THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY
2015 Water Quality Report

2014 – What a year it was! At the close of 2014, California experienced yet another year of drought that goes into the record book as the third driest in 119 years. Of the last eight years, seven have been drought years. A responsible water use ethic and concerted efforts to practice water conservation are now more important than ever. Thanks to everyone for doing their part to help efficiently use water resources in the Santa Clarita Valley.

But does this historic drought affect water quality in the Santa Clarita Valley? The Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) and local water retailers (CLWA 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 State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water requires water agencies to publish and make available to all customers an annual report to provide background on the quality of your water and to show how it meets federal and state drinking water standards. Once again, the Santa Clarita Valley water supply met or exceeded all mandated drinking water standards.

This 2015 Annual Water Quality Report describes in detail the quality of local water supplies in the Santa Clarita Valley (SCV) during 2014. Additional explanations of the requirements and test results are shown 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 to this area and treated to drinking water standards. This requires substantial infrastructure and dedicated professionals to bring water responsibly from its source to your tap.

Even with record high temperatures and record low precipitation, the Santa Clarita Valley's water supply portfolio remains sufficient to meet the Valley's needs in 2015 thanks to proactive water resource planning and ongoing conservation efforts. Because of continuing monitoring and treatment, all of our water will again meet drinking water standards. However, our continued supply is dependent on our customers' recognition of the magnitude of the drought and their efforts to conserve and reduce their water use by at least 25 percent of their normal demand as directed by Governor Brown's April 15 Drought Executive Order.

In addition to preserving water supplies, conservation is an effective way to keep the cost of water affordable. When supplies are limited, the cost of acquiring new additional supplies is very high, as evidenced by the great many other drought-stricken regions that are willing to pay a premium price to augment their own supplies. To keep costs low and to help residents use water efficiently, the SCV Family of Water Suppliers (composed of the SCV's water retailers, the City of Santa Clarita and CLWA) continues to offer programs to encourage residents to expand their conservation efforts. Visit www.scvh2oprograms.com for details on programs offered in the SCV. For our commercial customers, we also offer rebates for weather-based irrigation controllers and landscape modifications.

Because 50 to 70 percent of residential water use goes to outdoor landscaping, a conservation program introduced in 2014 offers rebates for residential customers to remove their water-thirsty turf and replace it with something that makes much more sense in our semi-arid climate such as low-water-use plants, artificial turf, and permeable hardscape materials. To further help reduce water use, high-efficiency sprinkler nozzle programs and drip irrigation education classes are also offered.

To help with the re-design of your new water efficient landscape, residential and commercial customers are encouraged to check out the SCV Family of Water Suppliers' gardening website 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 in our area. If you want to see good examples of water efficient landscapes in person, the CLWA Conservatory Garden at the Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant is open to the public and CLWA continues to offer free monthly Santa Clarita Valley-Friendly Gardening classes at its facilities.

Please visit CLWA or your water retailer's website for simple water conservation tips and available conservation programs in your area.

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,

Dan Masnada | General Manager | CLWA
Website: www.clwa.org

Adam Ariki | District Engineer | Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36
Website: www.lacwaterworks.org

Steve Cole | General Manager | NCWD
Website: www.ncwd.org

Mauricio E. Guardado Jr. | Retail Manager | SCWD
Website: www.scwater.org

Keith Abercrombie | General Manager | VWC
Website: www.valenciawater.com

NOTE: All of the test results in this report were run in 2014 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.

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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 cold water tap for 15 to 30 seconds 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.

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.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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) is (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 DDW 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 DDW District Engineer at (818) 551-2004 or by contacting your local water retailer.

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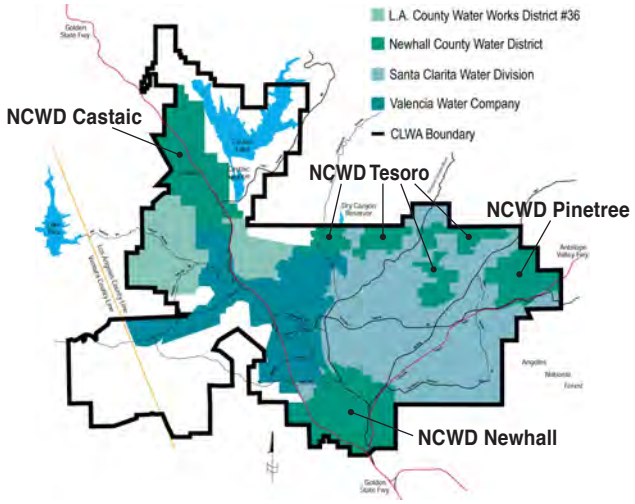
CLWA PROVIDES WATER TO LOCAL RETAILERS



Castaic Lake Water Agency (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 convey 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 Canyon Country, Newhall, and Saugus. Customers received approximately 85% imported water and 15% local groundwater in 2014.

Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 serves customers located in Hasley Canyon and Val Verde. Customers received 100% local water in 2014.

Newhall County Water District serves customers located in the Castaic, Newhall, Pinetree, and Tesoro del Valle areas. In 2014, Castaic customers received 29% imported water and 71% local groundwater, Newhall customers reveived 16% imported water and 84% local groundwater. Pinetree and Tesoro del Valle customers received 100% imported water.

Valencia Water Company supplies water to customers in Stevenson Ranch, Valencia, and parts of Castaic, Newhall, and Saugus. In 2014, customers received 25% imported water and 73% local groundwater and 2% recycled water was delivered to large landscape customers.

CHEMICALS IN THE NEWS - PERCHLORATE

Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in explosives, fireworks, solid rocket propellant, 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 affects 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 State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) adopted a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 6 ug/L for this contaminant. DDW 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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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) which are required processes intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Drinking 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 at 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 DDW (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 Level (NL) A state guideline developed by DDW 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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

As part of the 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, 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 utilities to analyze. UCMR results are then used to assist the development of future drinking water regulations. Last year, some of the water retailers completed round three (3) of the UCMR. For more information please contact your local water retailer or visit the USEPA website http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3.

The Results of Thousands of Tests on Your Water

PARAMETERS / CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL(AL)	MCLG(AL)	DLR	Castaic Lake Water Agency Wholesale Division (% Surface Water % Ground 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[1]			Newhall County Water District Tesoro[1]			Los Angeles County Water Works District #36		
INORGANICS					RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL
Arsenic	ug/L	10	None	2	<DLR	3.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.1	<DLR	<DLR	4.8	2.46	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.2	<DLR							<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Fluoride[2]	mg/L	2	(1)	0.1	<DLR	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.28	0.57	0.37	0.21	0.88	0.45	0.42	0.47	0.45	0.34	0.34	0.34							0.37	0.37	0.37
Nitrate (as NO_3)	mg/L	45	(45)	2	<DLR	3	2	10	20	13	10	32	22	9	28	18	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	15	32	27							9	9	9
ORGANICS																															
Trichloroethylene (TCE)[3]	ug/L	5	(1.7)	0.5	<DLR	1.2	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.56	0.53	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR							<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)[3]	ug/L	5	(0.06)	0.5	<DLR	1.7	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR							<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS																															
Bromate RVWTP	ug/L	10	0	5	6.1	9.6	7.6																								
Bromate ESFP	ug/L	10	0	5	<DLR	9.6	9.5																								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60	0.0	1.0	2.9	9.8	5.3				<DLR	8.3	4.4	<DLR	7.5	4.9	2.0	4.8	3.2	<DLR	2.8	<DLR	2.4	12	5.9	3.4	6.4	4.7	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHMs)	ug/L	80	0.0	0.5	11.0	55.0	24.0				16.0	46.0	28.0	9.3	36.0	26.5	6.2	16.0	11.6	<DLR	10.0	2.6	22.0	25.5	25.4	22.8	35.0	22.8	2.4	4.3	3.5
MICROBIOLOGICAL																															
Colifom % Positive Samples	%	5	0		0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLARITY / TURBIDITY																															
Surface Water Only RVWTP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	None			0.81																									
	% TT = 95% of Samples<0.2 NTU				99																										
Surface Water Only ESFP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	None			0.23																									
	% TT = 95% of Samples<0.2 NTU				99																										
RADIOLOGICAL																															
Alpha Activity, Gross	pCi/L	15	0	3	<DLR	8.6	3.3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	6.5	<DLR	<DLR	4.90	<DLR	<DLR*	<DLR*	<DLR*	4.6	5.8	5.2							1	4	2
Beta Activity, Gross	pCi/L	50	0	3	<DLR	3.6	<DLR	<DLR	3.2	3.2				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR									
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	1	<DLR	<DLR	<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	4.10	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR							<DLR	2.50	1.63
Year of Analysis					2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2013	2013	2013	2008/2014*	2008/2014*	2008/2014*	2009/2012*	2009/2012*	2009/2012*							2012	2012	2012
LEAD AND COPPER (Retailers Only)											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	ug/L	(1300)	(170)	50							350	52	0	630	60	0	320	20	0	520	30	0	1200	20	1	350	20	0	<DLR	533	139
Lead	ug/L	(15)	(2)	5							6.5	52	1	1.80	60	0	2.4	20	1	3.5	30	1	3.5	20	1	2.5	20	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Year of Analysis											2012	2012	2012	2013	2013	2013	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
SECONDARY STANDARDS											RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL	RANGE Minimum	RANGE Maximum	TYPICAL						
Chlorides[4]	mg/L	250/500/600			80	88	84	30	41	33	59	120	108	25	140	78.21	81	86	84	38	45	42							15	15	15
Color	Units	15			<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	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1							0	0	0
Sulfates[4]	mg/L	250/500/600		1	40	72	53	120	150	130	94	210	155	100	440	247.4	98	150	123	170	240	205							43	43	43
Turbidity	NTU	5			0.07	0.29	0.11	0.05	0.17	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.74	0.12	0.08	0.29	0.14	0.06	0.20	0.13							<DLR	0.5	0.1
Total Dissolved Solids[4]	mg/L	500/1000/1500			270	350	310	190	520	450	700	940	800	540	1200	802.6	440	560	507	550	730	640							270	270	270
Conductivity[4]	uS/cm	900/1600/2200			440	590	520	670	760	710	1100	1400	1260	890	1600	1182	740	930	847	830	1100	965							413	413	413
Manganese	mg/L	0.05		0.02													<DLR	0.02	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR									
ADDITIONAL TESTS																															
Boron[5]	mg/L			1	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.21	0.26	0.24	0.43	2.80	1.16	0.24	0.83	0.46															
Calcium	mg/L				26	37	30	72	94	82	88	140	118	80	170	113	47	66	58	83	130	106.5							26	26	26
Magnesium	mg/L				11	13	12	16	19	17	27	45	35	21	48	35.8	19	27	23	18	31	25							3.7	3.7	3.7
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)[6]	ng/L		3	10										<DLR	3.4	<DLR															
Sodium	mg/L				59	73	66	51	62	57	92	120	101	34	130	87.4	67	82	75	61	63	62							55	55	55
Potassium	mg/L				1.5	3.2	2.7	1.4	3.2	2.5	2.4	4.9	4.0	1.8	5.5	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.3							1.8	1.8	1.8
Hardness as $CaCO_3$	mg/L				110	140	120	240	320	280	380	490	434	290	610	429	200	280	243	280	450	365							80	80	80
pH	Units				7.7	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.6	8	7.8							7.2	8.2	7.7
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	mg/L				71	100	86	190	210	200	260	320	292	170	280	224	120	180	157	170	200	185							123	123	123

Key for the Charts used in this Report

1) All Values for Tesoro and Pinetree are the same as CLWA, except in the specific rows shown.

2) Depending on annual temperatures.

3) Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene or 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 parameters: 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 = 1000 ug/L or 1 mg/L.

6) The NL for NDMA = 10 ng/L.

AL = Action Level
DLR = Detection Limit for Reporting
ESFP = Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximim Contaminant Level Goal
NL = Notification Level
mg/L = milligrams / Liter
ug/L = micrograms / Liter
uS/cm = microsiemens / centimeter
NA = Not Analyzed / Not Applicable
NTU = Nephlometic Turbidity Units
pCi/L = picocuries / Liter
PHG = Public Health Goal
RVWTP = 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

EXCEPTIONAL DROUGHT

These activities are mandated by the State Water Resources Control Board

No runoff from excessively watering outdoor landscape

No irrigation during 48 hours after measurable rainfall

No washing sidewalks and driveways

Hotel/motel guests must have the option of choosing not to have towels and sheets laundered daily

No washing a motor vehicle using a hose without a shut-off nozzle

No non-recirculating fountains

Restaurants or food service establishments may only serve water upon request

Castaic Lake Water Agency

Jeff Koelewyn | 661-297-1600 x223
E-mail: jkoelewyn@clwa.org | Website: 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 Adminstration Building at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, 91350

CLWA Santa Clarita Water Division

Ryan Bye | 661-255-8223
E-mail: rbye@scwater.org | Website: www.scwater.org
The Santa Clarita Water Division is a division of the CLWA. The CLWA Retail Operations Committee meets at 5:30 pm on the first Tuesday of each month at the SCWD office at 26521 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, 91350

Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 36

Bing Hua, P.E. | 626-300-3337
County of Los Angeles/ Waterworks Division
E-mail: bhua@dpw.lacounty.gov | Website: 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, 90012
On Tuesdays following a Monday holiday, the meetings begin at 1:00 pm.

Newhall County Water District

Ernesto Velazquez | 661-259-3610 x216
E-mail: evelazquez@ncwd.org | Website: 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, 91321

Valencia Water Company

Saba Saeed | 661-295-6579
Water Quality Supervisor
E-mail: SSaeed@valenciawater.com | Website: www.valenciawater.com
The Valencia Water Company is a private corporation whose stock is owned by CLWA. The office is located at 24631 Avenue Rockefeller, Valencia, 91355

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Si usted quisiera informacion español de este reporte, conuniquese con su distribuidor la local de aqua que se muestra arriba.