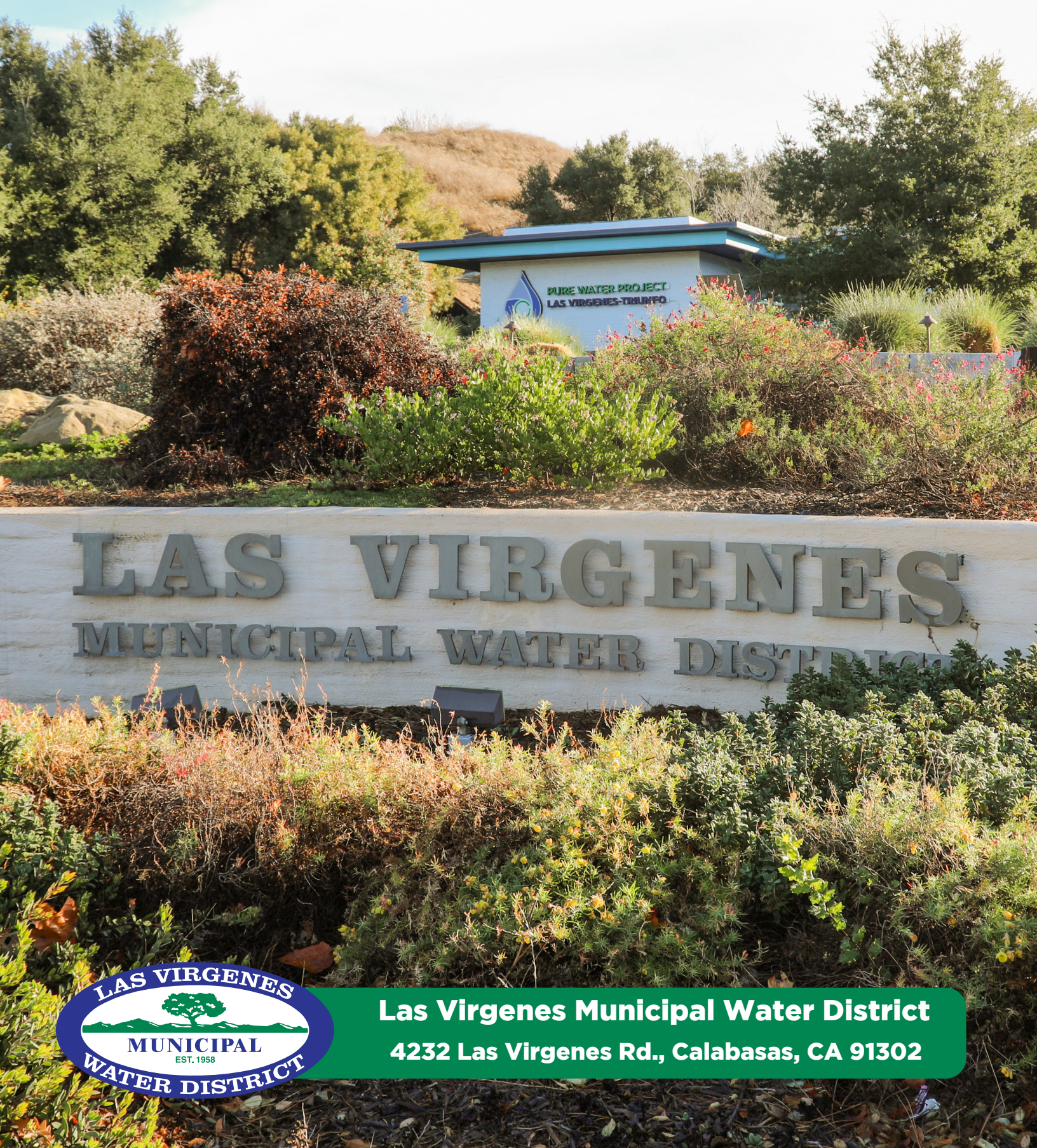


2025 Water Quality and Consumer Confidence Report



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

TO OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS:

At Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD), our mission is simple: to provide safe, high-quality water reliably and affordably with environmental responsibility at the forefront. As California continues to navigate the challenges of a changing climate, aging infrastructure and increasing demands on limited water supplies, we remain focused on protecting public health, while investing in a resilient water future for our communities.

I am 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 2025, our dedicated team collected more than 1,200 water samples and conducted more than 11,000 tests to ensure your water remained safe, clean and dependable every time you turned on the tap. The results of those efforts are detailed in this report.

Providing reliable water service also means planning for the future. Earlier this year, LVMWD broke ground on the largest infrastructure project in its history, the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo, which will have the ability to provide up to 30 percent of LVMWD's water supply once fully operational. This critical investment in our water system represents one of the most important steps we can take to reduce dependence on imported water and improve drought resilience for generations to come.

We have also expanded regional partnerships to improve water reliability. Through innovative programs such as our Water Storage and Exchange Program and continued collaboration with neighboring agencies, LVMWD is building a more flexible and resilient water supply portfolio capable of adapting to changing conditions.

Conservation and smart water use remain essential components of that strategy. From landscape transformation incentives and irrigation efficiency upgrades to customer tools that help track water use and identify leaks, we continue to help customers use water wisely, while maintaining beautiful and functional landscapes.

At the same time, we remain committed to operational excellence. Investments in modern infrastructure, renewable energy, advanced treatment technologies, and data-driven system management help us maintain high levels of service, while responsibly managing costs for our customers.

Every action we take is rooted in our commitment to the people we serve. Whether safeguarding water quality, investing in local water supplies, or preparing



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		WWW.LVMWD.COM

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

for future challenges, our goal is to ensure that reliable, high-quality water remains available for our communities today and for generations to come.

Thank you for your continued trust in Las Virgenes Municipal Water District.



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. We collect over 1,200 water samples from throughout the drinking water system, and conduct 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 consistently the best it can be.

Water utilities in California are required by the State Division of Drinking Water to undergo a stringent and comprehensive water quality testing regimen, and LVMWD continues to meet or exceed all these standards for safe and high-quality drinking water.

YOUR WATER AND THIS REPORT

LVMWD is entirely dependent upon imported water, meaning our region has no local sources of drinking water. The water we receive 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 2025. 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 (EPA) 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 EPA'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.

Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 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. **No contaminants were found at levels considered to be unsafe or unhealthy in LVMWD tap water.**

Testing results are 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) 251-2100, 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 ₃	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 2025? WATER QUALITY REPORT

(BASED ON WATER SAMPLED IN 2025)

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.**

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRDL (RL)	Range Average	MWD Jensen Plant	LVMWD	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent State Water Project	%	NA	NA	NA	Range	100	100	Not applicable
PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity	NTU %	TT	NA	NA	Highest % ≤ 0.3 NTU	0.06 100	0.21 100	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Positive Monthly Samples	TT	MCLG = 0	NA	Range Average	0 - 0.5 0.08	0 - 1.7 0.21	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) Bacteria	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Median Range Median	ND	0 - 9 0.04	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	ppb	1,000	600	50	Range Highest RAA	ND - 79 60	ND	Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Chromium VI	ppb	10	0.02	0.1	Range Average	ND	0.1-0.2 0.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range Average	0.6 - 0.8 0.7	0.6 - 0.7 0.7	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND	ND - 0.4 ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
RADIOLOGICALS								
Combined Radium-226 + 228	pCi/L	5	MCLG = 0	NA	Range Average	ND	<1.446	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	2 - 3 2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS (g)								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	Range Highest LRAA	10 - 17 14	10 - 53 46	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Plant Core Locations and Distribution System)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	Range Highest LRAA	ND - 2.9 3.0	3.4 - 17 11.3	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Chloramines (as total chlorine residual)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	NA	Range Highest RAA	1.1 - 3.1 2.6	<0.1 - >4.40 1.91	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	Range Highest RAA	1.4 - 6.7 4.1	NA	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range Highest RAA	1.9 - 2.4 2.3	3.5 - 4.1 3.8	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards								
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	Range Highest RAA	ND - 79 60	ND	Residual from some surface water treatment processes; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	(2)	Range Average	46 - 52 49	44 - 97 61	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Color Units	15	NA	(1)	Range Average	1	ND - 5 ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND	ND - 1 ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range Average	503 - 504 504	480 - 720 543	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	64 - 78 71	57 - 83 73	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids, Filterable (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	(2)	Range Average	293 - 301 297	270 - 370 242	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range Average	ND	ND - 2.7 ND	Soil runoff

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 the MWD (not Jensen Plant) and LVMWD distribution systems.
(c)	Metropolitan's compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA.
(d)	Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation requirements. When fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work, an occasional fluoride level was measured 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)	Results in chart are for Metropolitan's Jensen Plant. Metropolitan's distribution system had a range of ND-2.8 and an average of ND for NDMA.
(i)	CCRDL is from DDW's Monitoring Order DW- 2025-0002-DDW for the 29 constituents detected by EPA Methods 533 and/or 537.1. Results below CCRDLs are considered "ND".
(j)	Voluntary monitoring of constituents provided for informational purposes.
(k)	Positive SI = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate.
(l)	Thirty-two (32) households were sampled in 2024 to determine the 90th percentile. No sites 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 1940s, 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.**

LVMWD purchases 100% of our water supply from MWD, which delivers it from the Sierra Mountains 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.

In accordance with EPA regulations setting maximum contaminant levels on PFAS, LVMWD performed PFAS/PFOS testing in 2024 that satisfied the initial monitoring order. The results of this testing can be found above.

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

Follow LVMWD on Facebook, X @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

Lead and Copper samples are collected and analyzed on a triennial basis with the next round of samples scheduled to be collected and analyzed in the summer of 2027

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.

In 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 2025, 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

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, significant 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.

We're Building the Future of Water!

What is the Pure Water Project?

The Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo takes surplus recycled water from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility and purifies it through advanced treatment technologies (membrane filtration, reverse osmosis, and ultraviolet light with advanced oxidation) to meet or exceed state drinking water standards. The purified water is stored in the Las Virgenes Reservoir, blended with imported water, and undergoes final treatment at the Westlake Filtration Plant before entering the drinking water system.

Project Benefits:



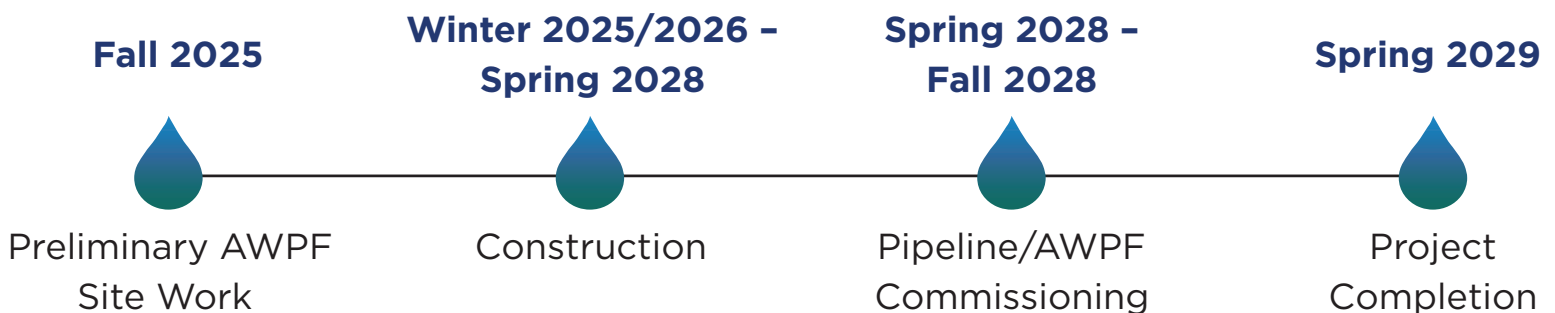
Local Water Supply – Reduces reliance on imported water



Flexibility – Supports water security during times of reduced imported supplies



Sustainability – Eliminates the need for excess recycled water discharge to Malibu Creek



Construction is a dynamic process and this information is subject to change

The most current project and construction information can be found at OurPureH2O.com



Questions or concerns?
email: OurPureH2O@LVMWD.gov
phone: (818) 245-4440

-  **Weekly Construction Updates**
-  **24/7 Project Helpline**
-  **Social Media Content/Updates**
-  **Impacted Business Support**
-  **Community Events**
-  **Pure Water Demonstration Facility Tours**





4232 Las Virgenes Rd
Calabasas, CA 91302

LVMWD CUSTOMER

2025 LVMWD WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLISHED JUNE 2026

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

تمپتوانید این اطلاع ترا بزبان انگلیسی
اطلاع ندهی، اجسم به شب، میبندی امت، اگر
ای برای نم، به فرد می ترجمه کنند. این اطلاعیه شامل
بخوانید لطف. از کسی که میتواند بر روی بگیر بدت، 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.gov/
eNotification](https://LVMWD.gov/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.

Visit the District's News page on our website for the latest
happenings around the District at LVMWD.gov/News

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.gov/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.gov

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

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

U.S. CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

1600 Clifton Rd.
Atlanta, GA 30333
(800) 311-3435
cdc.gov