2023 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 2023 Annual Consumer Confidence Report is a snapshot of the quality of local water supplies in the Santa Clarita Valley during 2022. 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 transparency because informed customers are our best allies.

SCV WATER

OUR PROMISE TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

CLEAN, SAFE AND RELIABLE WATER YOU CAN TRUST NOW AND IN THE FUTURE

Dear Customer:

Delivering clean, safe and reliable water around the clock takes a highly skilled, customer-focused team. At SCV Water, we are passionate about water and its role in our lives. Our customers can be confident in trusting the water they use to cook, clean and drink.

Our 2023 Consumer Confidence Report is a partnership between SCV Water and Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 and transparently 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. We've also included important, timely information on our Agency's planning efforts, programs and initiatives.

We are proud to play a vital role in delivering safe, high-quality 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?

SCV Water's water supply comes from imported water, groundwater, recycled water and water banking (storage). Much of our water travels from hundreds of miles away before it reaches our tap and about a third of our water comes from aquifers right below our feet! Our diverse water supplies ensure that our customers always have access to clean, safe and reliable water. The amount of water from each source can change year-to-year, depending on climate and other factors. These figures describe our most recent water year.

GROUNDWATER
Local, sustainable groundwater stored from precipitation makes up 38% (24,000 acre-feet) of our water supply.

IMPORTED WATER
Water that travels hundreds of miles from the Sierra Nevadas in Northern California via the State Water Project and accounts for 17% (11,100 acre-feet).

RECYCLED WATER
Recycled water for outdoor irrigation provides 1% (340 acre-feet) of our supply. SCV Water is expanding its recycled water use for outdoor irrigation, ensuring customers have reliable potable water.

STORED (BANKED) WATER
Kern County, just north of the Santa Clarita Valley, is where SCV Water stores (banks) water that we can use during a drought or emergency. In the most recent water year, 43% (27,000 acre-feet) of our customers' needs was drawn from this supply.

HOW MUCH WATER IS IN AN ACRE-FOOT?
An acre-foot = 325,851 gallons of water. That's enough to cover a football field one foot deep. SCV Water's combined water sources equal approximately 206,870 acre-feet.

IMPORTED WATER (STATE WATER PROJECT) 17%

STORED (BANKED) WATER 43% KERN COUNTY

RECYCLED WATER 1%

GROUNDWATER 38%
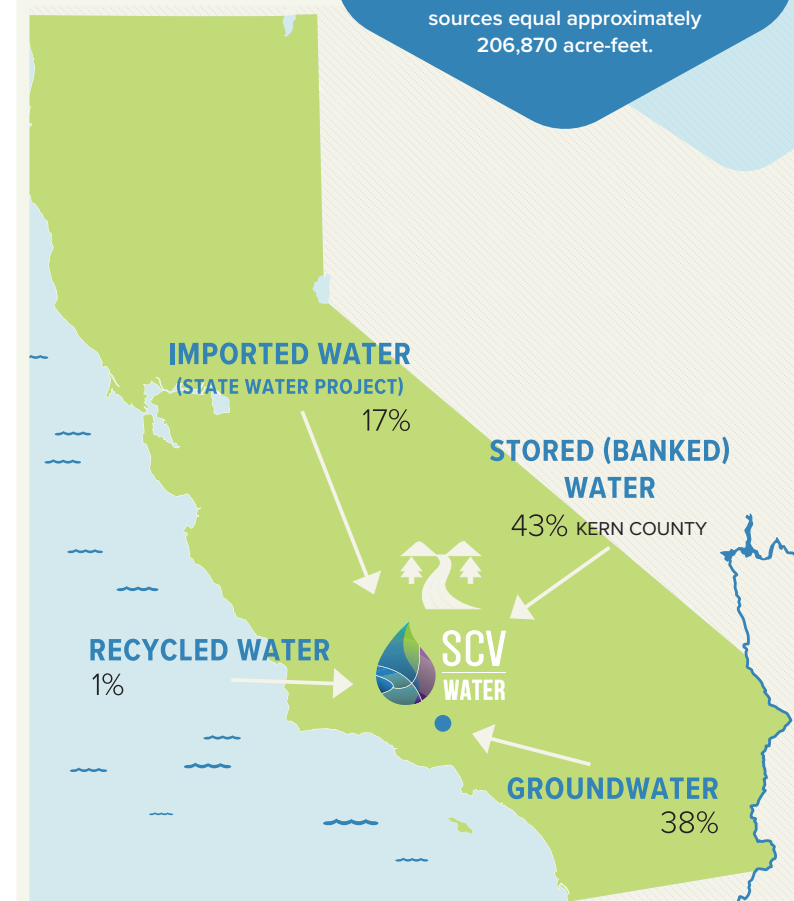
SCV WATER SNAPSHOT

Safe, reliable water by design: Our dedicated, knowledgeable team of professionals test and analyze our water thousands of times yearly in our 196.8 square-mile service area. Our Agency is also home to storage facilities, pumps and pipelines to ensure continuous water service to our community of nearly 296,000 people.

75,000+ SERVICE CONNECTIONS

108 LOCAL WATER STORAGE TANKS

932 MILES OF PIPELINE

20,000 ANNUAL WATER TESTS

19.7+ BILLION GALLONS OF WATER SERVED TO CUSTOMERS IN 2022

171 MILLION GALLONS OF WATER STORAGE CAPACITY

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Several multi-year water planning initiatives are in the works now to ensure our customers have access to safe, reliable water in the future. Visit **www.yourSCVwater.com/watershed-planning** to learn more.

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN
This plan oversees the resources and needs of the community to maintain and improve resource management to demonstrate sustainable groundwater management in the next 20 years.

RECYCLED WATER PLANNING
Development of a recycled water management plan is underway. For two decades, SCV Water has used recycled water, and this renewable source reduces reliance on costly imported water and expands our local water supply.

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
SCV Water's Water Shortage Contingency Plan ensures an adequate water supply for customers now and in the future, especially during a drought or catastrophic water supply event.

ADDRESSING PFAS: ENSURING SAFE AND RELIABLE DRINKING WATER

Like many communities nationwide, SCV Water has trace amounts of PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl) substances in our water supply. Our Agency swiftly safeguarded our water supply from PFAS substances by investing in technology and treatment facilities.

IN-HOUSE PFAS TESTING

SCV Water's laboratory keeps PFAS testing in-house, saving time and money. In addition, it was one of the first of California water agencies certified by the state's Environmental Lab Accreditation Program for this process.

WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

Since 2020, two groundwater PFAS treatment facilities have restored four wells to operation, and additional facilities are scheduled to be back online at the rate of one per year. Learn more about our PFAS water restoration efforts at **www.yourSCVwater.com/PFAS.**

While the entire SCV Water service area is completely integrated and hydraulically connected, we are still operating under separate Public Water System (PWS) Codes per State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requirements. Therefore, we are still reporting our water quality results as separate Divisions. SCV Water and DDW are working to consolidate these PWS Codes and Divisions into one, which will provide a more comprehensive and easier to read CCR.

WATER YOU CAN TRUST

SCV WATER'S 2023 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.

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 nanograms/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 Nanograms/Liter =** 1 drop in a 6-acre lake

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.

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 2022 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 2022. 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 (**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 supplier or visit the following website: **https://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. Since November 2021, the district's groundwater well has been under repair. Currently the District is served by an adjacent water system's well.

SCV WATER - NEWHALL WATER DIVISION serves customers located in the Castaic, Newhall, Pinetree and Tesoro del Valle areas. In 2022, Castaic customers received 23% imported water and 77% local groundwater. Newhall customers received 11% imported water and 89% local groundwater. Pinetree customers received 79% imported water and 21% 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 2022.

SCV WATER - VALENCIA WATER DIVISION supplies water to customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch, and parts of Castaic, Saugus, and Newhall. In 2022, customers received 49% imported water, 50% local groundwater and 1% 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- and polyfluoroalkyl 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 higher cholesterol, changes to liver function, reduced immune response, thyroid disease and increased kidney and testicular cancer. In PFOS, side effects include higher cholesterol, changes in thyroid hormone levels and reduced immune suppression. 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 13 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. In October 2022, a second ion exchange groundwater treatment plant for PFAS was placed back online, bringing one well back into service.

On October 31, 2022, DDW rescinded previous PFAS monitoring orders. A new order was released that included an updated method for analyzing compounds (EPA Method 533) and included the NL and RL for an additional PFAS compound—PFHxS. The NL for PFHxS is 3 ng/L and the RL is 20 ng/L. SCV Water has monitored for PFHxS previously, but under a different analytical method. The sampling for the new DDW monitoring order under Method 533 is taking place in 2023 and the results will be included in the next Consumer Confidence Report.

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 **https://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 2022 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.

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 are currently in the fifth round of UCMR sampling (UCMR5) that is required by water systems between 2023-2025. For more information, please contact your local water supplier or visit the U.S. EPA website **https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.**

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

RL = Response Level

RVWTP = Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant

TT = Treatment Technique

* 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.

PARAMETERS/ CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL (AL) (RL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR (MRL)	SCVWA Import Division (% Groundwater and % Surface Water) Min	Max	Avg	Import Division Perchlorate Treatment Plant Min	Max	Avg	SCVWA Santa Clarita WD Min	Max	Avg	SCVWA Valencia WD Min	Max	Avg	SCVWA Newhall WD Castaic Min	Max	Avg	SCVWA Newhall WD Newhall Min	Max	Avg	SCVWA Newhall WD Pinetree[1] Min	Max	Avg	SCVWA Newhall WD Tesoro[1] Min	Max	Avg	LA County Waterworks District #36 Min	Max	Avg
INORGANICS																																
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	NA	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Arsenic	UG/L	10	0.004	2	2.1	2.9	2.5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Fluoride[2]	MG/L	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	NA	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.7	0.7
Barium	MG/L	1	2	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.2	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	MG/L	10	10	0.4	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.1	4.4	3.6	1.7	4.4	2.4	<DLR	0.5	0.4	3.4	7.2	5.3	NA	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.2	1.0
Perchlorate	UG/L	6	1	2.0	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	4.8	<DLR	NA	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
ORGANICS																																
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	UG/L	5	1.7	0.5	<DLR	0.7	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	UG/L	5	0.06	0.5	<DLR	1.3	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS																																
Bromate RVWTP	UG/L	10	0.1	5	<DLR	19	8.2	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	12	7.1	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	2.0	8.2	3.5	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	12	3.7	<DLR	9.4	3.4	<DLR	3.6	1.0	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	6.7	4.0	2.5	8.4	4.7	<DLR	3.4	2.1
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHMs)	UG/L	80	.(0)	1.0	9.0	48	22	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	47	23	8	42	22	<DLR	14	7.2	<DLR	12	2.4	<DLR	29	20	19	48	29	4.5	19	16
MICROBIOLOGICAL																																
Coliform % Positive Samples / # of Positives	%	5	0		0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0.8	0	0	0.9	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			4.5		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				9.9		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		95			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			95			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	8.0	8.3	8.2	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	6.7	6.7	6.7	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	3.8	5.6	5.0	<DLR	1.2	1.1	<DLR	3.5	1.8	2.4	9.3	6.7	NA	NA	NA	2.1	2.3	2.2
Year of Analysis					2021			2021			2021			2022			2018-2019			2021			2019						2019		

LEAD AND COPPER	UNITS		PHG (MCLG)	DLR (MRL)							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	280	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											2021			2022			2021			2021			2021			2020			2020		

SECONDARY STANDARDS	UNITS	MCL		DLR	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg
Chloride[1]	MG/L	250/500/600			67	78	71	45	57	48	62	120	98	43	110	77	75	76	76	41	48	45	NA	99	NA	NA	NA	NA	86	91	88
Color	UNITS	15		5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	<DLR	NA	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	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1
Sulfate[3]	MG/L	250/500/600		1	61	79	68	150	200	170	110	160	130	160	290	270	92	110	100	170	270	220	NA	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	160	200	177
Turbidity	NTU	5		0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA	0.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.9	0.4
"Total Dissolved Solids[3]"	MG/L	500/1000/1500			310	340	328	570	640	600	590	810	710	600	860	770	430	460	450	540	740	640	NA	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	650	730	700
Conductivity[3]	US/CM	900/1600/2200			520	620	543	840	940	870	1000	1300	1180	920	1300	1119	730	790	767	820	1100	1370	NA	1200	NA	NA	NA	NA	1000	1100	1067
Manganese	UG/L	50		20	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Iron	UG/L	300		10	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	170	34	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
ADDITIONAL TESTS																																
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI)5	UG/L	50	0.02	1	<DLR	1.3	<DLR	<DLR	1.1	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Year of Analysis (CrVI)					2022			2022			2017			2020			2018			2018			NA			NA			2019		
Boron[4]	MG/L			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	NA	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.4	0.4
Calcium	MG/L				30	37	33	92	100	97	80	120	115	89	120	107	54	62	58	87	140	114	NA	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	88	69
Magnesium	MG/L				6	8.5	6	19	22	20	21	42	32	34	44	38	21	23	22	18	33	26	NA	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	5	5
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	NG/L	40.0		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	16.5	8.7	<MRL	8	3.5	<MRL	4.8	<MRL	<MRL	4.8	2.4	NA	5.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	7	5.1
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NG/L	10.0		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	8.7	5.0	<MRL	9.4	4.8	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	3.9	2.0	NA	2.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	<MRL	4.2	<MRL
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	NG/L			2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	10.5	6.3	<MRL	10.5	5.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	9.7	4.9	NA	3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1	3.1	2.4
Potassium	MG/L				1.9	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.3	5.5	4.5	1.8	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	NA	4.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.6	3.5
Sodium	MG/L				66	75	70	65	77	70	85	100	93	62	100	83	63	73	68	56	64	60	NA	84	NA	NA	NA	NA	80	82	81
Hardness as CaCO3	MG/L				110	120	110	310	350	330	320	420	420	380	480	425	220	240	233	290	480	385	NA	420	NA	NA	NA	NA	347	372	356
pH	UNITS				8.0	8.4	8.2	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	NA	7.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.8	8.0	7.9
Alkalinity as CaCO3	MG/L				75	110	85	180	310	210	300	350	330	220	270	240	160	180	173	180	230	205	NA	340	NA	NA	NA	NA	190	210	200

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

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

KEEP CONSERVING WATER, SCV: IT'S A CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE

An historic drought was followed by record-breaking precipitation this year. Winter storms brought rain and snow to the Santa Clarita Valley and built up a significant Sierra snowpack. However, it will take some time for SCV Water to restore the 45% of our banked water supply that helped us make it through the last few dry years.

Our customers rose to the challenge, reducing water used by nearly 3 billion gallons from May 2022 through February 2023. Whether the climate is dry or drenched, now is the time to permanently adopt that SCV-friendly, water-efficient lifestyle!

- **BE INTENTIONAL WITH YOUR WATER BY MINIMIZING WASTE AND MAXIMIZING EFFICIENCY.**

- **PLANT SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES THAT THRIVE AND SURVIVE OUR EXTREME WEATHER.**

- **USE SUSTAINABLE IRRIGATION PRACTICES, LIKE REGULARLY CHECKING FOR LEAKS.**

- **ENJOY A YARD FULL OF COLORFUL AND EYE-CATCHING PLANTS!**

Sustainable habits save water today, so it's around tomorrow — and we can't do that without you. Learn how to practice long-term water-saving measures and reduce water waste at **www.DroughtReadySCV.com.**