about LA's excellent drinking water, and just this May, Los Angeles marked its first Tap Water Day, LA. The office of the Mayor, our friends at the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, US EPA, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), LA County Public Health and the American Water Works Association joined us at the Balboa Sports Complex to promote reliable drinking water and to unveil new drinking water stations across the city. We are proud to bring pure clean refreshing tap water to all our customers across the city—at home, at work and in your neighborhood park every day.

Albert Gastelum

Director of Water Quality

A Word about Water Conservation

As California enters a fifth year of drought, our Mayor has called on everyone to take immediate and long term steps to reduce water consumption and our dependence on imported water sources. The Mayor's executive directive issued in October 2014 called for a reduction of water use by 20% by 2017; to reduce LA's purchase of water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) by 50% by 2024; and to create an integrated water strategy that increases local water supplies.

Customers may wonder what these goals mean for them. The answer is quite simple—if all of us do our part to "Save the Drop," our water savings will all add up. Here are a few simple steps you can take to be part of the solution:

- Follow LA's mandatory water conservation ordinance that limits outdoor watering based on your address and consider watering no more than two days per week.
- Replace your lawn with California Friendly, water-wise landscaping.
- Install water efficient appliances, water efficient showerheads, high efficiency toilets and smart irrigation controllers.
- Run only full loads in the washing machine and dishwasher.
- Turn off the faucet while you are brushing or shaving.
- Take shorter showers.

LA has historically embraced water conservation and continues to do so. Did you know that LA uses only as much water as it did nearly 45 years ago despite a rise in population by over 1 million? We need to continue to live by our remarkable water conservation ethos, which is necessary during this drought and in changing the future composition of our water resources. As we all work together, we can place Los Angeles firmly on a path to a sustainable water future.

Martin L. Adams

Senior Assistant
General Manager-Water

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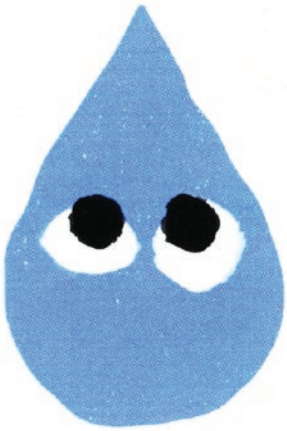


SAVE the DROP
SAVETHEDROPLA.ORG

Water Quality in the News

Good News about Disinfection Byproducts

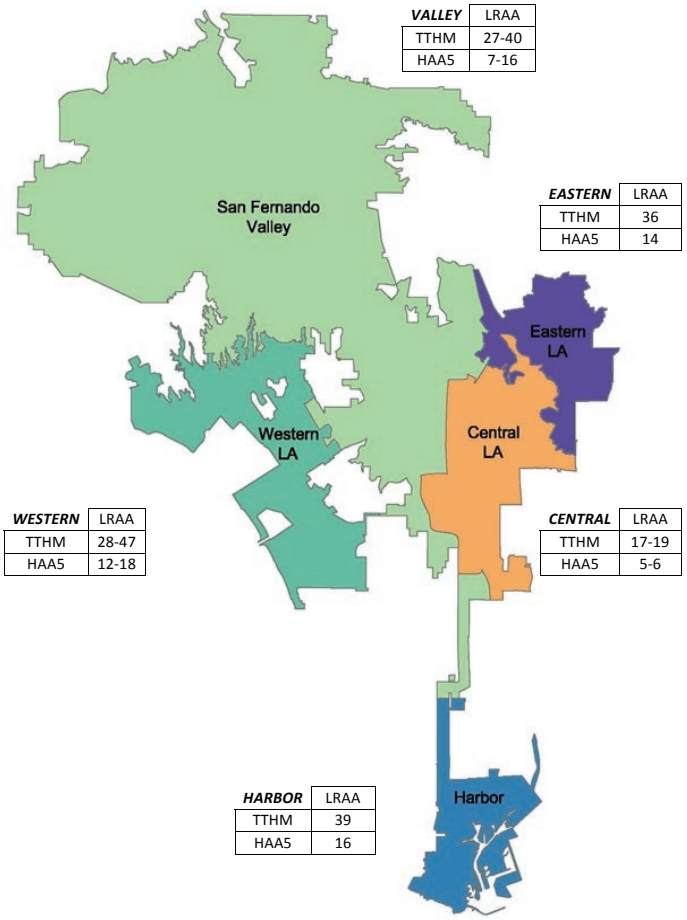
Since the expansion of chloramine in May 2014, twelve months of distribution system monitoring has confirmed a significant reduction (50%) of disinfection byproducts trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) at all locations across the city. Likewise, bromate has been significantly reduced after changing our primary disinfectant from ozone to ultraviolet light.

Last year, LADWP met an aggressive schedule to comply with the Stage 2 Disinfectants/ Disinfection Byproducts Rule (S2 DBPR) (http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/stage2/) by transitioning the city's extensive distribution system to a new secondary disinfectant. In our ongoing effort to reduce the level of disinfection byproducts while ensuring safety of the drinking water, we successfully expanded the use of monochloramine (chloramine) to nearly all areas of the city. Chloramine is necessary to protect the water as it travels through miles of pipe to reach your tap. While both chlorine and chloramine are effective, approved disinfectants, chloramine lasts longer, forms considerably fewer byproducts and improves the taste of the water. The city of Los Angeles has now joined hundreds of cities across Southern California, with over 14 million people who receive chloraminated water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) Monitoring

City of Los Angeles, by Major Water Quality Source Area
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Drinking Water Standard is 80 ppb
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Drinking Water Standard is 60 ppb

April 2014 to March 2015 - Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)



Important Notices

Chloramine Disinfectant

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

Special Needs Population Precautions

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

New Standard for Chromium-6

California's new drinking water standard (or MCL) for hexavalent chromium (also known as chromium-6) at 10 parts per billion (ppb) was approved in April 2014 by the State Water Boards Division of Drinking Water (DDW). One ppb is the equivalent of one pint in 120 million gallons of water. The new MCL for chromium-6 took effect on July 1, 2014. California is the first state in the country to establish an MCL for chromium-6.

Total Coliform Notification to Customers in Parts of Northeast LA

We routinely test water throughout the city of Los Angeles to ensure that the 500 million gallons of water served each day to our customers is of the highest quality at all times. On June 23, 2014, a water sample taken in the northeast area of the city tested positive for total and fecal coliforms. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are indicators that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

The next day, June 24, 2014, follow-up samples were collected and one of the three samples tested positive for coliforms. We immediately began required sampling at the location and all test results have since been negative—indicating no further presence of total or fecal coliforms. In addition, all ongoing and subsequent operational checks we performed indicated that all facilities were, and are, operating safely and normally.

In accordance with state drinking water regulations, we mailed a notification letter in July 2014 to approximately 10,500 customers in the service area where the sample was collected. The general area affected included portions of the Eagle Rock, Highland Park and Hermon neighborhoods. The notice was also posted on the LADWP website and is included in this annual report to all our customers.

While Total Coliforms levels were higher than allowed, State drinking water quality officials have determined that public health was not adversely affected because there was adequate chlorine in all samples collected and no E. coli (a potentially harmful form of bacteria) were found.

The positive samples were two of over 600 test samples taken each month from numerous sample collection points across the city as part of LADWP's rigorous water quality monitoring program. To learn more, go to www.ladwp.com/waterquality.

Prior to July 2014, chromium was regulated only as total chromium which is the sum of the two forms of chromium: chromium-3 and chromium-6. Chromium-6 is toxic in high concentrations, while chromium-3 is not. The ratio of the two forms can vary in natural waters and are naturally occurring at low levels. There is evidence to suggest that chromium-6 may be converted to chromium-3 in the human body, particularly in the acidic environment of the digestive system. The MCL for total chromium remains at 50 ppb in California, which is more restrictive than the federal standard of 100 ppb.

More information on the new regulation is available at Fact Sheets and Brochures and the Chromium-6 Drinking Water MCL at the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW).

California's Drinking Water Program under New Administration

Under a State law passed last year, California's Drinking Water Program was transferred from the Department of Public Health to the State Water Resources Control Board- Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW). The transfer was effective on July 1, 2014.

All aspects of the Drinking Water Program remain the same and in compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, under the direction of the US Environmental Protection Agency. For information on the legislation related to the transfer, please refer to Assembly Bill – AB145 and State Senate Bills – SB851 & SB861.

Regulatory Updates

Ensuring the city's water meets the highest federal and state standards is paramount to 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 five remaining open reservoirs, changing the city's primary disinfection from ozone to ultraviolet (UV) treatment to minimize bromate formation, and using chloramine to reduce TTHMs and HAAs. Failure to comply with these drinking water requirements is not an option for us.

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program Update

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

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

Purchased Supplies: In December 2002, MWD completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban, and storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. MWD updated its sanitary survey of the Colorado River in 2010 and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) updated the State

Water Project sanitary survey in 2011. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

Safeguarding Our Surface Water

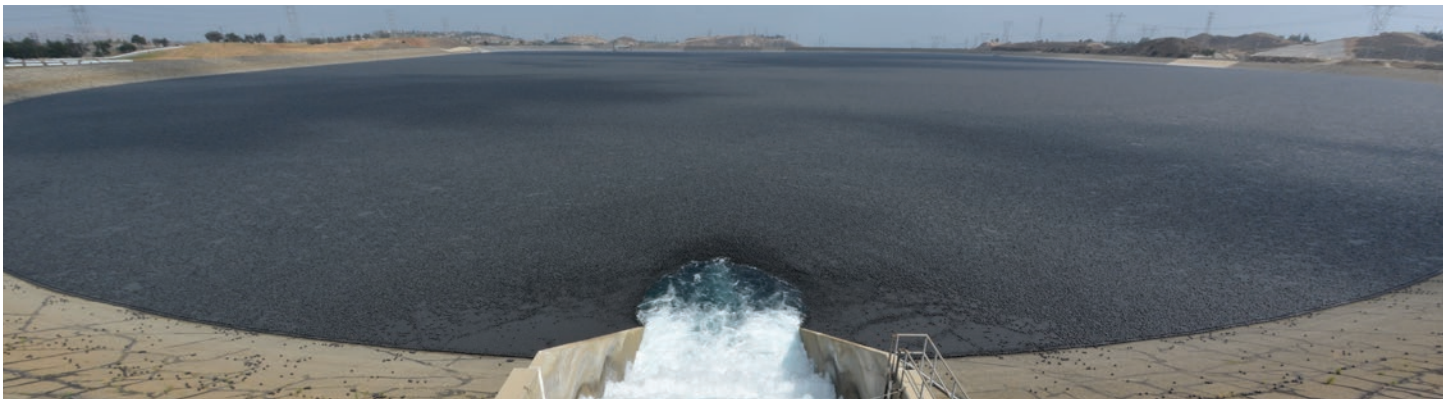
The Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) administered by the State Drinking Water Program is a set of drinking water regulations that establish strict treatment requirements for surface water and safeguard treated water reservoirs from microbiological contamination. In Los Angeles, the SWTR applied to four of ten uncovered reservoirs: Lower Stone Canyon, Encino, and Upper and Lower Hollywood. We successfully met the compliance deadlines and treatment requirements for all four reservoirs.

The last update to the SWTR was the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2). This rule required us to cover or remove from service the remaining six uncovered distribution reservoirs, or to provide additional treatment to meet the latest microbial standards by April 1, 2009. The six reservoirs were: Los Angeles, Upper Stone Canyon, Santa Ynez, Ivanhoe, Silver Lake, and Elysian.

On March 31, 2009, we executed a Compliance Agreement for LT2 with the State Division of Drinking Water. We are working diligently to bring all reservoirs into compliance as quickly as possible, but no later than the dates specified in the Compliance Agreement.

- **Santa Ynez Reservoir** was removed from service in November 2010 for the installation of a floating cover and was placed back into service as a covered reservoir in May 2011.
- **Silver Lake and Ivanhoe Reservoir Projects.** Silver Lake was officially removed from service on December 31, 2013. An extension for additional work necessary to isolate Ivanhoe Reservoir has been granted due to unexpected delays in the commissioning of Headworks East Reservoir which helps replace storage capacity lost for Ivanhoe and Silver Lake Reservoirs. Headworks East Reservoir came on line in December 2014 and design of Headworks West Reservoir is complete with a target construction start date in 2015. It will provide the necessary system reliability when completed in 2018 to allow Ivanhoe Reservoir to be removed from service.
- **Upper Stone Canyon and Elysian Reservoir Projects.** Elysian and Upper Stone Canyon Reservoirs will remain in service and receive floating covers. In January 2012, the Board approved the Final Environmental Impact Report for a floating cover on Upper Stone Canyon Reservoir and followed with a similar action in April 2012 for the Elysian Reservoir. After much deliberation, the Board approved the most practical and cost-effective solutions for each reservoir: floating covers which will save LADWP customers over $100 million. Final design for Upper Stone Canyon is anticipated to be completed by March 2016, with complete design for Elysian expected by late 2015.
- **Los Angeles Reservoir.** Los Angeles Reservoir will also remain in service with the new ultraviolet (UV) treatment plant to disinfect water, leaving the reservoir and more than 100 million shade balls to control disinfection byproducts and algae. Design of the UV facility has been completed and construction is expected to begin in 2015. Compliance date is 2022.

Go to www.ladwp.com/waterquality to learn more about water quality projects and issues.



Water Treatment Process

Surface Water Treatment

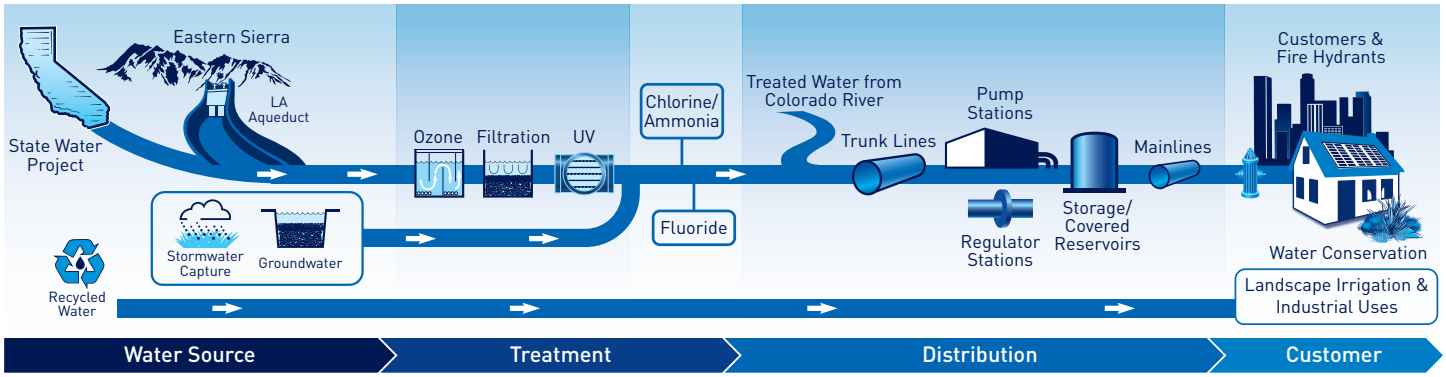
LADWP water comes from four different water sources—three are from surface water sources like lakes and rivers and the other is groundwater from local wells and springs. The taste and appearance of surface water can vary seasonally and groundwater generally contains more minerals. All these factors make for different tasting water. Despite these variations, LADWP water meets all drinking water standards for health and aesthetics. All water coming from the Los Angeles Aqueducts and the California Aqueduct (a.k.a. State Water Project), and the Colorado River Aqueduct is filtered and treated to ensure a safe drinking water supply.

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. 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 (crushed coal over gravel) removes the floc and previously added chemicals. In May 2014, we commissioned a new advanced process at the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant (LAAFP), the Dr. Pankaj Parekh Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection Facility, which replaces ozone as the primary disinfectant for surface water. UV purification has been identified as one of the most effective methods of drinking water treatment by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 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. Finally, fluoride is added and optimized to promote oral health by strengthening tooth enamel.

Groundwater Sources

The city's vast groundwater supply in the San Fernando and Central Basins are generally clean, but there are areas where water quality is not optimal or has contamination. We pump from the clean parts of the basins and disinfect this groundwater with chlorine and ammonia as a safeguard against microbial pathogens. In December, 2009, the Federal Ground Water Rule went into effect. This regulation requires all U.S. water agencies to disinfect groundwater sources, a standard practice in the city of Los Angeles since the 1920s. Because of man-made contaminants found in the San Fernando Basin groundwater wells, we continuously monitor and ensure that the well water meets water quality standards and that results are far below the maximum contaminant levels permitted by Federal and State regulations. To recover the use of all water in the San Fernando Basin and 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. Our goal is for this treatment system to be operating by 2022.



Improving Water Quality at Home

We do everything possible to ensure that water will be of high quality when it arrives at your home. There are often factors beyond the water meter that affect water quality at home. Customers can do many things to improve quality if their plumbing is affecting the color or taste of their water. These include disinfecting drains, flushing and disinfecting water heaters, and flushing plumbing.

To find helpful information on how to maintain or improve water quality at home, go to www.ladwp.com/waterquality and click on "Improving Water Quality at Home." If you still have a problem or question that is not addressed on our website, please call us at 1-800-DIAL-DWP (1-800-342-5397).

Do water filters work and should I use one?

The water delivered to you does not need additional treatment. But your plumbing may adversely affect the quality of water coming from the tap inside your home or business. If your plumbing is causing a water quality problem, a filter can improve the water quality at the tap. A better solution may be to consider replacing your waterlines.

As with most products, some filters work better than others. There are many types of filters available. Each type is designed to remove different substances. Knowing what is in your water will help you choose the right water treatment device. Most contaminants listed on water treatment devices are not in the water delivered to you.

If you choose to filter your water, there are several independent resources available to assist you in choosing a filter that works properly and will meet your needs. Consumer Reports Magazine occasionally will compare types of water filters and explain which types remove which constituents. They also compare various models and report on which ones work the best. A list of National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) approved water treatment devices is available by contacting the NSF Consumer Affairs or 1-800-673-6275. The Pacific Water Quality Association is an association of manufacturers and marketers of water treatment devices and can also be reached at (760) 664-7348. Be a savvy consumer and know the facts before selecting the right filter for your needs.

TIP! 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.

Are you prepared for a water emergency?
Here are some simple steps you can take to have a reliable emergency supply of water at home.

How to Store Water for an Emergency

- Use heavy plastic containers with screw-on caps
- Sanitize the containers
- Add 8 drops of unscented liquid bleach per gallon of water
- Store at least a week's supply (1 gallon per person per day)
- Replace the water every 6 months

Sources of Water for City Service Areas

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

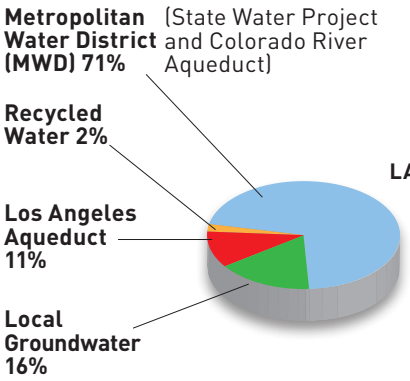
East San Pedro (Terminal Island)
Harbor City
Harbor Gateway*
L.A. City Strip*
San Pedro
Wilmington

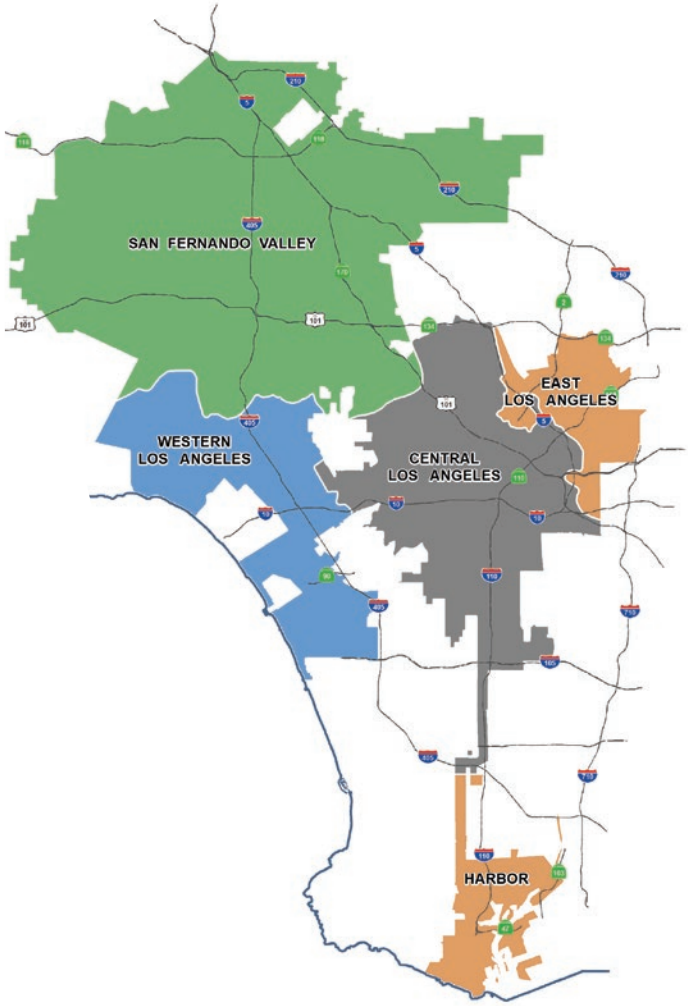
*Portions of

Quick Facts about Your Water Supply in 2014

LAA	62,091 acre-feet	11%
Local Groundwater	93,404 acre-feet	16%
MWD	410,032 acre-feet	71%
Recycled Water	10,447 acre-feet	2%
Total	575,974 acre-feet	100%

2014 Sources





2014 Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Results

Tables I-IV list the results of water tests performed by LADWP and MWD from January to December 2014. LADWP tests for over 200 contaminants. These tables include only contaminants with values that are detected.

How to Read the Tables

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

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

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

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

Abbreviations and Footnotes

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

(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, Radium-226 and Radium-228 was conducted in 2009 and 2011. Monitoring for Gross Beta Particle Activity, Radon, Strontium-90, and Tritium was conducted in 2014 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.

(d) 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 (Table IA) 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 as well as the lowest monthly percentage of measurements that are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

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

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

(f) The Fecal Coliform MCL is exceeded when a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also E. coli or Fecal Coliform positive. On June 23, 2014, a sample collected from the northeast area of the City tested positive for total coliforms and fecal coliform, but not positive for E coli. The next day follow-up samples were collected, as required. One of the follow-up samples was also positive for total coliform, which resulted in a violation of the Total Coliform Rule (TCR). As required by the TCR, the monitoring locations were tested daily, disinfectant residuals were monitored, and operational checks performed. No subsequent samples were positive for either total coliform or fecal coliform. Also, as required, customers in the affected area were notified of the violation.

Fecal coliform are bacteria whose presence indicate that the water may be contaminated with animal or human waste. Microbes in this waste may cause immediate health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may also pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly and people with severely compromised immune systems.

(g) Values reflect the first quarter City-wide Running Annual Average (RAA) for 2014 and the range of all samples collected in the calendar year. The RAA is a calculated average of all samples collected within a 12-month period. RAA may include samples collected in the previous calendar year.

(h) Health-based Advisory Level recommended by USEPA.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Data reported in Table V 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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 USEPA.

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

Table I

Calendar Year 2014 Water Quality Monitoring Results

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

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant	
		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Aluminum	µg/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	136 (a)	70 – 230
Arsenic	µg/L	3 (a)	<2 – 4	<2	<2 – 2	<2	<2 – 2	<2	<2
Barium	µg/L	<100	<100	<100	<100 – 106	<100	<100 – 111	112	112
Bromate (b)	µg/L	5	4 – 5	1	<1 – 3	1	<1 – 3	NA	NA
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	<1	<1	1	<1 – 3	1	<1 – 3	<1	<1
Fluoride	mg/L	0.5	0.2 – 0.8	0.5	0.3 – 0.7	0.5	0.3 – 0.8	0.8	0.6 – 1.0
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (c)	pCi/L	4	4	5	5	5	<3 – 5	<3	<3 – 4
Gross Beta Particle Activity (c)	pCi/L	<4	<4	<4	<4 – 6	<4	<4 – 10	5	4 – 6
Nitrate (as NO3)	mg/L	3	<2 – 3	14	3 – 27	14	<2 – 18	<2	<2
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	0.6	0.4 – 0.6	3	1.1 – 3.7	3	<0.4 – 4	0.6	0.6
Selenium	µg/L	<5	<5	<5	<5 – 6	<5	<5 – 6	<5	<5
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5 – 1.2	<0.5	<0.5 – 0.8	<0.5	<0.5
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	1.2	<0.5 – 3.8	1.2	<0.5 – 1.9	<0.5	<0.5
Turbidity (d)	NTU	100%	0.47	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	0.03
Uranium (c)	pCi/L	3	2 – 3	3	2 – 4	3	<1 – 5	3	2 – 3

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 USEPA.

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 the USEPA.

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

MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant		State Primary Standard MCL or (MRDL)	Meet Primary Standard (YES / NO)	State PHG or Federal (MCLG)	Major Sources in Our Drinking Water
Average	Range	Average	Range				
167 (a)	80 – 210	81 (a)	<50 – 110	1000	YES	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
<2	<2	<2	<2	10	YES	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
112	112	<100	<100	1000	YES	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
NA	NA	8 (a)	4 – 13	10	YES	0.1	By-product of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight
<1	<1	<1	<1	10	YES	0.02	Industrial discharge; erosion of natural deposits
0.8	0.7 – 1.0	0.8	0.7 – 0.9	2	YES	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
3	<3 – 4	<3	<3 – 5	15	YES	0	Naturally present in the environment
5	4 – 6	<4	<4 – 5	50	YES	0	Naturally present in the environment
<2	<2	3	3	45	YES	45	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
<0.4	<0.4	0.6	0.6	10	YES	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
<5	<5	<5	<5	50	YES	30	Erosion of natural deposits
<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5	YES	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, metal degreasing sites such as auto shops
<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5	YES	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
100%	0.06	100%	0.06	TT, >95%	YES	none	Soil runoff
3	2 – 3	2	2 – 3	20	YES	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	Average	Range
Bromate (uncovered reservoirs)	µg/L	HRAA = 7	Range = <1 – 11
Chlorine Residual, Total	mg/L	HRAA = 1.9 (a)	Range = 1.7 – 2.1
Copper (at-the-tap) AL = 1300 (e)	µg/L	90th Percentile value = 383	Number of samples exceeding AL = 0 out of 110
Fecal Coliform (f)	CFU/100 mL	Number of positive samples = 1	Range = 0 – 1
Fluoride	mg/L	Average = 0.6	Range = 0.4 – 0.8
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5)	µg/L	RAA = 25 (g)	Range = 3 – 46
Lead (at-the-tap) AL = 15 (e)	µg/L	90th Percentile value = 9.2	Number of samples exceeding AL = 4 out of 110
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Positives	Highest monthly % positive samples = 1.6 %	Range = % positive samples 0 – 1.6
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	µg/L	RAA = 55 (g)	Range = 10 – 82

Table II Calendar Year 2014 Water Quality Monitoring Results

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

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant	
		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Aluminum	µg/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 42	136 (a)	70 – 230
Chloride	mg/L	77	64 – 82	48	33 – 79	48	25 – 73	89	86 – 92
Color, Apparent (unfiltered)	ACU	4	3 – 5	4	3 – 5	4	3 – 5	1	1
Manganese NL = 500	µg/L	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20 – 47	<20	<20
Odor	TON	<1	<1	<1	<1 – 1	<1	<1 – 1	2	2
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	485	438 – 567	688	464 – 748	688	380 – 830	987	964 – 1,010
Sulfate (as SO4)	mg/L	55	45 – 74	149	51 – 183	149	75 – 186	233	227 – 238
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	307	294 – 341	503	293 – 566	503	322 – 567	623	604 – 641
Turbidity (d)	NTU	<0.1	<0.1 – 0.1	0.1	0.1 – 0.4	0.1	<0.1 – 0.9	<0.1	<0.1 – 0.1
Zinc	µg/L	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50 – 1,380	<50	<50

Table I

State Primary Standard MCL or (MRDL)	Meet Primary Standard?	State PHG / [MRDLG] Or Federal (MCLG)	Major Sources in Our Drinking Water
10	YES	0.1	By-product of ozone disinfection; formed under sunlight
(4)	YES	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TT	YES	300	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
TT	NO	0	Human and animal waste
2	YES	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
60	YES	none	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TT	YES	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
5% of monthly samples are coliform positive	YES	0	Naturally present in the environment
80	YES	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Table II

MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant		State Secondary MCL	Meet Secondary Standard?	Major Sources in Our Drinking Water
Average	Range	Average	Range			
167 (a)	80 – 210	81 (a)	<50 – 110	200	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment process
90	87 – 92	86	85 – 86	500	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
1	1	1	1	15	YES	Naturally-occurring organic materials
<20	<20	<20	<20	50	YES	Leaching from natural deposits
1	1	3	3	3	YES	Naturally-occurring organic materials
982	964 – 1,010	610	588 – 631	1600	YES	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
232	223 – 241	69	63 – 75	500	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
627	603 – 651	340	325 – 355	1000	YES	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	5	YES	Soil runoff
<50	<50	<50	<50	5000	YES	Run off/leaching from natural deposit

Table III Calendar Year 2014 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Unregulated Drinking Water Constituents/Contaminants Detected in Treated Water

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells		Southern Combined Wells	
		Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
1,4-Dioxane NL = 1	µg/L	NT	NT	<1	<1 – 1	<1	<1
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	90	80 – 104	175	93 – 209	175	120 – 209
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	110	97 – 127	213	113 – 255	213	146 – 255
Boron NL = 1000	µg/L	245	291 – 344	192	133 – 219	192	117 – 207
Bromide	µg/L	160	50 – 250	120	120 – 150	120	20 – 180
Calcium	mg/L	29	25 – 36	81	33 – 99	81	46 – 99
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	mg/L	119	111 – 138	290	135 – 350	290	168 – 350
Heterotrophic Bacteria	CFU/mL	<1	<1	<1	<1 – 21	<1	<1 – 7
Magnesium	mg/L	11	10 – 12	21	12 – 25	21	10 – 25
pH	Unit	7.5	7.2 – 7.6	7.5	7.3 – 7.7	7.5	7.2 – 8.2
Phosphate (as PO4)	µg/L	90	60 – 180	120	90 – 150	120	80 – 1,470
Potassium	mg/L	3	3 – 4	5	3 – 6	5	3 – 6
Radon (c)	pCi/L	<100	<100	100	100	100	<100 – 530
Silica (as SiO2)	mg/L	13	12 – 14	22	15 – 26	22	16 – 27
Sodium	mg/L	61	56 – 68	54	40 – 62	54	42 – 62
Temperature (field)	ºC	17	13 – 22	19	14 – 22	19	15 – 22
Total Coliform	NUM/ 100mL	<1	<1	<1	<1 – 5	<1	<1
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	1.6	1.4 – 1.9	1	0.3 – 1.8	1	0.2 – 1.9
Vanadium NL = 50	µg/L	<3	<3	<3	<3 – 6	<3	<3

Table IV Calendar Year 2014 Water Quality Monitoring Results

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

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	San Fernando Valley		Central Los Angeles	
		Average	Range	Average	Range
Bromodichloromethane (BDCM)	µg/L	11	1 – 35	7	1 – 24
Bromoform	µg/L	12	3 – 29	4	3 – 18
Chlorate NL = 800	µg/L	290	<20 – 894	497	70 – 2,930
Chloroform	µg/L	6	<1 – 29	5	<1 – 18
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)	µg/L	9	3 – 18	6	2 – 18
Dibromochloromethane (DBCM)	µg/L	18	3 – 43	11	3 – 33
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	µg/L	6	<1 – 30	5	<1 – 20
Monobromoacetic Acid (MBAA)	µg/L	1	<1 – 3	1	<1 – 2
Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA)	µg/L	<2	<2 – 5	<2	<2 – 3
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)	µg/L	3	<1 – 12	2	<1 – 10

Table III

MWD Weymouth Plant		MWD Diemer Plant		MWD Jensen Plant		Major Sources in Our Drinking Water
Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Solvent and solvent stabilizer used in commercial and industrial applications
128	127 – 128	124	123 – 125	89	84 – 94	Erosion of natural deposits
NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Naturally-occurring dissolved gas; erosion of natural deposits
110	110	100	100	160	160	Erosion of natural deposits
NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
74	74	72	70 – 74	31	26 – 36	Erosion of natural deposits; natural hot springs
289	284 – 294	287	282 – 292	125	114 – 136	Erosion of natural deposits
<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	Naturally present in the environment
25	25 – 26	26	25 – 27	12	12	Erosion of natural deposits
8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1 – 8.3	Naturally-occurring dissolved gases and minerals
NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Erosion of natural deposits, agricultural run-off
5	4 – 5	5	4 – 5	3	3	Erosion of natural deposits
<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	Decay of natural deposits
NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Erosion of natural deposits
93	89 – 96	94	89 – 99	71	69 – 73	Erosion of natural deposits
NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Natural seasonal fluctuation
<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	Naturally present in the environment
2.5 (a)	2.4 – 2.7	2.6 (a)	2.4 – 2.9	1.9 (a)	1.3 – 2.1	Erosion of natural deposits
<3	<3	<3	<3	4.8	4.8	Erosion of natural deposits

Table IV

Western Los Angeles		Harbor / Eastern Los Angeles		Major Sources in Our Drinking Water
Average	Range	Average	Range	
7	1 – 23	10	2 – 14	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
13	7 – 36	3	2 – 12	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
43	<20 – 129	48	25 – 62	By-product of chlorine disinfection
4	<1 – 16	4	<1 – 16	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
8	3 – 16	3	2 – 4	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
14	5 – 43	10	5 – 15	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
5	<1 – 15	8	<1 – 12	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
1	<1 – 3	<1	<1 – 2	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
<2	<2 – 3	<2	<2 – 4	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection
2	<1 – 8	4	<1 – 7	By-product of chlorine/chloramine disinfection

Table V

Calendar Year 2014 Water Quality Monitoring Results

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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a special program developed by the 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 began the Third UCMR (UCMR3) monitoring in April 2013 and completed monitoring in March 2014. Results in this report reflect the sum of all tests. Results indicate that most of the contaminants were not detected at the very low detection levels required by US EPA for UCMR3 analyses. Of the contaminants that were detected (see Table V below), chlorate and strontium were in significant, but expected concentrations.

LADWP tests for and detects chlorate in the distribution system, and routinely reports chlorate levels in this annual report. Chlorate is a disinfection byproduct of chlorination. It is unregulated, although the State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division (formally administered by State Health) 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.

Constituents / Contaminants	Units	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant		Northern Combined Wells	
		Average	Range	Average	Range
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	µg/L	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03 – 0.04
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	<0.07	<0.07	0.4	<0.07 – 0.9
Bromochloromethane	µg/L	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06	<0.06 – 0.1
Chlorate	µg/L	<20	<20	130	<20 – 296
Chlorodifluoromethane	µg/L	0.18	<0.08 – 0.7	<0.08	<0.08 – 0.4
Chromium, Hexavalent (CrVI)	µg/L	0.2	0.1 – 0.4	1	0.2 – 1.6
Chromium, Total (Total Cr)	µg/L	0.2	<0.2 – 0.4	1	0.2 – 1.5
Molybdenum	µg/L	5	3 – 7	7	3 – 9
Strontium	µg/L	243	225 – 279	432	255 – 550
Vanadium	µg/L	1.6	1 – 2	2.2	1.4 – 3.3

General Information

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report (also known as a Consumer Confidence Report) is required by the California Department of Public Health and is prepared in accordance with their guidelines. The report is available both online at www.ladwp.com/waterqualityreport or you can call 1-800-DIAL-DWP to request a copy 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.

BOARD OF WATER AND POWER COMMISSIONERS

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Senior Assistant General Manager, Power System

Southern Combined Wells		State Primary Standard MCL or [NL]	Meets MCL or NL (YES / NO)	State PHG or Federal (MCLG)
Average	Range			
<0.03	<0.03 – 0.04	5	YES	3
0.4	<0.07 – 0.9	(1)	YES	NA
<0.06	<0.06 – 0.9	NA	NA	NA
130	<20 – 186	(800)	YES	NA
<0.08	<0.08 – 0.14	NA	NA	NA
1	<0.03 – 3.3	10	YES	0.02
1	<0.2 – 3.2	50	YES	(100)
7	3 – 10	NA	NA	NA
432	259 – 934	NA	NA	4,000 (h)
2.2	<0.2 – 2.7	(50)	YES	NA

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information about SWRCB-DDW certification of home water filters, call (916) 449-5577 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 لطفاً از کسی که میتواند یاری بگیرید تا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

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

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)
របាយការណ៍នេះបានពត៌មានសំខាន់អំពីទឹកបរិភោគ ។ សូមបកប្រែ ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់ របាយការណ៍នេះ ។

Korean
이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

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

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

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

Serbo
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.

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
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זעצט עס איבער, אָדער רעדט מיט עמעצן וואָס קען עס פאַרשטיין.