SCV WATER

2020 Water Quality Report

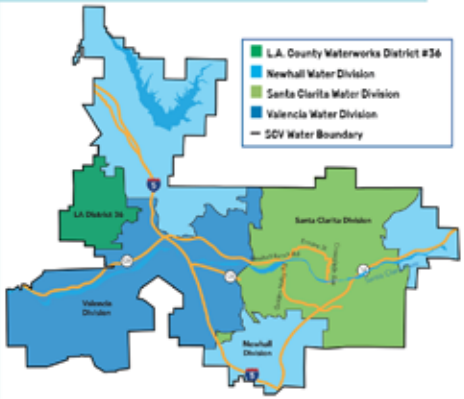
This 2020 Annual Water Quality Report is a snapshot of the quality of local water supplies in the Santa Clarita Valley during 2019. Included are details about where your water comes from, the results of extensive testing and how the findings compare to strict Federal and State health standards.

In addition to water quality testing and results, please see inside for information about what SCV Water is doing to protect water supplies for the future and ensure the safety and reliability of the drinking water we serve.

WWW.YOURSCVWATER.COM

SOURCES OF WATER

SCV Water provides drinking water from multiple sources. Water from the **State Water Project** is imported from Northern California and treated through one of our two treatment plants before entering the distribution system. **Groundwater** is pumped from two natural underground aquifers, the Alluvial 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, SCV Water provides treated water to Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36.



Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 serves customers in Hasley Canyon and Val Verde. Customers received 100% local groundwater in 2019.

SCV Water - Newhall Water Division serves customers located in the Castaic, Newhall, Pinetree and Tesoro del Valle areas. In 2019, Castaic customers received 37% imported water and 63% local groundwater; Newhall customers received 31% imported water and 69% local groundwater; Pinetree customers received 100% imported water; 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 79% imported water and 21% local groundwater in 2019.

SCV Water - Valencia Water Division supplies water to customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch, and parts of Castaic, Saugus, and Newhall. In 2019, customers received 71% imported water, 27% local groundwater and 2% recycled water (delivered to large landscape customers).

For more information about our water sources, please visit **www.yourSCVwater.com**

Message from The General Manager

Dear Customer:

SCV Water and Los Angeles Waterworks District #36 take great pride in reporting that, in 2019, your tap water again met or surpassed all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and California State drinking water health standards. While we face challenges that are impacting water sources across the nation, state-certified operators working in our water treatment and distribution systems make certain that your tap water is pleasant tasting and safe to drink through constant monitoring, sampling, testing and maintenance.

Last year, our water quality staff performed over 20,000 tests and analyzed samples from 64 drinking water sources for more than 285 drinking water contaminants. Many of these tests are conducted in our own state-of-the-art and state-certified Water Quality Laboratory.

Water quality is only one component of the total value of water. As a regional water agency, SCV Water and Los Angeles Waterworks District # 36 are better positioned to take a holistic approach to major initiatives and mandates in the coming years, such as groundwater sustainability and watershed management. On behalf of all of our employees, thank you for allowing us to serve you.

Sincerely,

Matthew G. Stone | General Manager | SCV Water
Website: www.yourSCVwater.com

Adam Ariki | District Engineer | LACWD #36
Website: www.lacwaterworks.org

SCV Water
BY THE NUMBERS

19 BILLION
GALLONS OF WATER USED BY SCV WATER CUSTOMERS

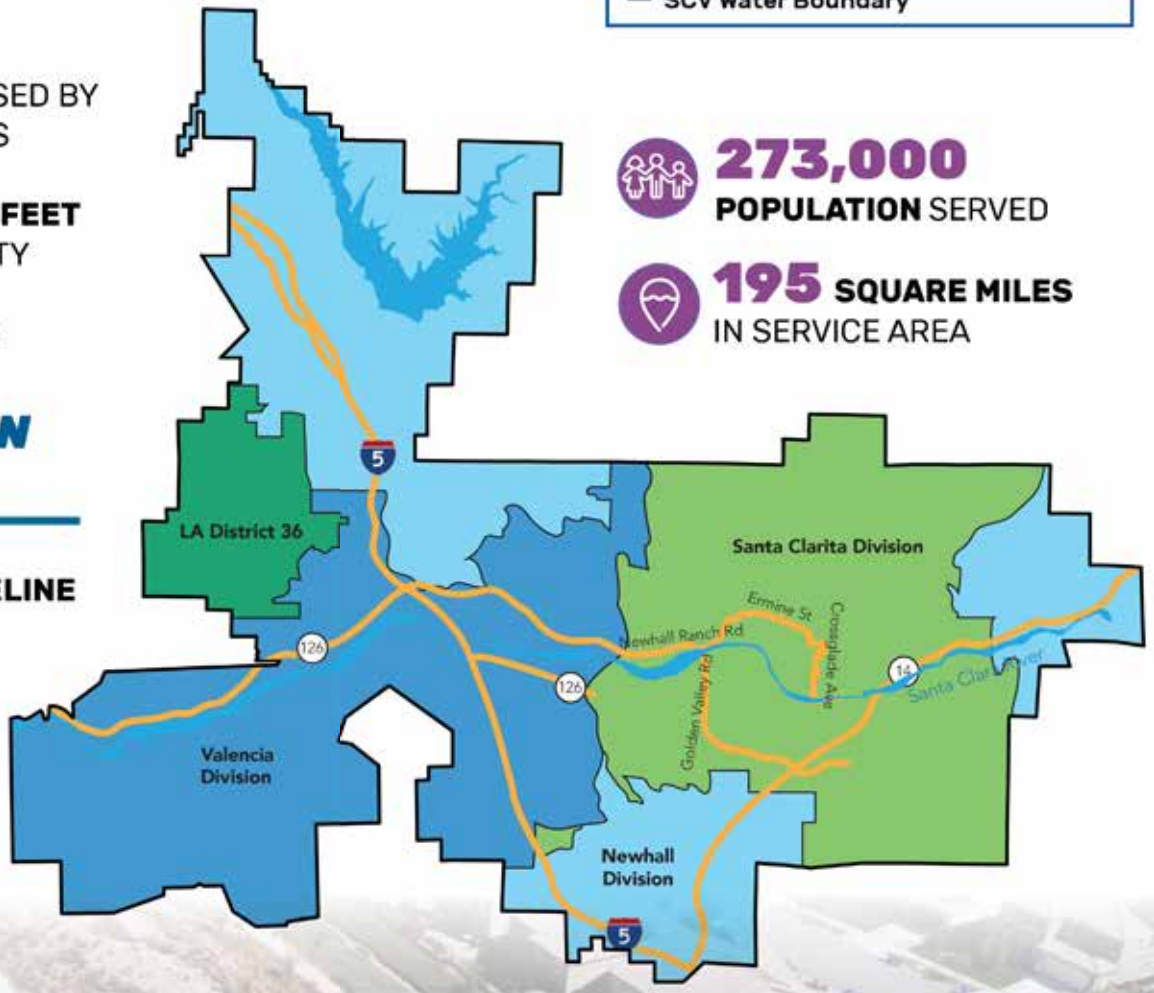
141,000 ACRE-FEET
BANKED IN KERN COUNTY

95 LOCAL STORAGE
RESERVOIRS

145 MILLION
GALLON *CAPACITY*

887 MILES OF PIPELINE
INFRASTRUCTURE

74,000
SERVICE
CONNECTIONS



273,000
POPULATION SERVED

195 SQUARE MILES
IN SERVICE AREA

Maintaining a safe RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY

COVID-19 has impacted our daily lives, but it has not impacted our water. You can trust and enjoy what comes out of your tap.

Our water is safe. As we adapt to a changing world due to the COVID-19 coronavirus, SCV Water wants to remind you that your water supply is safe. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the virus has not been detected in water supplies. We use advanced treatment processes to remove and kill viruses, including the COVID-19 coronavirus.

We are here. Daily, we monitor and adapt to orders from the local, state and federal authorities. SCV Water employees are considered essential workers, and we have implemented procedures to ensure our lab, treatment plants, and other key facilities remain staffed to keep our water system safe and operational.

During these challenging times, SCV Water remains committed to serving you.

SCV GSA Groundwater Sustainability Agency TO START PUBLIC OUTREACH

SCV Water is leading the development of a management plan to protect and improve local groundwater resources, which are vital during times of drought.

Under California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), governments and water agencies are required to ensure that basins operate in balanced levels of pumping and recharge.

MEMBER AGENCIES

SCV WATER

LACWD

As a result, SCV Water's Board of Directors has joined with the City of Santa Clarita, County of Los Angeles Planning Department and Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 to form the Santa Clarita Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SCV-GSA). By January 2022, the SCV-GSA will develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan tailored to the resources and needs of the community to maintain and improve resource management where necessary.

We will rely on stakeholder input to develop the Plan. A 12-member Stakeholder Advisory Committee has been formed, representing environmental and business interests, groundwater pumpers and members of the community at large. The Committee members will review and comment on elements of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan and participate in workshops open to anyone located in the groundwater basin.

The Santa Clarita Valley depends on groundwater to augment its supply of imported water, so it is very important to maintain a healthy aquifer. As the process moves along, we will be working to educate and inform our customers about this vital resource and encourage their participation in forming a plan.

For more information, visit www.scvgsa.org

Conservation
A CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE

Years of drought have made Californians more aware than ever of the need to use water as efficiently as possible. With a changing climate and the likelihood of longer and more severe droughts, the State has called on all residents to make wise water use a habit.

Under new efficiency regulations that begin in 2023 and are intended to make California more resilient to drought, the indoor water use standard will be 50 gallons per person, per day. An outdoor water standard will be set by June 2022.

SCV Water remains committed to helping customers conserve – both inside and outside the home.

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Did you know?

IN 2019, MORE THAN 10,000 **CUSTOMERS SAVED WATER & MONEY**

- **1,600** Smart controllers installed
- **310** Residential home check-ups completed
- **1,400** Ultra-high efficiency toilets installed
- **200,000** square feet of lawn converted to water efficient landscapes

Water conservation is vital to maintaining a sustainable water supply for the Santa Clarita Valley and all of California. Educating residents on how to conserve water is one of the many ways SCV Water ensures a reliable supply of high-quality water.

Learn more at conserve.yourSCVwater.com

WATERSMART WORKSHOP

Have an hour to spare? Take our online WaterSMART Workshop and get the tips, tools and knowledge you need to become more efficient with your overall water use – plus get a $20 incentive for participating!

Our interactive workshop teaches you how to:

- **Read and understand your water bill**
- **Save water indoors and outside**
- **Identify and fix leaks**
- **Become more efficient with your overall water use**

Upon completion, you will get a customized report that identifies rebates and incentives specific to your water use! The fixes you will make are typically quick, easy and inexpensive, and will help you save water and money on future bills.

The workshop can be accessed anytime and completed at your leisure, and you'll receive a **$20** incentive for completing the workshop.

Visit WaterSmartWorkshop.com to get started!

ADDITIONAL REBATES
To Save Water AND Money!

SCV Water supports customers in their water-saving efforts. Rebates are available for installation of outdoor water-saving devices such as pool covers, smart irrigation controllers, high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles and drip irrigation. The Agency also offers a rebate of $2 per square foot of grass removed and replaced with water-wise landscaping.

Get more rebate details at conserve.yourSCVwater.com

Addressing PFAS
IN THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY

At SCV Water, our top priority is ensuring the water we deliver is safe, reliable and meets all state and federal health standards for drinking water.

Like many communities throughout the nation, very small amounts of PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) have been detected in untreated water supplies after the State Water Board ordered testing in April 2019.

SCV Water and other agencies did not put these substances into the water but over time they can enter the water supply through manufacturing, product use and wastewater discharge – all potential sources for PFAS.

We are committed to clear and timely communication with our customers about all water quality changes and how we plan to address them.

For PFAS, SCV Water is using a three-pronged approach:

TESTING: SCV Water proactively monitors the quality of the water from all of our wells to ensure it meets the state's regulations for PFAS, which are some of the most stringent in the nation.

TREATMENT: Using new, innovative strategies and proven treatment options, SCV Water is taking immediate steps to address PFAS in our groundwater.

TRANSPARENCY: From our website to social media and community meetings to direct mail, SCV Water is making sure our customers have the most current information.

Visit **www.yourSCVwater.com/pfas** to learn more.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Santa Clarita Valley Water Supply Porfolio

IMPORTED WATER (STATE WATER PROJECT)

About half of our water comes from the Sierra Nevada range. It flows off the mountains then through the delicate Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta before reaching the Santa Clarita Valley via the State Water Project aqueduct.

GROUNDWATER

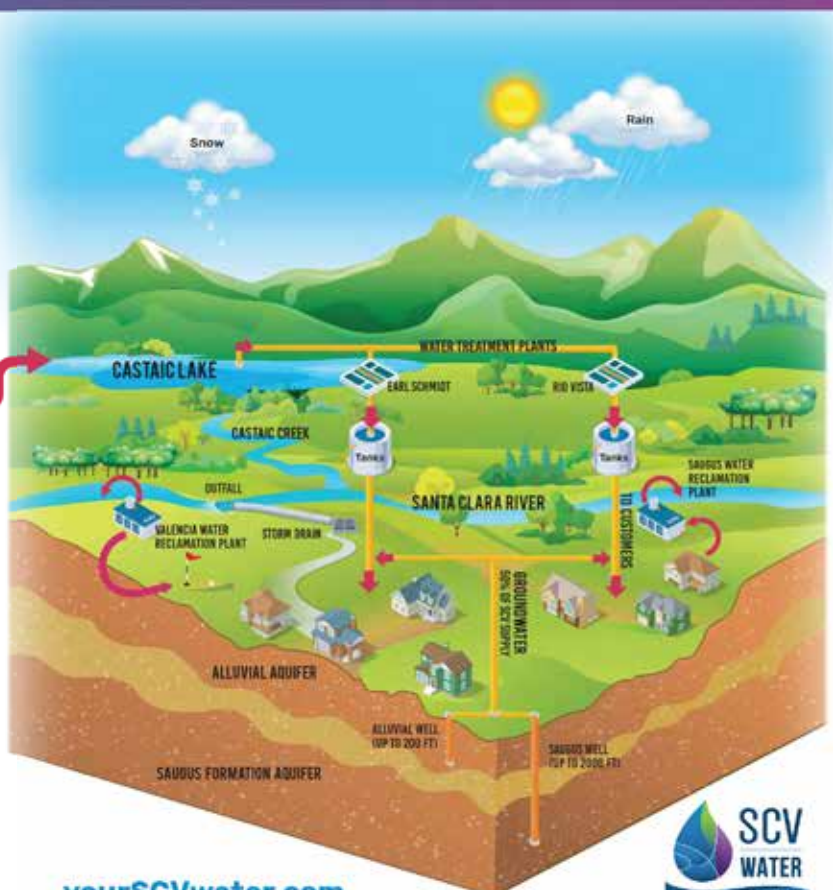
Groundwater is local, sustainable and cost-effective. It represents about half of our supply in an average year. A series of wells pump the groundwater into our system.

RECYCLED WATER

SCV Water has the opportunity to significantly expand its recycled water production in the coming years. The longterm goal is to serve more than 10,000 acre-feet of recycled water – roughly 45 times what is served today.

WATER BANKING

SCV Water stores ("banks") about 141,000 acre-feet of water in Kern County. We can call for this water in times of need.



yourSCVwater.com

SCV WATER
SERVICE • COMMUNITY • VALUE

SCV WATER

2020 Water Quality Report

All of the test results in this report were analyzed in 2019 unless otherwise noted. 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.

Your water demands are in

GOOD HANDS!

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

From the EPA About 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 USEPA and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) offer guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT & 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.

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) 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 **(https://www.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 water system whose contact information is included in this report, or visit the following website: **https://www.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**.

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 pathogenic contamination of a drinking water system. The 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 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 report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The federal 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., TC and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) anticipates greater public health protections 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.

METALS & SALTS

Metals and salts are required to be tested in groundwater once every three years and in surface water every month. A number of 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 as a result of calcium and magnesium 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. Such nitrate levels in drinking water 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. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L (as nitrogen) may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant woman and those with certain specific 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 & 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 in source water supplies (i.e., groundwater and surface water). If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems especially for pregnant women and young children. **No traces of lead were detected in any source waters in the Santa Clarita Valley by any of the local water systems.** Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing systems. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in customer plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your home's water, you can have your water tested by a private laboratory. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at **www.epa.gov/lead**.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (**1-800-426-4791**).

California Assembly Bill 746, published on October 12, 2017, effective January 1, 2018, requires community water systems to test lead levels by July 1, 2019, in drinking water at all California public, K-12 school sites that were constructed before January 1, 2010. The number of schools that completed lead testing of their drinking water is shown in the following table:

	SCV Water			LACWD #36
	NWD	SCWD	VWD	
Number of schools that completed lead testing	8	30	23	1

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 turbidity 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. See below for results on turbidity testing.

PARAMETERS / CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency – Import Division (% Groundwater and % Surface Water)
CLARITY / TURBIDITY				RANGE / MAX
Surface Water Only RVWTP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	None	0.45
		TT = 95% of Samples < 0.2 NTU		100%
Surface Water Only ESFP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	None	0.24
		TT = 95% of Samples < 0.2 NTU		100%

CHEMICALS IN THE NEWS

PERCHLORATE

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 SCV Water - Regional Division's Domestic Water Supply Permit on December 30, 2010, authorizing the use of the perchlorate-treatment facility and, on January 25, 2011, SCV Water - Regional 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- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. PFAS have been classified by the USEPA as an emerging contaminant on the national landscape.

The USEPA 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. 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 or providing treatment 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 its NLs for PFOA (5.1) and PFOS (6.5) and adopted individual RLs for PFOA (10 ng/L) and PFOS (40 ng/L). SCV Water responded by removing 14 additional wells from service. Currently, SCV Water is constructing treatment plants to return some of these sources to service.

Water sample results tabulated in the table of this report are for the 2019 calendar year. However, SCV Water continues to monitor PFAS in its wells. Data in the table may reflect wells that are no longer in service. For more information and resources on PFAS, visit **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 for radionuclides can be different for each groundwater well. Because of this, not all data may be from the 2019 calendar year.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

SCV Water - Regional uses ozone and chloramines to disinfect its water while the water divisions use various forms of chlorine and chloramines to disinfect their 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 USEPA requires utilities to sample for emerging contaminates as part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Every five (5) years the USEPA 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 are currently in the fourth round of UCMR sampling (UCMR 4) for which monitoring is required by all water systems between 2018-2020. See below for test results on unregulated contaminants.

For more information please contact your local water system or visit the USEPA website **www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule**.

PARAMETERS / CONSTITUENTS (UNITS)	MRL	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 (Newhall)			Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency – Newhall Water Division (Tesoro[1])		
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE		RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL
		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX	
Bromide (ug/L)	5	8	190	113	58	320	124	240	300	271			
Germanium (ug/L)	0.3	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	1.1	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL			
Manganese (ug/L)	0.4	<MRL	10.0	2.1	<MRL	23.0	3.2	<MRL	9.6	3.9	<MRL	6.2	2.6
Total HAA5 (ug/L)	0.2	1.2	22.0	10.9	2.1	16.0	9.1	0.3	3.8	1.3	6.4	12.8	9.6
Total HAA6Br (ug/L)	0.2	1.8	36.0	16.7	3.1	30.0	17.9	<MRL	5.0	1.5	16.6	22.7	19.4
Total HAA9 (ug/L)	0.2	2.4	46.0	22.0	4.7	39.0	22.3	0.3	7.0	2.0	17.7	28.9	17.7
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	0.3	0.4	2.8	1.8	1.0	3.5	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.6			

DEFINITIONS

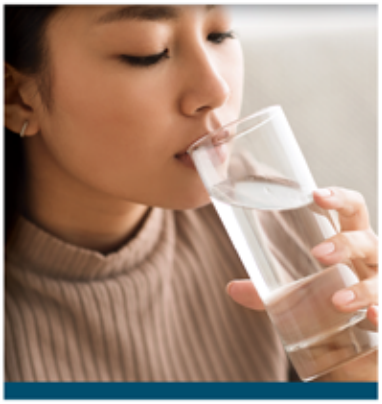


THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS ARE USED FOR DRINKING WATER COMPLIANCE AND REPORTING PURPOSES:

- **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 CalEPA. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.
- **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 USEPA).
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Notification Level (NL):** State guidelines developed by DDW that address the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers public notification.
- **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. The concentration level of a chemical in drinking water at which the DDW recommends, though doesn't require, taking the source out of service.
- **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.

Information About DRINKING WATER

USEPA, 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36
Hatem Ben Miled | 626-300-4679
County of Los Angeles/ Waterworks Division
E-mail: hbenmiled@dpw.lacounty.gov | **Website:** www.lacwaterworks.org

Waterworks District #36 is governed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors that meets every Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. at the Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, 500 West Temple Street, Room 381B, Los Angeles, 90012. On Tuesdays following a Monday holiday, the meetings begin at 1:00 p.m.

Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water) – Regional
Jeff Koelewyn | 661-297-1600 x223
E-mail: jkoelewyn@scvwa.org | **Website:** www.yourSCVwater.com

Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (SCV Water) – Newhall Water Division, Santa Clarita Water Division, and Valencia Water Division
Ryan Bye | 661-388-4988
E-mail: rbye@scvwa.org | **Website:** www.yourSCVwater.com

The Board of Directors meets at 6:30 pm, generally, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the Rio Vista Administration Building at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, 91350. Dates may vary; please visit website at yourscvwater.com/board-and-committee-meetings for the Board calendar.

TABLE LEGEND

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

FOOTNOTES

1. Refer to the first Import column for values left blank in 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. The results reflect the water quality of a single source that was briefly used in this area.
6. There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10ug/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

PARAMETERS / CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL (AL) (RL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR/ MRL	Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency – Import Division (% Groundwater and % Surface Water)			Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency – 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[5])			Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency – Newhall Water Division (Tesoro[1])			Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36		
INORGANICS					RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL
					MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX	
Aluminum	mg/L	1	0.6	0.05	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Arsenic	ug/L	10	0.004	2	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.2	<DLR	<DLR	3.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Fluoride[2]	mg/L	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Barium	mg/L	1	2	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.2	<DLR	<DLR	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	10	10	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	7.0	4.5	1.8	5.5	3.9	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.6	7.6	5.1	2.9	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
ORGANICS																															
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ug/L	5	1.7	0.5	<DLR	0.8	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ug/L	5	0.06	0.5	<DLR	0.8	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS																															
Bromate RVWTP	ug/L	10	0.1	5	<DLR	8.4	5.5																								
Bromate ESFP	ug/L	10	0.1	5	<DLR	6.7	<DLR																								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60	.(0)	1.0	5.7	16.0	10.0				<DLR	21.0	8.9	<DLR	16.0	8.4	2.8	11.0	6.3	<DLR	8.6	2.7	6.0	8.8	7.8	6.7	16.0	11.8	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHMs)	ug/L	80	.(0)	1.0	6.8	48.0	35.0				4.6	77.0	32.3	17.0	63.0	37.8	15.0	36.0	22.9	0.9	30.0	11.4	20.0	28.0	24.6	35.0	57.0	45.3	3.7	6.4	5.9
MICROBIOLOGICAL																															
Coliform % Positive/# of Positives	%	5	0		0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RADIOLOGICAL																															
Alpha Activity, Gross	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	<DLR	3.0	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	<DLR	NA	3.8	6.9	5.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	11	8	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Beta Activity, Gross	pCi/L	50*	(0)	4	<DLR	3.8	<DLR	<DLR	3.2	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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	<DLR	1.0	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.3	<DLR	NA	6.3	NA	3.8	5.1	4.5	<DLR	1.2	1.1	NA	NA	NA	2.4	9.3	6.7	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Year of Analysis					2019			2019			2018			2016-2019			2014 - 2018			2015 - 2018			2017 - 2018						2019		
LEAD AND COPPER											90th Percentile	No. of Sites 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							400	50	0	270	50	0	220	20	0	500	30	1	340	21	0	510	20	0	290	20	0
Lead - Consumer Taps	ug/L	(15)	0.2	5							5.6	50	1	<DLR	50	0	<DLR	20	0	12	30	2	<DLR	21	1	5.7	20	0	<DLR	20	1
Year of Analysis											2018			2019			2018			2018			2018			2017			2017		
SECONDARY STANDARDS					RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL
					MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX	
Chlorides[3]	mg/L	250/500/600			60	66	63	33	44	39	34	130	98	28	140	92	92	96	95	50	53	52	79	120	95				16.0	16.0	16.0
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				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Odor-Threshold	TON	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	4	2
Sulfates[3]	mg/L	250/500/600		1	40	56	51	130	160	150	86	210	137	80	410	227	93	100	97	200	250	225	98	120	109				83	83	83
Turbidity	NTU	5		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	<DLR	1.1	0.2	<DLR	0.4	<DLR	<DLR	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2				0.3	0.5	0.4
Total Dissolved Solids[3]	mg/L	500/1000/1500			140	280	264	490	560	530	410	870	705	450	1100	757	440	490	467	600	750	675	630	740	673				300	300	300
Conductivity[3]	uS / cm	900/1600/2200			360	470	420	680	810	730	680	1400	1161	730	1700	1163	800	840	820	900	1100	1000	1000	1200	1100				410	410	410
Manganese	ug/L	50		20	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	38	<DLR	<DLR	23	<DLR	<DLR	100	37	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Iron	ug/L	300		10	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	32	11	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	25	94	54				12.0	12.0	12.0
ADDITIONAL TESTS																															
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI)[6]	ug/L	50	0.02	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.3	1.3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.0	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.6	1	NA	<DLR	NA				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Year of Analysis (CrVI)					2019			2019			2017			2017			2018			2018			2018						2019		
Boron[4]	mg/L			0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.6	1.9				NA	NA	NA
Calcium	mg/L				24	33	28	89	100	94	57	140	101	71	170	108	52	57	53	84	130	107	87	110	102				27	27	27
Magnesium	mg/L				11	14	12	16	21	19	15	52	30	17	44	33	20	22	21	16	32	24	18	26	23				5	5	5
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	40		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	41.0	14.7	<MRL	24.0	9.6	<MRL	5.7	2.9	<MRL	4.1	<MRL	2.2	28.0	11.7				NA	NA	NA
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	10		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	44.0	16.2	<MRL	45.0	13.3	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	4.2	2.1	2.1	14.0	8.5				NA	NA	NA
Potassium	mg/L				2.0	3.4	2.7	1.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	6.0	4.1	1.8	6.1	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.1	5.2	4.0				2	2	2
Sodium	mg/L				48	60	54	61	72	68	62	140	110	56	150	95	79	84	81	55	86	71	78	130	113				71	71	71
Hardness as $CaCO_3$	mg/L				100	140	120	290	330	310	210	490	375	250	600	406	210	230	220	280	460	370	290	380	350				86	86	86
pH	Units				7.7	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5				6.2	7.4	6.6
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	mg/L				60	84	78	150	300	210	190	360	299	180	300	228	160	180	170	170	230	200	310	350	323				160	160	160

SCV WATER

Newhall Water Division
24631 Avenue Rockefeller
Valencia, CA 91355

Santa Clarita Water Division
26521 Summit Circle
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

Valencia Water Division
24631 Avenue Rockefeller
Valencia, CA 91355

Water Resources & Outreach
26501 Summit Circle
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

YOURSCVWATER.COM