



**Las Virgenes Municipal Water District**  
**4232 Las Virgenes Rd., Calabasas, CA 91302**

# **2024 Water Quality and Consumer Confidence Report**



## TO OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS:

The mission of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) remains clear: to deliver safe, high-quality water reliably, affordably, and with environmental responsibility at the forefront. As California continues to face complex water challenges—including climate change, emerging contaminants, and aging infrastructure—we remain focused on protecting public health and preserving the natural resources of our communities locally.

I'm proud to report that once again, the drinking water delivered to your homes and businesses met or exceeded every state and federal drinking water standard. In 2024, our dedicated team, from field operators to lab technicians, collected over 1,200 water samples throughout our distribution system and conducted more than 11,000 tests to ensure your water is safe, clean, and dependable every time you turn on the tap. The detailed results of that work are included in this report.

This past year also brought unexpected challenges. The Palisades Fire was a stark reminder of how vulnerable our region is to wildfires, and we remain committed to supporting those customers who were directly impacted. We're incredibly proud of the swift, coordinated response from LVMWD staff, who ensured uninterrupted water delivery during critical firefighting efforts and safeguarded public access to water despite extreme conditions. The resilience of our water distribution system—and the people behind it—was truly on display.

Looking forward, we continue to invest in water reliability and diversification. With the impact of a changing climate stressing our imported water sources from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California—we're accelerating local and sustainable solutions. One of the most promising is the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo, which will purify recycled water to drinking water standards, reducing reliance on distant water sources and improving drought resilience. Coming online by 2030, this project will supply 30% of our drinking water needs.

As part of our broader portfolio strategy, LVMWD has also partnered with OceanWell, an innovative ocean desalination technology company, to explore the potential of sustainable, local seawater purification. This partnership reflects our commitment to thinking boldly and responsibly about the future of water in our region.

Efficiency remains one of our most powerful tools. Our Landscape Transformation Program and conservation initiatives help customers lower their bills and contribute to long-term water savings. It's the simplest and most cost-effective strategy to ensure supply reliability.

**LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT**

## MISSION STATEMENT

DEDICATED TO PROVIDING HIGH-QUALITY, RELIABLE WATER SERVICE IN A COST-EFFECTIVE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE MANNER.

### OUR COMMITMENTS...

 HIGH LEVEL OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION	 TRANSPARENCY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	 HIGHLY EFFECTIVE WORKFORCE
 MAXIMUM REUSE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY	 SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	 RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY AND SERVICE
 SOUND PLANNING AND APPROPRIATE INVESTMENT	 INNOVATIVE AND EFFICIENT OPERATIONS	 PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT
		 SAFE, HIGH QUALITY WATER
<a href="http://WWW.LVMWD.COM">WWW.LVMWD.COM</a>		

POTABLE WATER ~ WASTEWATER TREATMENT ~ RECYCLED WATER ~ COMPOSTING ~ RENEWABLE ENERGY

We're also modernizing how we do business—from solar power that runs our treatment facilities to the use of artificial intelligence in water quality optimization—always with an eye on keeping costs down and service high.

Every action we take is rooted in a commitment to you: our customers, our community, and our shared environment. Thank you for your continued trust in LVMWD.

David W. Pedersen, PE  
General Manager



## 1,200 SAMPLES AND 11,000 TESTS ANNUALLY

Every year, LVMWD diligently executes extensive state-mandated testing for water quality constituents by collecting over 1,200 water samples, taken from throughout the drinking water system, and conducts over 11,000 laboratory analyses, in a state-certified water quality lab, to ensure high-quality drinking water and public health. These collections and tests are conducted by highly-trained and skilled professionals. This continuous and important routine ensures that our water is not only safe to drink but also is consistently the best it can be. Yet, 39% of LVMWD customers prefer bottled water because they believe it is of higher quality than tap water. While bottled water companies are also required to conduct testing for water quality through the Food and Drug Administration, water utilities in California are required by the State Division of Drinking Water to undergo, arguably, the most stringent and comprehensive water quality testing in the United States, if not the world. Your water is incredibly safe to drink straight from the tap. LVMWD continues to meet or exceed all the standards for safe and high-quality drinking water as established by these strict state mandates.

## YOUR WATER AND THIS REPORT

LVMWD is entirely dependent upon water imported from elsewhere; there are no local drinking water sources. The supply to our region travels hundreds of miles from Lake Oroville in the Sierras via the State Water Project and is then treated and conveyed to the District by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). LVMWD is one of MWD's 26 member agencies.

Your water is routinely tested before it ever reaches the tap. This report conveys the results of tests conducted in 2024. Readers of this report sometimes ask if the substances identified in the report are harmful. It is normal to find trace amounts of contaminants in tap water or bottled water unless it is distilled or treated through a process such as reverse osmosis. Trace salts and minerals are natural and keep water from tasting "flat."

When evaluating the presence of contaminants in your water, consider the following comparative measures:

**One part per million** (milligrams per liter) equals three drops of a substance or contaminant added to a 42-gallon barrel.

**One part per billion** (micrograms per liter) equals one drop of a substance or contaminant added to a large tanker truck.

**One part per trillion** (nanograms per liter) equals ten drops of a substance or contaminant added to the Rose Bowl Stadium filled with water.

**One part per quadrillion** (picograms per liter) equals two teaspoons of a substance or contaminant added to Utah's Great Salt Lake.

### Parts Per MILLION

(milligrams per liter)

**3 drops added to a 42-gallon barrel.**



### Parts Per TRILLION

(nanograms per liter)

**10 drops added to the Rose Bowl.**



### Parts Per BILLION

(micrograms per liter)

**1 drop added to a large tanker truck.**



### Parts Per QUADRILLION

(picograms per liter)

**2 teaspoons added to the Great Salt Lake.**





# SUBSTANCES FOUND IN DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and various contaminants.

## **Contaminants that we test for and may be present in source water include:**

- Microbes, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganics, 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.
- Radioactive materials that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. These chemicals can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural operations, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.**

## **HEALTH ADVISORY FOR PERSONS WITH WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEMS**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immunocompromised, such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.**





## HOW TO READ THESE TABLES

These tables may contain complex measurements and terminology, but they also contain valuable information about the water delivered to your tap. The District is required to report contaminants that are detected; **none were found at levels considered to be unsafe or unhealthy in LVMWD tap water.**

Testing results are presented for source water from the Jensen Water Treatment Plant operated by the

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and for LVMWD's water delivery system.

The values provided in the "LVMWD" column more closely represent the quality of water delivered to most homes and businesses. Should you have any questions or need clarification, please call us at (818) 251-2200, or contact any of the agencies listed in this report under "Additional Information."

### DEFINITION OF TERMS

AL	Action Level
Average	Result based on arithmetic mean
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	Calcium Carbonate
CFE	Combined Filter Effluent
CFU	Colony-Forming Units
DLR	Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HAA5	Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids
HPC	Heterotrophic Plate Count
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average; highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12-month period
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NA	Not Applicable - no established MCL, or testing not conducted
ND	Not Detected at or above DLR or RL
NL	Notification Level to SWRCB
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
PHG	Public Health Goal
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
RAA	Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period
Range	Results based on minimum and maximum values; range and average values are the same if a single value is reported for samples collected once or twice annually
RL	Reporting Limit
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water with no established MCL
TTHMs	Total Trihalomethanes
µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)



# How Did We Do in 2024? Water Quality Report

(Based on Water Sampled in 2024)

Primary Standards apply to contaminants that may be unhealthy at certain levels. They are measured in terms of Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) as published by the State of California. If water contains a contaminant level above a primary MCL, the safety of the water cannot be assured. **None of the tests for water served to LVMWD customers exceeded the MCLs.**

2024 LVMWD Water Quality Report									
Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	Range Average	MWD Jensen Plant	LVMWD	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Water Quality Standard Me
Percent State Water Project	%	NA	NA	NA	Range	100	100	NA	NA

PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
CLARITY										
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity	(a)	NTU/ %	TT	NA	NA	Highest % ≤ 0.3 NTU	0.04 100	0.26 100	Soil runoff	NA
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	% Positive Monthly Samples	TT	MCLG = 0	NA	Range	0 - 0.3	0 - 0.87	Naturally present in the environment	Yes
						Average	0.1	0.07		
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) Bacteria		CFU/mL	TT	NA	(1)	Range	ND	ND - 470	Naturally present in the environment	Yes
						Median	ND	ND		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum	(c)	ppb	1,000	600	50	Range	52 - 91	ND-63	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits	Yes
						Average	62	ND		
Cyanide		ppb	150	150	100	Range	ND	ND-25	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories	Yes
						Average		12		
Fluoride	(d)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.6 - 0.8	0.65-0.73	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Yes
						Average	0.7	0.68		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)		ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	0.5	ND-0.56	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion	Yes
						Average		ND		
RADIOLOGICALS										
Combined Radium-226 + 228	(e)	pCi/L	5	MCLG = 0	NA	Range	ND	<1.45	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
						Average				
Uranium	(f)	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	2 - 3	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
						Average	2			
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS (g)										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	(h)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range	13 - 27	10-56	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	Yes
						Highest LRAA	21	50		
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	(h)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range	1.3 - 5	3.4-24	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	Yes
						Highest LRAA	5.6	13.4		
Chloramines (as total chlorine residual)		ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDL G = 4	NA	Range	1.6 - 3.0	ND-3.34	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Yes
						Highest RAA	2.5	1.89		
Bromate		ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND - 5.4	NA	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation	Yes
						Highest RAA	3.1			
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)		ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	2.0 - 2.5	3.3-4.4	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts	Yes
						Highest RAA	2.4	3.8		

SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum	(c)	ppb	MCLG = 0	200	50	NA	Range		Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
							52 - 91	ND-63	
Chloride		ppm	MCLG = 0	500	(2)	NA	Highest RAA		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
							62	ND	
Color		Color Units	MCLG = 0	15	(1)	NA	Range		Naturally-occurring organic materials
							39 - 41	41-92	
Manganese		ppb	MCLG = 0	50	(5)	NL = 500	Average		Leaching from natural deposits
							40	55	
							Range		
							1	ND-10	
							Average		
							ND	ND-37	
							Range		
							9.3	ND-4	
							Average		
							ND	ND-4	



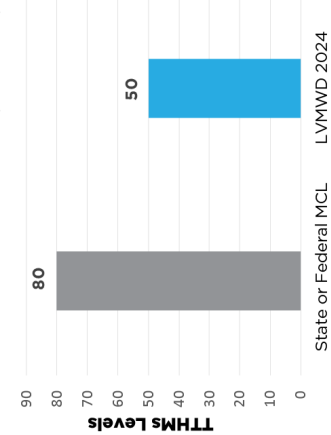
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	1	Range Average	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials	Yes
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range Average	498 - 522 510	480-680 540		Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence	Yes
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	89-92 90	77-94 87		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	Yes
Total Dissolved Solids, Filterable (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	(2)	Range Average	291 - 322 306	280-370 325		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	Yes
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range Average	ND	ND-4.5 ND		Soil runoff	Yes

OTHER PARAMETERS										
General Minerals										
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	94 - 101 98	ND		Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate	NA
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range Average	38 - 39 38	35 - 37 36		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	NA
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	143 - 153 148	137 - 157 146		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water	NA
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range Average	13 - 14 14	12 - 17 14		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	NA
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range Average	2.6	NA		Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring	NA
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	Range Average	46	41 - 72 50		Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring	NA
Unregulated Contaminants										
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Range Average	170	NA		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	YES
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	(10)	Range Average	71	NA		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes	YES
Nitrosamine Compounds										
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	(i)	NL = 10	3	(2)	Range Average	ND	ND		Byproducts of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes	YES
Miscellaneous										
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index)	(j)	SI	NA	NA	Range Average	0.36 - 0.39 0.38	-0.19 - 0.34 0.14		A measure of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water	NA
pH		pH Units	NA	NA	Range Average	8.2 - 8.3 8.3	7.0 - 8.6 8.0		NA	NA

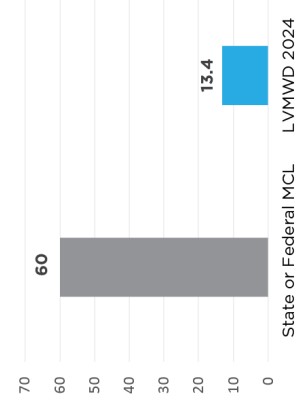
LEAD AND COPPER										
Parameter	Year Sampled	Units	AL	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	State DLR	90th Percentile	# Sites Sampled	# Sites Over AL	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Lead (k)	2024	nrb	15	0.2	5	0.0041	32	0	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits	YES
Copper (k)	2024	pbm	1.3	0.3	0.05	0.23	32	0	House pipes internal corrosion	YES

The graphs below easily illustrate the consistently high-quality water that LVMWD delivers to our customers. **None of the tests for water served to LVMWD customers exceeded the MCLs.**

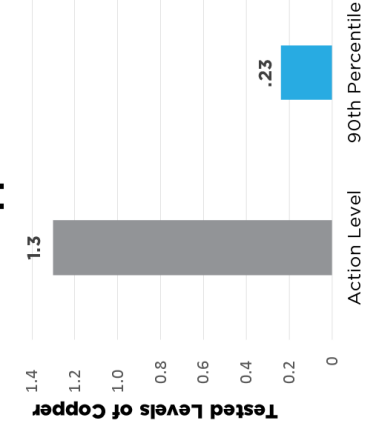
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)



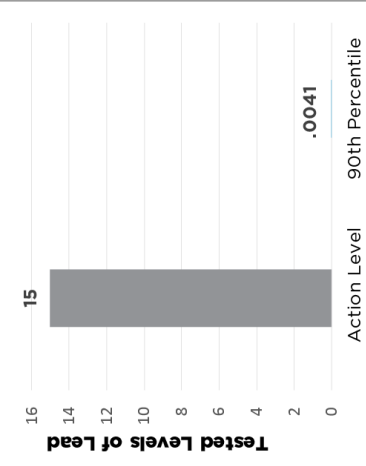
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)



Copper



Lead





## FOOTNOTES

(a)	Turbidity, a measure of cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. Turbidity was in compliance with the TT primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU.
(b)	Compliance is based on monthly samples from treatment plant effluents (MWD) and the distribution system.
(c)	MWD's compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. No secondary standard MCL exceedance occurred.
(d)	MWD was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work in 2023, resulting in occasional fluoride levels below 0.7 mg/L
(e)	LVMWD is on a reduced monitoring schedule for Combined Radium-226+228. Sample results from 6/8/2020
(f)	LVMWD is on a reduced monitoring schedule for Uranium. Sample results from 2/19/2020.
(g)	Compliance with the State and Federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Metropolitan plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents.
(h)	PHG assigned for each THM analyte (bromodichloromethane, bromoform chloroform, and dibromochloromethane) as 0.06 ppb, 0.5 ppb, 0.4 ppb, and 0.1 ppb, accordingly; and for each HAA5 analyte (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid) as 53 ppb, 0.2 ppb, 0.1 ppb, 25 ppb, and 0.03 ppb, respectively. Health risk varies with different combinations and ratios of the other THMs and HAA5 in a particular sample.
(i)	Results in chart are for MWD's Jensen Plant. MWD's distribution system had a range of ND-5.3 and an average of 2.2 for NDMA.
(j)	Positive SI = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate.
(k)	Thirty-three (33) households were sampled in 2024 to determine the 90th percentile and none exceeded the action level.

## PFAS/PFOA - INFORMATION FOR OUR CUSTOMERS

### PFOA/PFOS ARE THE ONLY TWO KNOWN CARCINOGENS WITHIN THE PFAS FAMILY AND HAVE NOT BEEN FOUND IN LVMWD DRINKING WATER.

Concerns over per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or "PFAS", have been in the news recently and LVMWD customers deserve to be in the know. Our commitment to transparency and the delivery of safe, high quality water remains at the forefront of our mission.

PFAS, first developed in the 1940's, are human-made substances commonly found in consumer products, such as non-stick pans, water resistant clothing, and food packaging. These substances are also present in firefighting foam, manufacturing industries, airports, and military facilities. They are considered extremely stable, meaning the compounds within the chemicals do not break down, lending them the name "forever chemicals".

As with just about anything, the prevalence of PFAS means that they eventually end up present in the environment. They are found in soil, air, surface and groundwater, wastewater, landfills, and even within the human body. While more than 7,800 types of PFAS have been discovered, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are most

commonly found in the U.S. These substances are the only two known carcinogens within the PFAS family, and have **NOT been found in LVMWD drinking water.**

As you know, LVMWD purchases 100% of our water supply from MWD who delivers it from the Sierra mountain snowpack through 400 miles of pipes and aqueducts. After years of periodic testing and improvements in testing technology, MWD discovered one form of PFAS – perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) – in the drinking water supply. This substance is **NOT** a known carcinogen and is not yet regulated in the U.S.

LVMWD has not been required to test for PFAS at any source site or routine distribution site. However, in accordance with recent EPA regulations setting maximum contaminant levels on PFAS, LVMWD will be required to conduct testing during the 2024-2027 initial monitoring period and those results will be listed in the CCR starting in 2027 if it violates the MCL.

More information can be found at [EPA.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas](https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas)

**Be sure to follow LVMWD on Facebook, Twitter @lvmwd and Instagram @LasVirgenes\_MWD to join the conversation.**

*Las Virgenes Municipal Water District provides potable water, wastewater treatment, recycled water and biosolids composting to more than 75,000 residents in the cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Westlake Village, and unincorporated areas of western Los Angeles County.*

## LEARNING MORE ABOUT LEAD EXPOSURE

News stories have raised questions about the presence of lead in drinking water systems. LVMWD's water distribution system has no lead pipes. In compliance with monitoring requirements, the District tested for lead at 33 different locations throughout the service area. Results show that the levels of lead in LVMWD's water are well within state and federal guidelines.

In our region, lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and components associated with home plumbing. These sources can include pipes, soldering materials used at pipe joints, and older fixtures such as faucets. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

During 2018, LVMWD completed state mandated sampling and testing for lead at all 13 public schools within our service area. **All schools passed and**

**tested below the limit for lead.** In 2024 lead and copper tests were not requested by any schools.

When your water has been sitting for extended periods of time, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

**Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://epa.gov/safewater/lead)**

## WHERE OUR WATER COMES FROM

Every drop of water delivered to homes and businesses in the LVMWD service area begins its journey as snowmelt in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. That snowmelt feeds the Feather River, flowing into Lake Oroville—one of the largest reservoirs in the state—before continuing through the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This vast, sensitive region is the heart of California's water system and a critical crossroads for our drinking water supply.

From the Delta, water is pumped into the California Aqueduct and travels more than 440 miles south, lifted over mountains, tunneled through hills, and routed through a series of engineered systems and reservoirs. Along the way, it passes through multiple treatment, storage, and conveyance facilities maintained by the State Water Project and MWD—LVMWD's regional wholesale provider.

LVMWD must import 100% of its potable water due to the lack of local natural sources. To ensure reliability, a portion of that water is stored in the Las Virgenes Reservoir in Westlake Village. Built in the early 1970s, the reservoir can hold nearly 3 billion gallons—enough to supply all LVMWD customers for approximately six months in case of emergency or supply disruption. From there, the water is further filtered and disinfected at LVMWD's Westlake

Filtration Plant before entering the distribution system.

Each step of this journey includes rigorous safeguards. Water is filtered, disinfected using chloramines, and tested regularly for quality and safety. Even before it reaches LVMWD, much effort goes into protecting the water at its Northern California source—from maintaining levees and fish habitats in the Delta to managing flow and storage levels in upstream reservoirs.

Despite being hundreds of miles away, the health of the Bay-Delta system directly affects our water quality and reliability. Earthquakes, floods, or levee failures in this region can halt pumping and compromise the supply for millions of Californians. That's why investing in infrastructure upgrades—like the Delta Conveyance Project—is essential to securing our water future.

Through thoughtful planning, infrastructure investment, and a commitment to transparency and stewardship, LVMWD ensures that your water is safe, high-quality, and reliably delivered—every time you turn on the tap.



# Building Reliable and Resilient Water Supplies

Learn more at [LVMWD.com](https://lvmwd.com)



## The Future of Water

The Pure Water Project Las Virgenes - Triunfo (Pure Water Project) will provide up to 30% of our drinking water needs while helping the District meet strict regulatory requirements surrounding Malibu Creek.

Using tried and true technology in concert with existing facilities, the Pure Water Project will produce high quality water. The process begins with the highly treated recycled water from the wastewater treatment plant, then gets purified by a three step process including ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis and advanced oxidation. This Pure Water will be delivered to our Las Virgenes Reservoir to be stored until needed in the heat of the summer when demand is highest. It will then be treated again before being delivered to our customers. This will give LVMWD its first local source of drinking water. The full scale project is under design with construction scheduled to start in 2025 and operational as early as 2028.



## Conservation as a water source.

Resiliency also means limiting our outdoor water use and making our properties resilient to climate change and stressed water supplies. LVMWD offers a menu of different programs to help our customers turn the page on the cycle of brown grass - green grass.

LVMWD offers a turnkey experience where customers can receive a landscape survey to identify water saving opportunities and then retrofit and install water saving features such as drip systems and weather-based irrigation controllers. All of these services will be provided by a certified irrigation expert.

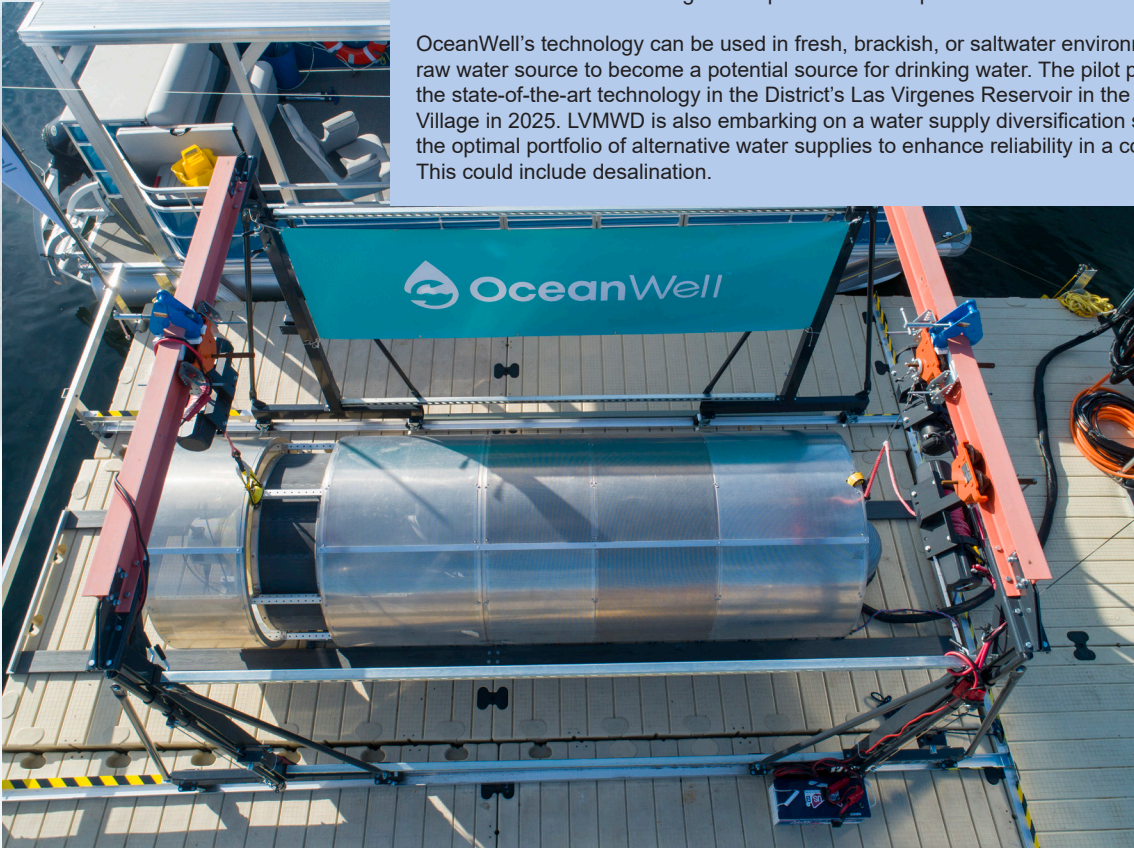
The more we can reduce demand, the further our water supplies can be stretched. Native and drought tolerant landscapes can help accomplish that goal while maintaining the beauty of our communities.



### A New Look Into Desalination

This first-of-its-kind partnership will help test OceanWell's proprietary water purification technology to produce safe, clean drinking water without the environmental impacts of traditional coastal desalination methods. Diversifying LVMWD's water portfolio is critical to minimizing future climate change impacts. The strategy includes embracing innovative solutions to create local water resources that reduce the region's dependence on imported water.

OceanWell's technology can be used in fresh, brackish, or saltwater environments, allowing any raw water source to become a potential source for drinking water. The pilot project started testing the state-of-the-art technology in the District's Las Virgenes Reservoir in the City of Westlake Village in 2025. LVMWD is also embarking on a water supply diversification study to determine the optimal portfolio of alternative water supplies to enhance reliability in a cost effective manner. This could include desalination.



### Strengthening California's Imported Water System

LVMWD is 100% reliant on imported water from the State Water Project. When supply allocations dropped in 2022, our communities faced some of the state's most severe restrictions. To avoid future disruptions and build a more resilient water future, we must invest in critical infrastructure upgrades now.

Projects like the Delta Conveyance Project, Sepulveda Pass Pumping Station, and East-West Conveyance will modernize how we move water throughout the state and region—improving flexibility, redundancy, and reliability in the face of drought, climate change, and seismic threats. Additionally, expanded storage through the proposed Sites Reservoir will help capture water in wet years for use in dry ones.

Together, these investments strengthen the backbone of Southern California's water supply—ensuring communities like ours can depend on safe, reliable water for generations to come.







4232 Las Virgenes Rd  
Calabasas, CA 91302

LVMWD CUSTOMER

## 2024 LVMWD WATER QUALITY REPORT PUBLISHED JUNE 2025

### WATER QUALITY - THE SAME IN ANY LANGUAGE

This report contains important information about your drinking water.  
Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

#### SPANISH

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.  
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

#### HEBREW

הדו"ח הזה מכיל מידע חשוב לגבי מי השתייה שלך.  
תרגם את הדו"ח או דבר עם מישהו שמבין אותו.

#### FARSI

تمپتو انیدابن اطلاع ترا بزبان انگلیسی  
اطلاع ندهی، اجتم به ~ ش. میبندی امت. اگر  
ا برای تم به هم می ترجمه کنند. این اطلاعیه شامل  
بخوانید لطف. از کسی که میتواند به دري بگيريد بت. بط. لب ر

#### CHINESE

这份报告中有些重要的信息，  
讲到关于您所在社区的水的品  
质。请您找人翻译一下，或者  
请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给  
您解释一下。

#### 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。

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

LVMWD encourages you to stay informed about  
your water. Sign up for eNotification at [LVMWD.com/  
eNotification](https://www.lvmwd.com/eNotification) to receive information on a variety of  
topics that interest you. Be sure to check the website  
frequently for timely information on water conservation  
and other topics.

The District publishes *The e-Current Flow* on our  
website at [LVMWD.com/e-Current-Flow](https://www.lvmwd.com/e-Current-Flow). The customer  
newsletter is also delivered with your bill.

The LVMWD Board of Directors meets at 9 a.m. on the  
first and third Tuesday of each month. These meetings  
are conducted at District Headquarters, 4232 Las  
Virgenes Rd., in Calabasas, and are open to the public  
and live streamed at [LVMWD.com/LiveStream](https://www.lvmwd.com/LiveStream)

If you wish to speak with someone about your water  
service please contact us at (818) 251-2200 or e-mail  
[Customer\\_Service@LVMWD.com](mailto:Customer_Service@LVMWD.com).

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER SAFETY AND STANDARDS CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

1001 I St.  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 449-5577  
[waterboards.ca.gov/tiny/pws.shtml](https://waterboards.ca.gov/tiny/pws.shtml)

#### U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA)

Office of Ground and Drinking Water  
401 M St., SW  
Washington, DC 20460  
(800) 426-4791  
[epa.gov/safewater](https://epa.gov/safewater)

#### U.S. CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

1600 Clifton Rd.  
Atlanta, GA 30333  
(800) 311-3435  
[cdc.gov](https://cdc.gov)