

# THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY 2013 Water Quality Report



The Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) and local water retailers (Santa Clarita Water Division, Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36, Newhall County Water District and Valencia Water Company) continuously work to ensure you and your neighbors have a reliable and high quality water supply at a reasonable price. The California Department of Public Health requires water agencies to publish and make available to all customers an annual report providing background on the quality of your water and to show how it meets federal and state drinking water standards. The report can be mailed or made available electronically.

This 2013 Annual Water Quality Report (also known as a Consumer Confidence Report) describes in detail the quality of local water supplies in the Santa Clarita Valley during 2012. You will find further explanation of the requirements and test results in the accompanying pages.

Water quality is just one component of the total value of water. In order to have reliable supplies, water must be extracted from local groundwater aquifers or imported through substantial infrastructure. In addition, water acquired during wet years must be stored in either reservoirs or groundwater "banks" to ensure adequate supplies during dry years. After water is acquired or taken from storage, it must be treated to stringent drinking water standards promulgated by federal, state and local health agencies. It is then sent through yet another conveyance system consisting of miles of local pipes in order to be delivered to Santa Clarita Valley customers. Our goal is to ensure that, when you need water, it is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. All of this at an average cost to the customer of less than \$0.002 per gallon.

This year has been relatively dry thus far; however, at this time, the Santa Clarita Valley's (SCV) water supply remains sufficient to meet residents' needs in 2013 due to proactive water resource planning and ongoing conservation efforts. And, thanks to ongoing monitoring and treatment, all of it will meet drinking water standards.

One of the most effective ways to keep costs down is the implementation of water conservation measures by our customers. Using water efficiently means that we can defer infrastructure expansions, acquire fewer or smaller volumes of new sources of supply, store less for dry years, reduce the cost of moving the water and make the task of monitoring and treating the water less arduous. To keep costs low, and to help residents use water efficiently, the SCV Family of Water Suppliers (composed of SCV's water retailers, the City of Santa Clarita and CLWA) continues to offer a series of programs to encourage residents and businesses to expand their conservation efforts and establish a permanent water use efficiency ethic. These programs include our popular residential program for free weather-based irrigation controllers at [www.scvh2oprograms.com](http://www.scvh2oprograms.com). We also offer commercial customers rebates for weather-based irrigation controllers and landscape modifications.

Residential and business customers are encouraged to check out the SCV Family of Water Suppliers' gardening website [www.santaclaritagardens.com](http://www.santaclaritagardens.com). This website is a useful resource for both novice and experienced gardeners to help them make their landscaping more water efficient by viewing other successful water-efficient gardens and providing detailed information on the best plants to use. If you want to see good examples of water efficient landscapes in person, the CLWA Conservatory Garden at the Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant remains open and CLWA continues to offer free monthly SCV-Friendly Gardening classes at its facilities.

Visit CLWA or your retailer's website for simple water conservation tips and available conservation programs.

If you have any questions about this report or water quality, please contact either CLWA or your water retailer, whose contact information is supplied at the end of this report.

*Sincerely,*

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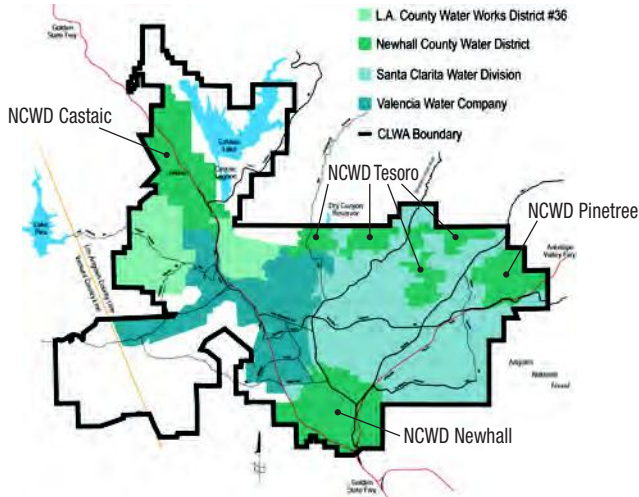
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*NOTE: All of the test results in this report were run in 2012 unless noted otherwise. If you do not find a chemical listed in this report, it was not found in any test performed on local water. Your local water supplier is in compliance with all drinking water regulations unless a specific violation is noted.*

## CLWA PROVIDES WATER TO LOCAL RETAILERS



CLWA receives and treats surface water from the SWP and other imported sources. The SWP consists of facilities operated by the California Department of Water Resources to transmit water to SWP contractors for agricultural or urban supply uses. CLWA operates two water treatment plants, the Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant in Castaic and the Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant in Saugus. The valley's four water retailers distribute the treated imported water along with groundwater from the Alluvial Aquifer and the Saugus Formation. Water quality information for your area is presented in the table contained in this report.

**CLWA 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 64% imported water and 36% local groundwater in 2012.

**Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36** serves customers located in Hasley Canyon and Val Verde. Customers received 36% imported water and 64% local water in 2012.

**Newhall County Water District** serves customers located in the Castaic, Newhall, Pinetree and Tesoro del Valle areas. In 2012, Castaic customers received 30% imported water and 70% local groundwater, Newhall customers received 14% imported water and 86% local groundwater and Pinetree customers received 54% imported water and 46% local groundwater. Tesoro del Valle customers received 100% imported water.

**Valencia Water Company** supplies water to customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch, and parts of Castaic, Saugus, and Newhall. In 2012, customers received 55% imported water and 44% local groundwater and 1% recycled water was delivered to large landscape customers.

## 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 or use, 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 affects associated with inadequate hormone levels.

In addition, a known perchlorate contaminant plume has been identified and several wells have tested positive for perchlorate. In October 2007, the California Department of Public Health (DPH) adopted an MCL of 6 ug/L for this contaminant. DPH issued an amendment to CLWA's Domestic Water Supply Permit on December 30, 2010, authorizing the use of the perchlorate-treatment facility, and, on January 25, 2011, CLWA introduced the treated water into the distribution system in full compliance with the requirements of its amended water-supply permit.

## 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, no further testing is required. If it is detected, the water must be checked for uranium and radium.

## WATER QUALITY DEFINITIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. USEPA, DPH 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) that are required processes 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.

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 Centers for Disease Control provide guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants and are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

When a contaminant is regulated based on concentration, there are three levels that are listed:

- 1) **The Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR)** is the smallest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured and reported. DLRs are set by the DPH (same as MRL, Minimum Reporting Level, set by USEPA).
- 2) **The Public Health Goal (PHG)** or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), is 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 USEPA.
- 3) **The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**, occurs at two levels: A Primary MCL is 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.

### Additional Definitions:

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers public notification.

**Notification Levels (NL)** are state guidelines developed by DPH that address the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers public notification.

**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.

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

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

## DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CLWA uses ozone and chloramines to disinfect its water. Disinfection By-Products (DBPs), which include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), are generated by the interaction between naturally occurring organic matter and disinfectants such as chlorine and ozone. THMs and HAAS are measured at multiple locations in each system. Each location is averaged once per quarter and reported as a running average by location.

Ozone is a very powerful disinfectant that not only kills organisms that no other disinfectant can but also destroys organic chemicals that cause unpleasant tastes and odors.

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## 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.

The most important microbiological drinking water tests are for bacteria. Water is tested throughout the systems weekly for Total Coliform bacteria. The MCL for total coliforms is 5% of all monthly tests showing positives for larger systems. The presence of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) indicates fecal contamination of waters. No *E. coli* was detected in any drinking waters in the SCV last year.

Additional tests did not detect water-borne parasites *cryptosporidium parvum* and *giardia lamblia* in any sample of Castaic Lake water.

## METALS AND SALTS

Metals and salts are tested in groundwater once every three years and in Castaic Lake water every month. Small quantities of naturally occurring arsenic are found in Castaic Lake and in groundwater wells. These are present due to the natural erosion of the rocks that water travels over or through. Inorganic compounds such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

A number of naturally occurring salts are found in both surface and well water. These include chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium. Taken together they are called Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). Calcium and magnesium together are called "hardness" and can deposit as scale.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L 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 45 mg/L 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.

## LEAD AND COPPER

Every three years, local water retailers are required to sample for lead and copper at specific consumer taps. The results for lead and copper are reported as the 90th percentile. This means no more than 10 percent of samples collected can be above either action level. Infants, young children and pregnant women are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population and, if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems for them. 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 in your home's water, you can have your water tested by a private laboratory/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) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## TURBIDITY VIOLATION

On March 23, 2012 at 9:00 a.m. a water sample from Castaic Lake Water Agency's Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant showed that the turbidity level exceeded 1 (one) turbidity unit. Also on March 23, 2012, water samples exceeded 1.0 turbidity units for more than eight hours. This was above the standard allowed by the Department of Public Health. Approximately 17 percent of turbidity measurements during the month of March 2012 were over 0.20 turbidity units. The standard is that no more than 5 percent of samples may exceed 0.20 turbidity units per month. While not an emergency event, CLWA notified the potentially affected customers of the event on April 9, 2012. The higher-than-normal turbidity readings were due to equipment failures and errors by treatment plant operators. The equipment involved was replaced and water treatment operators were provided additional training. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water.

## ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Organic compounds also include pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses. Water is tested for two types of organic compounds, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and non-volatile synthetic organic compounds (SOCs). These organic compounds are synthetic chemicals produced from industrial and agricultural uses. Castaic Lake and local wells are tested at least annually for VOCs. Trichloroethylene (TCE) and Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) were found in trace levels (below the MCL in groundwater in the SCV). 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.

Weekly monitoring samples detected occasional elevated levels of PCE at a CLWA turnout (SC-1) to the SCWD retail system in 2012 when the turnout was shutdown (out of service) for extended periods of time. When the elevated levels were observed the water was not delivered to the retail system and its customers. However, there was one occurrence of a reading of 7 ug/L from a sample taken on October 29, 2012, and the line was placed in service some days later without flushing or testing. A sample taken on November 5, 2012 did not detect any PCE. An investigation into the source of the PCE revealed a connection to an abandoned pipeline near the sampling point for SC-1 and a former dry cleaners site located about 200 yards from the SC-1 sample point. The dry cleaners site released PCE to the underlying soils and shallow groundwater which could have migrated to the abandoned pipeline and entered the SC-1 turnout. )Though no PCE was detected in the abandoned line, or in the soil around it, CLWA took the initiative to physically disconnect the abandoned pipeline from the main line.

Since the elevated PCE levels were detected CLWA has been monitoring the distribution system weekly for VOC compounds. Anytime a turnout is shutdown for an extended period of time, the line is flushed and analyzed for VOC compounds before being placed back in service. No other incidents of elevated levels of PCE have been detected by this monitoring.

## 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 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.
- **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, which 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 USEPA and the DPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

An assessment of the drinking water source(s) for the valley's retailers groundwater sources was completed in 2002. Source assessments are also completed for each new well placed into service by the valley's retailers. The groundwater source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: schools, medical offices, gas stations, auto shops, dry cleaners and various other facilities around each water source. A copy of the complete 2002 assessment is available at the DPH District Office located at 500 North Central Avenue Suite 500, Glendale CA 91203, or your local water retailer whose contact information is included in this report. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the DPH District Engineer at (818) 551-2004 or by contacting your local water retailer.

# The Results of Thousands of Tests on Your Water

PARAMETERS/ CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL(AL)	MCLG(AL)	DRL	Castaic Lake Water Agency Wholesale Division (8% Groundwater and 92% Surface Water)			Castaic Lake Water Agency Wholesale Division Perchlorate Treatment Plant			Castaic Lake Water Agency Santa Clarita Water Division			Valencia Water Company			Newhall County Water District Castaic			Newhall County Water District Newhall			Newhall County Water District Pinetree			Newhall County Water District Tersoro <sup>1</sup>			Los Angeles County Water Works District #36						
					RANGE Minimum	Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	Maximum	TYPICAL	
<b>INORGANICS</b>																																			
Arsenic	ug/L	10	None	2	<DLR	2.4	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.1	<DLR	<DLR	2.4	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.6	4.2	2.9				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				
Fluoride <sup>2</sup>	mg/L	2	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.33	0.53	0.44	0.19	0.8	0.38	0.42	0.51	0.49	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.43	0.40				0.44	0.44	0.44				
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	45	(45)	2	<DLR	2.4	<DLR	2.1	18.1	13.3	6.8	22.2	29	6	28.3	16.6	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	15.0	35.0	24.1	7.4	16.0	10.5				11.1	11.1	11.1				
<b>ORGANICS</b>																																			
Trichloroethylene (TCE) <sup>3</sup>	ug/L	5	(1.7)	0.5	<DLR	2.0	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.83	0.65	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) <sup>3</sup>	ug/L	5	(0.06)	0.5	<DLR	0.6	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>																																			
Bromate RVTP	ug/L	10	0	5	<DLR	21	8.1																												
Bromate ESFP	ug/L	10	0	5	<DLR	6.7	<DLR																												
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60.0	0.0	1.0	2.9	26.0	5.9				<DLR	8.9	3.9	<DLR	7.1	3.7	<DLR	3.9	2.0	<DLR	5.9	1.7	<DLR	4.5	2.2	3.5	8.5	6.8	<DLR	6.0	5				
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHMs)	ug/L	80.0	0.0	0.5	12.0	23.0	5.9				3.4	89	20.1	9.4	27	18.4	5.2	15.0	8.9	1.9	38.0	13.9	1.2	15.0	8.3	16.0	33.0	25.6	<DLR	18.0	21				
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>																																			
Coliform % Positive Samples	%	5	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>CLARITY / TURBIDITY</b>																																			
Surface Water Only RWTP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	None		1.60																														
	%	TT = 95% of Samples < 0.2 NTU			83																														
Surface Water Only ESFP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	None		0.11																														
	%	TT = 95% of Samples < 0.2 NTU			100																														
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>																																			
Alpha Activity, Gross	pCi/L	15	0	3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	6.3	<DLR	<DLR	4.01	<DLR	<DLR	7.6	<DLR			4.5	4.5	4.5				1.34	3.79	2.46					
Beta Activity, Gross	pCi/L	50	0	3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	5.6	<DLR			<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR											
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.7	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				
Uranium	pCi/L	20	(0.2)	2	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.9	2.7	2.2	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	11	11	11				<DLR	2.45	1.63				
Year of Analysis					2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2010	2010	2010	2012	2012	2012	2008	2008	2008	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012				2012	2012	2012			
<b>LEAD AND COPPER (Retailers Only)</b>																																			
Copper	ug/L	(1300)	(170)	50								350	52	0	555	75	2	320	20	0	520	30	0	1200	20	1	470	20	1	256	20	0			
Lead	ug/L	(15)	(2)	5								7	52	1	<5	75	0	2.4	20	1	3.5	30	1	3.5	20	1	3	20	0	<DLR	20	0			
Year of Analysis												2012	2012	2012	2010	2010	2010	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011			
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS</b>																																			
Chlorides <sup>4</sup>	mg/L	250/500/600			48	70	56	25	38	33	46	120	93	27.1	122	71.3	79	82	81	40	46	43	54	110	86				14	14	14				
Color	Units	15			<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5				<5	<5	<5				
Odor-Threshold	Units	3			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1				
Sulfates <sup>4</sup>	mg/L	250/500/600			1	37	49	42	117	172	11	110	160	137	129	421	237.2	86	140	112	160	240	200	93	100	96				57	57	57			
Turbidity	NTU	5			0.03	1.60	0.09	0.06	0.23	0.10	0.08	0.24	0.15	0.06	0.17	0.09	0.05	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.19	0.14				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				
Total Dissolved Solids <sup>4</sup>	mg/L	500/1000/1500			216	277	245	453	536	502	580	790	732	525	1110	763.8	400	540	477	570	740	655	570	760	677				570	760	677				
Conductivity <sup>4</sup>	uS/cm	900/1600/2200			339	476	394	704	791	740	940	1200	1135	757	1490	1073	670	870	780	790	1000	895	860	1200	1053				860	1200	1053				
<b>ADDITIONAL TESTS</b>																																			
Boron <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	1			0.14	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.27	0.23	0.47	1.10	0.74		0.94																				
Calcium	mg/L				23	28	25	81	102	87	100	140	117	83.1	176	114	46	69	59	82	120	101	90	110	97				32	32	32				
Magnesium	mg/L				11	13	12	18	23	19	25	40	35	24.3	48.3	37.2	19	28	24	18	31	25	21	24	23				6.6	6.6	6.6				
Sodium	mg/L				38	54	46	51	64	56	85	120	105	11	116	78.7	66	83	74	56	63	60	68	120	103				58	58	58				
Potassium	mg/L				2.0	3.3	2.6	1.8	3.5	2.7	3.6	4.4	4	2	5.9	4	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	4.0	3.4				2.2	2.2	2.2				
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L				102	125	113	273	349	296	360	510	442	308	635	437	190	290	247	280	440	360	310	380	337				110	110	110				
pH	Units				7.08	8.10	7.67	7.43	7.76	7.66	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.05	7.52	7.42	7.68	7.80	7.73	7.36	7.38	7.37	7.29	7.35	7.33				7.85	7.85	7.85				
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L				72	92	80	193	220	206	290	330	317	193	290	241	140	190	170	180	220	200	280	350	323				150	150	150				

**Key for the Charts used in this Report**

- 1) All Values for Tersoro and LACWD #36 water are the same as CLWA, except in the specific row shown.
- 2) Depending on annual temperatures
- 3) Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have increased risk of cancer.
- 4) There are three MCLs for these parameter: The first is the recommended long term MCL. The second is the upper long term MCL. The third is the short term MCL.
- 5) The NL for Boron = 1 mg/L

AL = Action Level  
 DLR = Detection Limit for Reporting  
 ESFP = Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant  
 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level  
 MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

mg/L = milligrams / Liter  
 ug/L = micrograms / Liter  
 uS/cm = microsiemens / centimeter  
 NA = Not Analyzed / Not Applicable  
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L = picocuries / Liter  
 PHG = Public Health Goal  
 RWTP = Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant  
 TT = Treatment Technique



Castaic Lake Water Agency



CLWA Santa Clarita Water Division



Newhall County Water District



Valencia Water Company



LA County Department of Public Works



A Gallon of TAP WATER  
**\$0.002**

A Gallon of



**\$16.00**

A Gallon of



**\$2.49**

A Gallon of



**\$4.00**

A Gallon of



**\$11.35**

## Tap Water in Perspective – Still The Best Deal Around

### What We Can Do

Water is a critical part of California's way of life. Our economy, our environment and our day-to-day lifestyle need water to flourish.

But our water supply is limited. We can help make the most of it by using water wisely every day.

Saving water is not hard. We don't have to go without beautiful landscaping or take fewer showers. We simply need to be smart about using what we have.

Rethinking the way we use water – both indoors and outdoors – will help stretch our limited supplies and ensure water is there when we need it. If we all work together, we can make a difference for California's future.

Follow our easy tips both indoors and outdoors and start saving water every day.

Tour the California Urban Water Conservation Council's interactive H2Ouse.org to learn more ways to save water indoors and outdoors!

Water is essential to our daily lives, but few people stop to consider its value and importance, especially when compared to bottled water and other everyday products.

Your tap water costs less than a penny per gallon – a true bargain considering the energy and expertise it takes to treat and deliver safe and reliable water to your home. But like many basic services today, the cost of treating and delivering water to your tap is going up for several reasons:

- Rising treatment costs. Increasingly stringent drinking water regulations add to the cost of providing water.
- Aging water infrastructure. Repairing and upgrading aging pipelines, pumps and other facilities accounts for a significant portion of monthly water bills.
- Increasing energy costs. It takes lots of electricity to pump, treat and deliver water. Rising costs for energy directly affect the cost of delivering water to you.
- Cost of developing new supplies. (if applicable) Monthly water bills reflect the cost of producing recycled water and securing other new water supply sources.

As a customer in the Santa Clarita Valley, you are getting more than a product. You are getting reliable service that includes ongoing maintenance, sophisticated water quality testing and treatment, and highly trained personnel. Simply put, you are getting one of the best deals around.

*Information from the Association of California Water Agencies*

### Castaic Lake Water Agency

Jeff Koelewyn | 661-297-1600 x223

E-mail: [mlangroodi@clwa.org](mailto:mlangroodi@clwa.org) | Website: [www.clwa.org](http://www.clwa.org)

The Castaic Lake Water Agency is governed by a Board of Directors that meets at 6:15 pm on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at the Rio Vista Administration Building 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road.

### CLWA Santa Clarita Water Division

Cathy Hollomon | 661-259-2737

E-mail: [chollomon@scwater.org](mailto:chollomon@scwater.org) | Website: [www.sctime.org](http://www.sctime.org)

The Santa Clarita Water Division is a division of the CLWA. The CLWA Retail Operations Committee meets at 6:30 pm on the first Tuesday of each month at the SCWD office, 26521 Summit Circle.

### Newhall County Water District

Ryan Bye | 661-259-3610 x216

E-mail: [rbye@ncwd.org](mailto:rbye@ncwd.org) | Website: [www.ncwd.org](http://www.ncwd.org)

The Newhall County Water District is governed by a Board of Directors that meets at 6:30 pm on the second Thursday of each month at 23780 North Pine Street, Newhall, CA 91321

### Valencia Water Company

Cris Perez | 661-294-0828

E-mail: [cperez@valenciawater.com](mailto:cperez@valenciawater.com) | Website: [www.valenciawater.com](http://www.valenciawater.com)

The Valencia Water Company is a public water utility regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. The office is located at 24631 Avenue Rockefeller.

### Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 36

Timothy Chen | 626-300-3342

E-mail: [tchen@dpw.lacounty.gov](mailto:tchen@dpw.lacounty.gov) | Website: [www.lacwaterworks.org](http://www.lacwaterworks.org)

Waterworks District No. 36 is governed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors that meets every Tuesday at 9:30 am at the Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, 500 West Temple Street Room 381B, Los Angeles.

On Tuesdays following a Monday holiday, the meetings begin at 1:00 pm.

### Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Si usted quisiera el texto en español para este reporte, comuníquese con

Jeff Koelewyn al número de teléfono 661-297-1600 x223.

