SCV WATER

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

CLEAN, SAFE WATER THAT OUR CUSTOMERS CAN TRUST

The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requires community water systems to publish and make available an annual Consumer Confidence Report to provide background on the quality of your water and to show compliance with federal and state drinking water standards.

This 2022 Annual Consumer Confidence Report is a snapshot of the quality of local water supplies in the Santa Clarita Valley during 2021. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to strict Federal and State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

OUR PROMISE TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

CLEAN, SAFE WATER THAT YOU CAN TRUST

Dear Customer:

Ensuring that our customers receive clean, safe and reliable water is a top priority for SCV Water. Our customer-focused, highly skilled team is proud to deliver water that is rigorously monitored and tested to our community 24/7.

SCV Water and Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 have worked together to provide you with our 2022 Consumer Confidence Report that explains:

- **WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM**
- **HOW WE TREAT AND MONITOR WATER THOUSANDS OF TIMES PER YEAR**
- **HOW WE ENSURE YOUR WATER IS SAFE WHEN IT REACHES YOUR TAP**

Thank you for your time and interest in reading this report, which also includes important information on our Agency's future planning efforts, programs and initiatives.

We are proud to play an important role in delivering safe, high-quality drinking water to the Santa Clarita Valley.

MATTHEW G. STONE
General Manager | SCV Water

RUSS BRYDEN
Assistant Deputy Director | LACWD #36

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY SUPPLY PORTFOLIO

SCV Water's water supply comes from four main sources, imported water, groundwater, recycled water, and water banking (storage). Leveraging multiple sources of water ensures our customers always have water when they need it.

GROUNDWATER

On average, more than a third (25,600 acre-feet) of our water comes from local, sustainable groundwater sources. These underground water aquifers store water that naturally comes from precipitation.

IMPORTED WATER

We rely on imported water from the State Water Project for about 63 percent (42,683 acre-feet) of our water needs. This water journeys hundreds of miles from the Sierra Nevada's in Northern California before reaching the Santa Clarita Valley.

RECYCLED WATER

Approximately one percent (480 acre-feet) of our water currently comes from recycled water. Future plans will expand our recycled water use for outdoor irrigation to ensure our customers have a reliable potable water source for years to come by offsetting outdoor irrigation with recycled water.

STORED (BANKED) WATER

Our Agency also stores (banks) 114,000 acre-feet of water in nearby Kern County. This water is available to us in times of need, such as during a drought or emergency.

WATER TALK:
HOW MUCH WATER IS IN AN ACRE-FOOT?

One acre-foot of water equals 325,851 gallons of water. That's enough water to cover a football field one foot deep; combined, all our water sources combined equals approximately 206,870 acre-feet of water.

SCV WATER SNAPSHOT

Serving our community safe and reliable water that meets or surpasses rigorous state and federal standards is a hallmark of our agency. It takes a lot of water quality sampling and analysis, storage facilities, pumps, and pipelines, along with our talented team of water professionals, to make sure water is delivered to your homes 24/7.

75,000 Service Connections

20,000 Water Tests Per Year

101 Local Water Storage Tanks

286,300 Population Served

22+ Billion Gallons of Water Served to Customers in 2021

216 Million Gallons of Water Storage Capacity

195 Square Miles of Service Area

114,000 Acre-feet or 37,147 Million Gallons Water Stored in Kern County

921 Miles of Pipeline

PLANNING FOR OUR FUTURE

PLANNING FOR OUR FUTURE

SCV Water is undertaking several multi-year water planning efforts to ensure our customers have access to safe and reliable water today and tomorrow. These water plans and programs will enhance our water reliability, quality, environmental sustainability, and delivery.

Visit **www.yourSCVwater.com/planning** for more info.

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

The Santa Clarita Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SCV-GSA) responsibly manages our vital groundwater, which is stored underground in the Santa Clara River Valley East Subbasin. In January 2020 our team finalized the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (as required by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act) that is tailored to the resources and needs of our community to maintain and improve resource management. The goal of this plan is to demonstrate sustainable groundwater management within 20 years.

RECYCLED WATER PLANNING

Recycled water is a renewable resource and has been used for outdoor irrigation in our service area since 2003. Using recycled water extends our drinking water supply, reduces our reliance on costly imported water and expands our local water supply. Our team is working on a recycled water management plan to guide future efforts.

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

To ensure that we have adequate water supplies now and, in the future, SCV Water completed our Water Shortage Contingency Plan. This plan is required by the state and will improve water conservation and water shortage planning, especially during a drought or catastrophic water supply event.

PFAS TREATMENT

SCV Water is committed to restoring groundwater affected by per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) chemicals. Like many communities throughout the nation, trace amounts of PFAS have been found in our water supply. These man-made chemicals have been manufactured and used in a variety of industries worldwide for more than 70 years. In the last few years, SCV Water has taken quick action and implemented several ambitious projects to restore water quality:

IN-HOUSE PFAS TESTING: SCV Water recently added new lab equipment that will keep PFAS testing in-house, saving time and money. It is one of the first three water agencies in California to be certified by the state's Environmental Lab Accreditation Program for PFAS testing.

HART TREATMENT FACILITY: The Agency's new groundwater treatment facility adjacent to the William S. Hart Baseball/Softball league parking lot is up and running. This facility restores enough water to serve approximately 5,000 households annually.

UPCOMING WATER RESTORATION PROJECTS: Three additional projects are in the works. Combined, these new facilities will restore enough water for about 4,000 families per year.

Learn more about our PFAS efforts at **www.yourSCVWater.com/PFAS.**

WATER YOU CAN TRUST

SCV WATER'S 2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Your health and safety are our top priority. Before reaching your tap, our water must withstand rigorous rounds of treating, monitoring, and testing thousands of times per year.

PROTECTING OUR WATER SOURCE

We regularly sample where our water comes from (called a Source Water Assessment). We work with scientists and experts from the state to ensure that any contaminants found in our water are proactively addressed.

CLEANING OUR WATER

Once water travels from the source to one of our treatment plants, we use multiple processes to treat and clean our water. Here, harmful organisms, like viruses and bacteria, are removed or inactivated.

SAMPLING AND TESTING OUR WATER

To ensure our water system is working as it should and that water meets or surpasses all state and federal health and safety standards, we conduct more than 20,000 water tests each year.

IMPORTANT INFO FROM THE EPA ON DRINKING WATER

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

WATER TALK:

WHAT IS A PPM, PPB, PPT?

Throughout our Consumer Confidence Report, you will see contaminants measured by parts per million (ppm) or milligrams/Liter (mg/L), parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms/Liter (µg/L), and parts per trillion (ppt) or nanogram/Liter (ng/L). Here's a breakdown of what these measurements translate to in real life.

- **Parts Per Million or Milligrams/Liter = 1 drop in a hot tub**
- **Parts Per Billion or Micrograms/Liter = 1 drop in an Olympic size swimming pool**
- **Parts Per Trillion or Nanogram/Liter = 1 drop in a 6-acre lake**

U.S. EPA, DDW and the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) set goals and legal standards for the quality of drinking water. These standards are intended to protect consumers from contaminants in drinking water. Most of the standards are based on the concentration of contaminants, but a few are based on a Treatment Technique (TT), a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

NOTE: All the test results in this report were analyzed in 2021 unless noted otherwise. Any chemical not listed in this report was not detected or was detected below the detection level for purposes of reporting. Your local water supplier is in compliance with all drinking water regulations unless a specific violation is noted.

MICROBIOLOGICAL

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Drinking water is tested throughout the distribution systems weekly for Total Coliform (TC) bacteria. TC are naturally occurring in the environment and are indicators for finding possible disease-causing contamination of a drinking water system. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TC is 5% of all monthly tests showing positive results for larger systems and two positive samples per month in smaller systems. If TC is positively identified through routine testing, the water is further analyzed for Escherichia coli (E. coli) which indicates the potential of fecal contamination. No E. coli was detected in any drinking water system in the Santa Clarita Valley (SCV) last year and no water system was out of compliance with the Total Coliform Rule. Additional tests did not detect the water- borne parasites Cryptosporidium parvum or Giardia lamblia in any sample of treated imported surface water.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule (TCR). The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

METALS AND SALTS

Metals and salts are required to be tested in groundwater once every three years and in surface water every month. Naturally occurring salts are found in both surface and groundwater. These include chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. Collectively, these are referred to as Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). Calcium and magnesium make up what is known as water hardness which can cause scaling from the precipitates. Fluoride is not added to your drinking water. Any fluoride detection is naturally occurring in the groundwater.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L (as nitrogen) is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. These levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. These same nitrate levels may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate was not detected above the MCL in any sample.

LEAD AND COPPER

Every three years, each water system is required to sample for lead and copper at specific customer taps as part of the Lead and Copper Rule. Lead and copper are also tested for in source water supplies (i.e., groundwater and surface water). In 2019, SCV Water also tested all public K-12 schools in the service area. No traces of lead were detected in any source waters in the Santa Clarita Valley by any of the local water systems.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population, and serious health problems could result. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the materials used in customer plumbing components. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested by a private laboratory. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the **U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791** or at **www.epa.gov/lead.**

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website (cdph.ca.gov/programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/fdbprograms/foodsafetyprogram/water.aspx).

Every water division completed the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) program for existing groundwater sources in 2002. DWSAPs are also completed for each new groundwater well placed into service by water systems. Each DWSAP looks at vulnerability to contamination and assesses potential sources of contamination from sources such as: dry cleaners, auto repair shops, gas stations, medical facilities, schools, and other facilities located in the vicinity of each groundwater source. For more information regarding DWSAPs, contact your local supplier or visit the following website: waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the SWRCB DDW district engineer at (818) 551-2004.

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds (VOC), are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. Treated imported surface water and local groundwater wells are tested at least annually for VOCs. Trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE) were found in trace amounts (below the MCL) at a few locations. Consumption of water containing TCE or PCE in excess of the MCL over many years may lead to liver problems and an increased risk of cancer.

TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Furthermore, at the treatment plants, turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems.

SCV WATER SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

SCV Water provides drinking water from multiple sources. State Water Project water is imported from Northern California, is treated through one of our two treatment plants, and then enters the distribution system. Groundwater is pumped from two natural underground aquifers, the Alluvium, and the Saugus Formation.

Recycled water is also provided for some irrigation uses. These sources are served in various proportions to service areas within the Newhall Water Division (NWD), Santa Clarita Water Division (SCWD), and Valencia Water Division (VWD). In addition, SCVWA provides treated water to Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT #36

Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 serves approximately 4,000 customers in Hasley Canyon and Val Verde, through 1,350 metered connections. The district's water supply is composed of 100% groundwater from one well pumping from the Saugus formation beneath the district's service area and 0% imported water. The district's groundwater well has been under repair from November 2021 to March 2022. During that period, the district was served by an adjacent water system's wells.

SCV WATER - NEWHALL WATER DIVISION serves customers located in the Castaic, Newhall, Pinetree and Tesoro del Valle areas. In 2021, Castaic customers received 31% imported water and 69% local groundwater, Newhall customers received 12% imported water and 88% local groundwater. Pinetree customers received 45% imported water and 55% local groundwater, and Tesoro del Valle customers received 100% imported water.

SCV WATER - SANTA CLARITA WATER DIVISION provides water to a portion of the City of Santa Clarita and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County including Saugus, Canyon Country, and Newhall. Customers received approximately 83% imported water and 17% local groundwater in 2021.

SCV WATER - VALENCIA WATER DIVISION supplies water to customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch, and parts of Castaic, Saugus, and Newhall. In 2021, customers received 50% imported water, 48% local groundwater and 2% recycled water (delivered to large landscape customers).

CHEMICALS IN THE NEWS

Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic industrial operations that used, stored, or disposed of perchlorate and its salts. Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels.

A known perchlorate contaminant plume has been identified and several wells have tested positive for perchlorate. In October 2007, the DDW adopted an MCL of 6 ug/L for perchlorate. DDW issued an amendment to SCVWA – Imported Division's Domestic Water Supply Permit on December 30, 2010, authorizing the use of the perchlorate-treatment facility and, on January 25, 2011, SCVWA – Imported Division introduced the treated water into the distribution system in full compliance with the requirements of its amended water-supply permit.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)
Per- andpolyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. PFAS have been classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) as an emerging contaminant on the national landscape.

The U.S. EPA has not yet established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels (MCL), for these substances, but they have issued a Health Advisory Level of 70 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for a combined level of two of the more prevalent PFAS substances, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). In addition, the California State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) has set notification and response levels for PFOA and PFOS. An adverse side effect of PFOA Is increased liver weight and immune suppression in PFOS, Cancer is a health effect when testing PFOA and PFOS in laboratory animals. A notification level (NL) is a health based advisory level for constituents lacking an MCL and requires public notification for constituents exceeding these values. A response level (RL) is a non-regulatory, precautionary, health-based measure, where DDW recommends removing a water source from service, blending, or treating if that option is available.

In June 2018, DDW set initial NLs for PFOA (14 ng/L) and PFOS (13 ng/L) and a combined response level for PFOA and PFOS of 70 ng/L. In March 2019, DDW issued a series of orders related to the sampling for PFAS chemicals. After an initial round of monitoring, SCV Water voluntarily removed one well from service, which exceeded the combined RL. Then in February 2020, DDW revised the NLs and adopted individual RLs for PFOA (10 ng/L) and PFOS (40 ng/L) based on a running annual average (RAA). SCV Water responded by voluntarily removing 14 additional wells from service.

Since February 2020, additional wells were voluntarily removed from service as ongoing monitoring revealed PFOA concentrations approaching the RL. In December 2020 SCV Water brought the first ion exchange treatment for PFAS online, bringing three wells back into service. In January 2021, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) set a NL for Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) at 500 ng/L. PFBS exposure in laboratory testing has shown decreased thyroid hormones in pregnant female mice. With the extra PFAS testing, SCV Water purchased a laboratory instrument to analyze for PFAS and became one of the first three water agencies in California to be certified for PFAS testing. Currently, SCV Water is in various stages of design and construction for PFAS treatment plants to return more of these wells back to service.

For more information and resources on PFAS, visit **www.yourSCVwater.com/pfas.**

RADIOLOGICAL TESTS

Radioactive compounds can be found in both ground and surface waters and can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Testing is conducted for two types of radioactivity: alpha and beta. If none is detected at concentrations above five picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) no further testing is required. If it is detected above 5 pCi/L, the water must be checked for uranium and/or radium. Monitoring schedules for radionuclides can be different for each groundwater well. Because of this, not all data may be from the 2021 calendar year.

WATER QUALITY DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) or Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by Cal/EPA. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR): The smallest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured and reported. DLRs are set by the DDW (same as MRL, Minimum Reporting Level, set by U.S. EPA).

Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL): The smallest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured and reported, taking into consideration changes in analytical methods.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Response Level (RL): If a chemical is present in drinking water that is provided to consumers at concentrations considerably greater than the notification level, DDW recommends that the drinking water system take the source out of service.

Running Annual Average: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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

Primary Drinking Water Contaminants: Contaminants associated with the protection of public health and that have enforceable standards.

Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants: Contaminants associated with aesthetic considerations such as taste, color, and odor, and that have non-enforceable guidelines.

ABBREVIATIONS

AL = Action Level
DLR = Detection Limit for Reporting
MRL = Minimum Reporting Level
ESFP = Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
mg / L = milligrams / Liter
ug / L = micrograms / Liter
ng / L = nanograms / Liter
uS / cm = microsiemens / centimeter
NA = Not Analyzed / Not Applicable
NTU = Nephlometric Turbidity Units
pCi / L = picocuries / Liter
PHG = Public Health Goal
RVWTP = Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant
TT = Treatment Technique
RL = Response Level
* SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles

[1] **Refer to the first Import column for values left blank in Pinetree and Tesoro, except in the specific rows shown**

[2] Depending on annual temperatures

[3] **There are three MCLs for this parameter:**
The first is the recommended long term MCL
The second is the upper long term MCL
The third is the short term MCL

[4] **The NL for Boron = 1000 ug/L or 1 mg/L**

[5] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10ug/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

The two surface water treatment plants, Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant (ESFP) and Rio Vista Treatment Plant (RVTP) use ozone and chloramine to disinfect the water supply while various forms of chlorine and chloramine is used to disinfect the groundwater sources. Disinfection By-Products (DBPs), which include Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), are generated by the interaction between naturally occurring organic matter and disinfectants such as chlorine. TTHMs and HAA5 are measured at multiple locations throughout the distribution system. Each location is averaged once per quarter and reported as a running average by location. The DBP bromate is formed when the primary disinfectant ozone is applied converting bromide to bromate. Bromate is measured weekly in the surface water treatment plant and compliance is based on a running annual average.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

The U.S. EPA requires utilities to sample for emerging contaminates as part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Every five (5) years the U.S. EPA prepares a list of unregulated contaminants for drinking water suppliers to analyze. UCMR results are then used to assist in the development of future drinking water regulations. We completed the fourth round of UCMR sampling (UCMR 4) that was required by water systems between 2018-2020. UCMR5 monitoring will occur between 2023-2025. For more information, please contact your local water supplier or visit the U.S. EPA website epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

PARAMETERS/ CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL (AL) (RL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR (MRL)	Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Import Division (% Groundwater and % Surface Water)			Import Division Perchlorate Treatment Plant			Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Santa Clarita Water Division			Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Valencia Water Division			Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Newhall Water Division Castaic			Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Newhall Water Division Newhall			Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Newhall Water Division Pinetree[1]			Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency Newhall Water Division Tesoro[1]			Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36		
INORGANICS					RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average
					Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
Aluminum	MG/L	1	0.6	0.05	<DLR	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Arsenic	UG/L	10	0.004	2	<DLR	2.7	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.2	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	3.9	2.5	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Fluoride[2]	MG/L	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.3	0.3
Barium	MG/L	1	2	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.1	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.2	0.2	0.2	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	MG/L	10	10	0.4	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	3.2	4.1	3.7	2.4	5.6	3.7	1.7	4.7	2.6	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	3.3	6.9	5.1	2.4	3.9	3.2	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.8	1.1
Perchlorate	UG/L	6	1	2.0	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	4.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
ORGANICS																																
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	UG/L	5	1.7	0.5	<DLR	0.5	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	UG/L	5	0.06	0.5	<DLR	0.8	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS																																
Bromate RVWTP	UG/L	10	0.1	5	<DLR	9.0	6.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromate ESFP	UG/L	10	0.1	5	<DLR	8.0	5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	UG/L	60	.(0)	1.0	2.4	7.2	3.9	NA	NA	NA	2.4	10.0	5.0	2.0	6.1	3.4	<DLR	4.6	2.2	<DLR	4.8	<DLR	4.6	6.3	4.8	4.9	8.7	6.6	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHMs)	UG/L	80	.(0)	1.0	10.0	44.0	22.0	NA	NA	NA	12.0	32.0	21.7	5.2	36.0	19.6	6.5	18.0	11.0	<DLR	29.0	4.1	20.0	24.0	20.4	26.0	33.0	30.3	<DLR	6.6	4.2
MICROBIOLOGICAL																																
Coliform % Positive Samples / # of Positives	%	5	0		0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLARITY / TURBIDITY																																
Surface Water Only RVWTP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NONE			0.62		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		TT = 95% OF SAMPLES < 0.2 NTU			99			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Surface Water Only ESFP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NONE			0.20		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		TT = 95% OF SAMPLES < 0.2 NTU			100			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RADIOLOGICAL																																
Alpha Activity, Gross	PCI/L	15	0	3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	<DLR	NA	<DLR	6.0	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	5	11	8	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Beta Activity, Gross	PCI/L	50*	0	3	<DLR	3.6	<DLR	<DLR	4.9	<DLR	NA	4.7	NA	4.6	5.1	4.9	NA	NA	NA	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.5	5.7	5.1	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Radium 228	PCI/L	---	0.019	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	<DLR	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Uranium	PCI/L	20	0.43	1	<DLR	2.3	<DLR	<DLR	2.3	<DLR	NA	5.6	NA	3.0	4.1	3.6	<DLR	1.2	1.1	<DLR	3.5	1.8	2.4	9.3	6.7	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Year of Analysis					2021			2021			2021			2021			2018-2019			2021			2019						2019		
LEAD AND COPPER											90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL
Copper - Consumer Taps	UG/L	(1300)	300	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	200	50	0	270	50	0	160	20	0	1100	30	3	1300	30	3	200	20	0	180	23	0
Lead - Consumer Taps	UG/L	(15)	0.2	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	50	0	<DLR	50	0	<DLR	20	0	6.6	30	1	<DLR	30	1	<DLR	20	0	0.7	23	0
Year of Analysis					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2021			2019			2021			2021			2021			2020			2020		
SECONDARY STANDARDS					RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average
					Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
Chloride[3]	MG/L	250/500/600			58	80	68	34	47	43	67	94	79	32	110	68	64	67	66	41	46	44	71	120	96	NA	NA	NA	16	16	16
Color	UNITS	15		5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Odor-Threshold	TON	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1
Sulfate[3]	MG/L	250/500/600		1	48	70	55	140	170	162	92	150	120	160	460	250	72	77	75	160	250	205	110	130	120	NA	NA	NA	83	83	83
Turbidity	NTU	5		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.8	<DLR	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	NA	NA	NA	0.3	1.3	0.6
Total Dissolved Solids[3]	MG/L	500/1000/1500			280	340	310	530	590	580	600	730	661	550	990	730	370	420	397	560	790	675	670	770	720	NA	NA	NA	300	300	300
Conductivity[3]	US/CM	900/1600/2200			340	600	520	580	930	840	960	1200	1042	850	1300	1091	620	690	663	810	1100	955	1000	1100	1050	NA	NA	NA	410	410	410
Manganese	UG/L	50		20	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Iron	UG/L	300		10	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	270	62	<DLR	66	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	30	54	42	NA	NA	NA	12	12	12
ADDITIONAL TESTS																																
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI)5	UG/L	50	0.02	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.2	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.6	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Year of Analysis (CrVI)					2021			2021			2017			2020			2018			2018			NA			NA			2019		
Boron[4]	MG/L			0.1	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.26	0.31	0.30	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	4.4	2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium	MG/L				28	34	30	84	97	93	80	120	100	80	160	105	39	50	45	80	130	105	110	110	110	NA	NA	NA	27	27	27
Magnesium	MG/L				10	12	11	17	20	19	21	42	28	33	50	38	16	18	17	17	32	25	22	27	25	NA	NA	NA	5	5	5
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	NG/L	40.0		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	20.0	7.9	<MRL	10.0	3.0	<MRL	6.5	<MRL	<MRL	4.6	2.2	2.7	27.0	9.9	NA	NA	NA	3.8	5.9	4.8
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NG/L	10.0		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	7.8	4.1	<MRL	12.0	4.5	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	5.1	2.2	<MRL	9.1	3.3	NA	NA	NA	<MRL	2.0	<MRL
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	NG/L			2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	12.0	5.1	<MRL	14.0	4.9	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	11.0	5.0	2.2	10.0	5.1	NA	NA	NA	2.0	3.0	2.0
Potassium	MG/L				2.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.3	5.5	4.0	1.5	4.3	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.1	5.9	4.5	NA	NA	NA	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sodium	MG/L				50	68	58	60	69	67	85	100	91	56	100	79	58	66	61	54	62	58	72	110	91	NA	NA	NA	71	71	71
Hardness as CaCO3	MG/L				110	140	120	280	320	310	320	420	361	340	600	417	160	200	183	270	460	365	360	380	370	NA	NA	NA	86	86	86
pH	UNITS				8.0	8.6	8.3	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.2	NA	NA	NA	7.3	7.9	7.6
Alkalinity as CaCO3	MG/L				81	100	93	180	230	210	310	320	312	220	250	236	140	170	160	190	240	215	330	340	335	NA	NA	NA	160	160	160

LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 36 (GOVERNED BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS)

Hatem Ben Miled | (626) 300-4679
hbenmiled@dpw.lacounty.gov
www.lacwaterworks.org

BOARD OF SUPERVISOR MEETINGS

Tuesdays at 9:30 a.m.(On Tuesdays following a Monday holiday, meetings begin at 1 p.m.)

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple St., Room 381B Los Angeles, CA 90012

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY (SCV WATER)

Ryan Bye | (661) 388-4988
rbye@scvwa.org
www.yourSCVWater.com

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

First and Third Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m.
(Dates may vary. Visit **www.yourSCVwater.com** for the current Board meeting schedule)

Rio Vista Administration Building
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road Santa Clarita, CA 91350

DEVELOPING A DROUGHT-RESILIENT WATER SUPPLY TO MEET OUR NEEDS

THE MEGADROUGHT IS HERE: WE DON'T HAVE A DROP TO WASTE

SCV Water, along with the rest of the state, is experiencing an intense multi-year megadrought. The state's snowpack and reservoirs are at historic lows and there is no relief in sight. Our team has always planned for the (un)rainy day, but this drought is so severe that we are dipping into our banked water supplies. This is a serious drought that requires serious action, and we must all work together to save water.

Visit www.DroughtReadySCV.com for tips, tools and information on how you can be more water-efficient and to learn more about how our team is developing drought-resilient water supplies and water-wise initiatives.

SCV WATER'S NEWHALL, SANTA CLARITA, AND VALENCIA DIVISIONS

Customer Care
24631 Avenue Rockefeller
Valencia, CA 91355
(661) 294-0828
www.yourSCVwater.com

WATER RESOURCES AND OUTREACH

26501 Summit Circle
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

CONNECT WITH US ON SOCIAL MEDIA