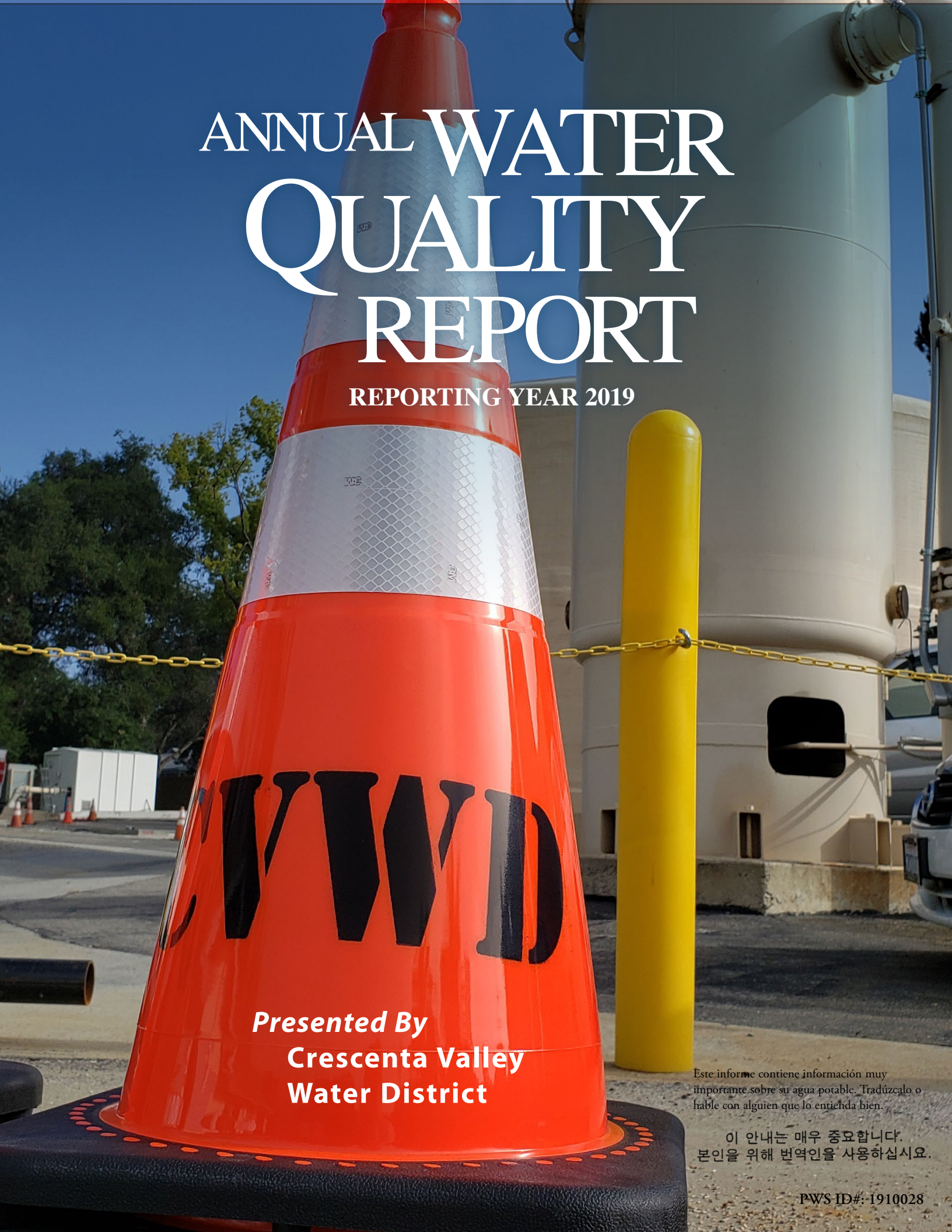

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019

Presented By

Crescenta Valley Water District

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

PWS ID#: 1910028

Our Mission

The mission of the Crescenta Valley Water District is to provide quality water and wastewater services to the Crescenta Valley community in a dependable and economically responsible manner.

Your Agency: At a Glance

CVWD provides approximately 33,000 customers with water and wastewater service through more than 8,300 connections. The District has been serving the areas of La Crescenta, Montrose, and portions of Glendale and La Cañada since 1950.

The District maintains 95 miles of pipelines, 12 wells, 17 reservoirs, 34 booster pumps, 651 fire hydrants, stationary and mobile electrical generators, and emergency water interconnections to neighboring water agencies, ensuring a ready water supply whether it's for washing dishes or putting out a fire.

In 2019, approximately 52% of CVWD's source water came from local groundwater supply in the Verdugo Basin. The majority of CVWD's groundwater wells are located along the Verdugo Wash, south of Honolulu Avenue. This is an increase over last year's groundwater production, as water levels in the Verdugo Basin are starting to recover from levels that reached an all-time historic low following what was one of the worst droughts on record, with 2011-2014 being the driest period in California since record keeping started. Local rainfall can take up to three years to reach the aquifer.

The remaining 48% of CVWD's source water came from imported surface water supplied by Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD), which is a member agency to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD supplies surface water from the State Water Project in Northern California and the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct, which carries water 242 miles from Lake Havasu to Lake Mathews in Riverside, CA.

The District supplied approximately 1.2 billion gallons of water in the 2019 calendar year. This amount was relatively the same as the previous two years.

In an emergency, an interconnection between CVWD and the City of Glendale can be used to supply water to District customers. The District also has an interconnection with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. This connection has been constructed and tested. It will further ensure the reliability of the District's water system.

Our Mission Continues

We are pleased to present our 2019 annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all State and Federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Public Meetings

The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, elected at-large, who meet the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at CVWD's Administration Office. Public input is encouraged. Information regarding the District's Board meetings and upcoming events can be found on the District Website at www.cvwd.com.

In addition, the community is encouraged to attend special meetings such as budget workshops, strategic planning sessions, and rate hearings, which are advertised and posted on the District's Website and at the District's Administration Office at 2700 Foothill Blvd.

At the time of this report, all CVWD meetings are virtual. Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order N-29-20 issued by Governor Gavin Newsom on March 18, 2020, the public may not attend the meetings in person. Any member of the public may participate in CVWD meetings by using a touch-tone phone or by utilizing Zoom teleconferencing. Please check www.cvwd.com for the latest updates.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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.

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 can 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 applications, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

The Crescenta Valley Water District's water system is located in Los Angeles County and serves the residents of the City of La Crescenta and portions of Glendale, Montrose, and La Canada-Flintridge. There are 8,054 metered service connections serving a population of approximately 33,000.

The drinking water sources for the Crescenta Valley County Water District water system are: Wells 01, 02, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and Pickens Tunnel, located between the Verdugo Mountains and San Gabriel Mountains, in Crescenta Valley. The mountainous, rural recharge area is generally located to the south side of the San Gabriel Mountains, and to the north side of the Verdugo Mountains, channeling to the Crescenta Valley.

The local groundwater within the Verdugo Basin has historically contained levels of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) at concentrations that have varied over the last 20 years. PCE levels were detected in the early 1980's and have been monitored by the Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) since 1981. The initial findings showed that the levels were above the 5 ug/L maximum contaminant level (MCL) as established by the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB). The increased levels may be due to dry cleaning and auto shop businesses using existing septic systems that discharge to the groundwater table. In the early 1980s, CVWD constructed a sewer system and eliminated the septic systems. Once the sewer system was in place, the levels of PCE dramatically dropped within the Verdugo Basin. The U.S. EPA started monitoring PCE levels as part of the Superfund cleanup for the San Fernando Valley within the Verdugo Basin starting in 1990. In 1998, the EPA declared that the PCE levels in the Verdugo Basin were below the MCL and no further action was required with respect to the Superfund cleanup.

Water from most of the wells have nitrate concentration above the MCL. Water from Well 14 is high in PCE. Water from Wells 01, 05, 07, and 09 is pumped to the Mills Booster Station and blended with imported water from the MWD connection at the Paschall Blending Station. The volume of the produced water is based on the water level in Oak Creek Reservoir. All of the other wells, with the exception of Well 2 Blend at the Glenwood Nitrate Treatment Plant. Well 2 is treated with a microbiological process to remove nitrate.

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Dry cleaners; Known Contaminant Plumes.

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer collection systems; Historic waste dumps/landfills.

A copy of the completed source water assessment may be viewed at the Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Chi Diep, P.E., District Engineer, at (818) 551-2054.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. (If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

> "We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water"

Treatment

CVWD is required by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB) to test its groundwater for organic chemicals, minerals, metals, and bacteria; and is also required to perform daily, weekly, and monthly tests for bacteria, nitrates, and total Trihalomethanes in the distribution system. Lead and copper are tested in tap water from selected residences. MWD is responsible for water quality testing of their treated surface water.

Local groundwater is disinfected with chlorine before blending with MWD's imported surface water. The Verdugo Basin groundwater contains nitrates, which is likely due to old septic systems and historical agricultural practices in the Crescenta Valley. CVWD treats some of the groundwater through a nitrate removal process at CVWD's Glenwood Facility, and at Well 2 using microbiological treatment. The remaining groundwater is blended with imported surface water to lower the nitrate levels below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The blend of imported surface water and groundwater delivered to your residence depends upon where you live in the community and the time of year.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Christy Colby at (818) 248-3925 or email ccolby@cvwd.com.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, the water we deliver must meet specific State and Federal health standards. Here, we show only those substances that were detected in our water. (A complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request.) Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The District participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Crescenta Valley Water District		Imported Water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2019	1	0.6	ND	NA	0.122	ND–0.122	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	10	0.004	0.10	ND–4.4	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2019	1	2	0.106	ND–0.130	ND	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2019	10	0.1	NA	NA	1.9[1]	ND–8.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (Units)	2019	TT	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.7–2.6	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	2.0	1	0.44[2]	0.22–0.58	0.7[3]	0.1–0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2016	15	(0)	4.7[4]	3.3–6.6	ND[5]	NA[5]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	60	NA	11.6	4.0–22.0	9[6]	ND–13	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2019	45	45	20[7]	5.1–37	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes][8] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	49.3	25–82	28	12–56	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	2019	5	0.06	0.45[7]	ND–0.88	ND	NA	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	NA	NA	100[9]	0.05–100	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2016	20	0.43	3.8	1.2–6.8	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	0.3	0.206	0/34	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0.2	2.2	0/34	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Crescenta Valley Water District		Imported Water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum[10] (ppb)	2019	200	NS	ND	NA	122[11]	ND–110[11]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2019	500	NS	75	8–87	50	46–55	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2019	15	NS	1	1–1	ND	ND–1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity[12] (Units)	2019	Non-corrosive	NS	NA	NA	12.2	12.1–12.2	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2019	300	NS	ND	NA	243	243–243	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2019	50	NS	ND	NA	12	11–12	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2019	3	NS	ND	ND–1.0	1[13]	1–1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2019	1,600	NS	805	343–884	469	435–503	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	500	NS	102	27–120	73	65–81	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	1,000	NS	527	210–580	266[14]	244–286	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2019	5	NS	0.14[15]	0.07–1.0	0.04[9]	ND–100	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES[19]

		Crescenta Valley Water District		Imported Water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD)		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Boron (ppb)	2019	6	ND–110	120	120–120	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloroform (ppb)	2019	0.8	ND–2.0	NA[16]	NA[16]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2018[5]	NA	NA	4.0	ND–4.0	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Sodium (ppm)	2019	34	17–38	50	46–54	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium (ppb)	2019	5.0	4.1–6.9	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES [17]

		Crescenta Valley Water District		Imported Water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD)		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2019	157	120–180	68	67–70	Naturally occurring
Calcium (ppm)	2019	82	38–95	25	23–27	Naturally occurring
Chlorate (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	42	42–42	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Hardness as CaCO3 [18] (ppm)	2019	329	150–370	108	101–116	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	30	13–33	12	11–12	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	2019	3.3	2.5–4.0	2.4	2.2–2.7	Naturally occurring
pH (Units)	2018	7.71 [7]	7.20–8.10 [7]	8.5	8.5–8.5	Naturally occurring

[1] Compliance with the State and Federal bromate MCL is based on RAA. No MCL exceedance occurred in the Weymouth treatment plant effluent.

[2] The results reported for fluoride are from samples collected within the CVWD's distribution system and reflect fluoride values after the groundwater has been blended with imported water from MWD.

[3] MWD was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work in 2019, resulting in occasional fluoride levels below 0.6 mg/L.

[4] The data collected is from 2016, with the exception of Well 8, which was collected in 2017, and Well 2, which was collected in 2019.

[5] Data are from samples collected in 2017 for the required triennial monitoring (2017-2019) until the next samples are collected in the 2020 - 2022 compliance period..

[6] This data represents the treatment plant specific core locations per the State-approved monitoring plan.

[7] Results reported represent samples collected within the CVWD's distribution system.

[8] Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[9] MWD monitors turbidity at the CFE locations using continuous and grab samples. Turbidity, a measure of cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. Turbidity was in compliance with the TT primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU.

[10] Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. No secondary standard MCL exceedance occurred in the Weymouth treatment plant effluent.

[11] Sampled in 2018

[12] AI ≥ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water; AI 10.0–11.9 = Moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water. Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98).

[13] Compliance with odor threshold secondary MCL is based on Running Annual Average (RAA). Treatment plants begin quarterly monitoring if annual monitoring results are above 3.

[14] Metropolitan's TDS compliance data are based on flow-weighted monthly composite samples collected twice per year (April and October). The 12-month statistical summary of flow-weighted data is reported in the "Other Parameters" section under "Miscellaneous."

[15] Results are based on samples collected withing the District's distributions system.

[16] Sampled in 2016

[17] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

[18] To convert the data from mg/L CaCO3 hardness to grains per gallons hardness, divide the average by 17.1 (329 / 17.1 = 19.2 grains per gallon).

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.