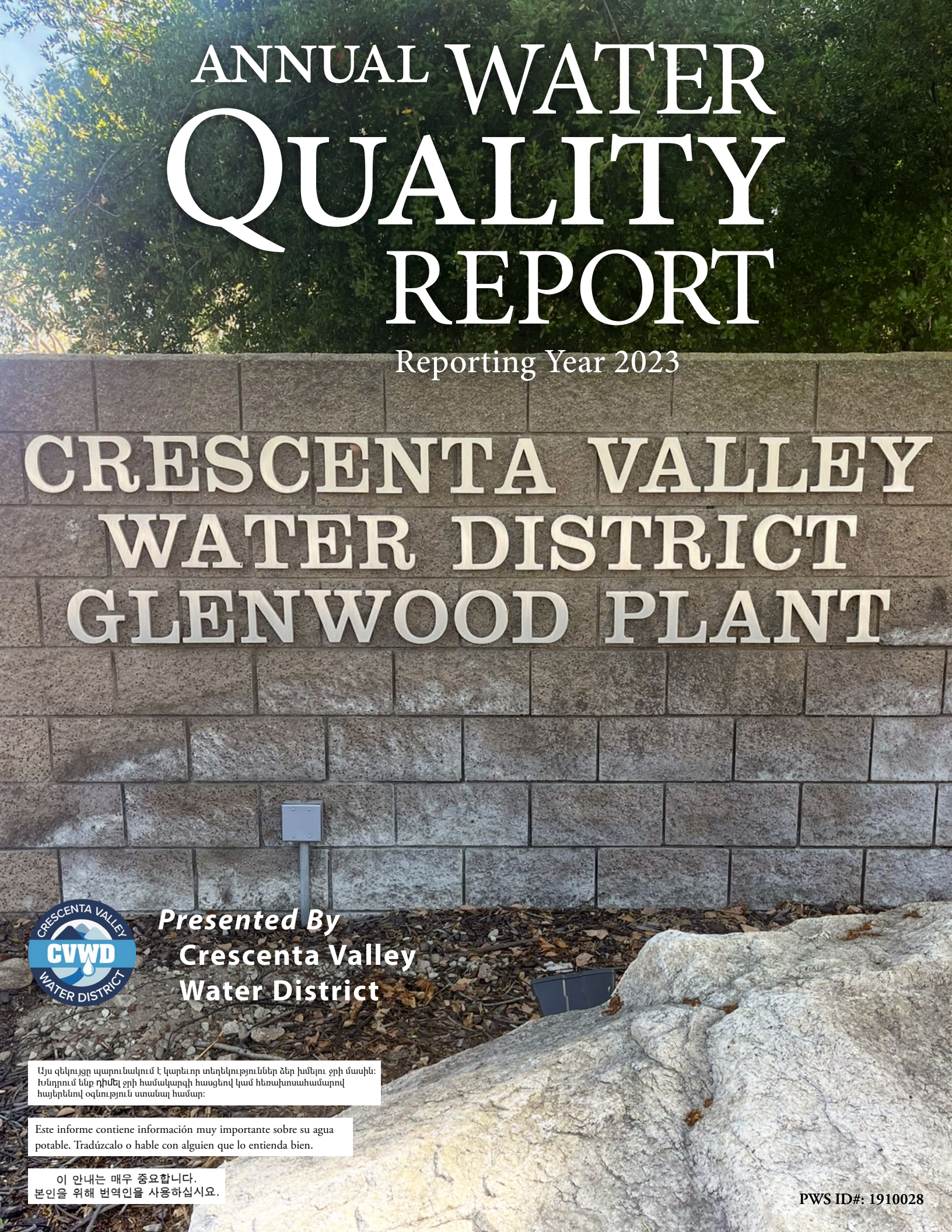
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



Presented By
Crescenta Valley Water District

Այս զեկույցը պարունակում է կարեւոր տեղեկություններ ձեր խմելու ջրի մասին: Խնդրում ենք դիմել ջրի համակարգի հասցեով կամ հեռախոսահամարով հայերենով օգնություն ստանալ համար:

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 Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information so you can be an informed customer.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Crescenta Valley Water District's (CVWD) water system is located in Los Angeles County and serves the unincorporated communities of La Crescenta and Montrose, as well as small areas within the City of La Cañada-Flintridge and the City of Glendale. The local water sources for the CVWD water system are Wells 01, 02, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 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 the north side of the Verdugo Mountains, channeling to the Crescenta Valley.

In 2023 approximately 58 percent of CVWD's source water came from local groundwater supply in the Verdugo Basin. The majority of CVWD's groundwater wells are around 200 feet below the surface and located along the Verdugo Wash, south of Honolulu Avenue.

The remaining 42 percent of CVWD's source water was imported surface water supplied by Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD), a member agency of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD supplies surface water from the State Water Project in Northern California, a 444-mile conveyance system that starts at Lake Oroville and comes all the way to Pasadena, and the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct, which carries water 242 miles from Lake Havasu to Lake Mathews in Riverside. Due to shortages on the State Water Project, nearly all the purchased imported water came from the Colorado River.

Our Mission

To provide quality water and wastewater services to the Crescenta Valley community in a dependable and economically responsible manner.

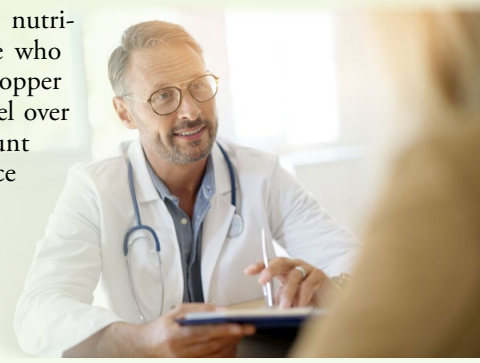
Our Vision

Secure sustainable water supplies and ensure infrastructure reliability while furthering our commitment to accountability, transparency, and cost-effectiveness.

Public Meetings

CVWD is governed by a five-member board of directors elected at large who meet the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. The community is encouraged to attend CVWD's quarterly Q&A sessions at the library and board meetings. Information regarding the board meetings and upcoming events can be found at cvwd.com.

Important Health Information



Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

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. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 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 water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Crescenta Valley Water District's (CVWD) Regulatory Department at (818) 248-3925 or email Patrick Atwater (patwater@cvwd.com) or Jennifer Bautista (jbautista@cvwd.com).

Treatment

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

Local groundwater is disinfected with chlorine before blending with MWD's imported surface water. Verdugo Basin groundwater contains nitrates, which is likely due to old septic systems and historical agricultural practices in Crescenta Valley. CVWD treats some of the groundwater with a nitrate removal process at its Glenwood facility. The remaining groundwater is blended with imported surface water to lower the nitrate levels to below the 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.

Source Water Assessment

The local groundwater within the Verdugo Basin has historically contained levels of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) at concentrations that have varied over the last 40 years. PCE levels have been monitored by CVWD and the U.S. EPA since 1981. The initial findings showed that the levels were above the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 parts per billion (ppb) established by the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water (DDW). 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 U.S. 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 all wells has nitrate concentrations near and above the MCL. Water in some wells has elevated PCE values. Water from Wells 01, 07, and 09 is pumped to the Mills booster station and blended with imported water from an MWD connection at the Paschall blending station. The volume of produced water is based on the level in Oak Creek Reservoir.

The groundwater source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: dry cleaners and known contaminant plumes. It is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: historic sewer collection systems and waste dumps/landfills.

A copy of the completed source water assessment report may be viewed at the SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Chi Diep, P.E., District Engineer, at (818) 551-2054.

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. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which 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.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show 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 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.

CVWD participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is 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		Metropolitan Water District's F. E. Weymouth Plant			
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)	2023	1	0.6	ND	NA	0.115[1]	ND–0.071	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	10	0.004	0.10	ND–4.90	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2023	1	2	0.1	ND–0.15	ND[2]	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2023	10	0.1	NA	NA	2.4	ND–12	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (units)	2023	TT	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.8–3.0	No	Various natural and human-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	2.0	1	0.23[3]	0.17–0.35[3]	0.7[2,4]	0.6–0.8[2,4]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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 which, 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).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES (CONTINUED

				Crescenta Valley Water District		Metropolitan Water District's F. E. Weymouth Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2020	15	(0)	3.9	2.4–7.5	ND[5]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2023	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND[6]	ND–6[6]	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	13.6[7]	6.2–31.0[7]	6.2[8,9]	ND–8.9[8,9]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2023	NS[10]	0.02	0.56	0.24–1.60	ND	NA	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2023	45	45	22.2[11]	13.3–32.8[11]	0.8[2]	ND–0.8[2]	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND[5]	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2022	5	0.019	NA	NA	ND[5]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	2023	5	0.06	0.28[11]	ND–0.54[11]	ND	NA	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	50.7[7]	27.4–72.2[7]	26[12]	18–34[12]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[13] (NTU)	2023	TT	NA	ND	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2023	20	0.43	0.30	15–15	ND[2,6]	ND–3[2,6]	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)	2023	1.3	0.3	480	0/35	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	0.56	0/35	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Crescenta Valley Water District		Metropolitan Water District's F. E. Weymouth Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2023	200	NS	ND	NA	115[1]	ND–71[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2023	500	NS	84	6–110	44	34–55	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2023	15	NS	1[11]	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.0	NS	ND	0.001–0.006	ND	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Corrosivity (units)	2023	Noncorrosive	NS	NA	NA	12.2[14]	12.1–12.4[14]	No	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2023	3	NS	1[11]	NA	2[9]	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2023	1,600	NS	849	350–970	432[2]	357–507[2]	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	500	NS	115	31–130	62	51–72	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	1,000	NS	520	190–580	357	210–641	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	5	NS	ND[11]	NA	ND	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES[15]

		Crescenta Valley Water District		Metropolitan Water District's F. E. Weymouth Plant		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2023	181	150–220	72	65–78	Naturally occurring
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2023	181	150–220	NA	NA	Naturally occurring
Boron (ppb)	2023	ND	NA	140	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	2023	86	36–100	24[2]	20–28[2]	Naturally occurring
Chlorate (ppb)	2021	NA	NA	19[5]	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)[16]	2023	339	140–390	102[2]	81–122[2]	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2023	31	12–35	10[2]	7.8–13[2]	Naturally occurring
pH (units)	2023	7.13[11]	7–7.6[11]	8.6[2]	NA	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	2023	3.51	3.2–4.1	2.8	2.6–3.0	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2023	37	18–46	47	39–55	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium (ppb)	2023	4	ND–5.10	3.4	3.4–3.4	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	NL	PHG	DLR	AMOUNT DETECTED[17]	RANGE LOW-HIGH	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
PFHxS[18] (ppt)	2023		3	20	3	2.68	1.5–3.3	No	Industry and consumer products
PFOA[19] (ppt)	2023		5.1	10	4	2.56	1.5–4.3	No	Industry and consumer products
PFOS[20] (ppt)	2023		6.5	40	4	1.37	0.78–4	No	Industry and consumer products
PFBS (ppt)	2023		500		3	3.28	ND–4.6	No	Industry and consumer products
PFHxA (ppt)	2023				3	4.14	2.3–6.2	No	Industry and consumer products
PFPeA (ppt)	2023				3	4.57	2.4–6.4	No	Industry and consumer products
PFBA (ppt)	2023				5	3.28	ND–4.1	No	Industry and consumer products
PFBS (ppt)	2023				3	3.29	ND–4.6	No	Industry and consumer products
PFHpA (ppt)	2023				3	1.59	.85–2.5	No	Industry and consumer products
PFHxA (ppt)	2023				3	4.14	2.3–6.2	No	Industry and consumer products
PFPeS (ppt)	2023				4	0.61	ND–0.93	No	Industry and consumer products

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 two 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Your Agency at a Glance

CVWD provides approximately 33,000 customers with water and wastewater service through about 8,300 connections. It has been serving the areas of La Crescenta, Montrose, and portions of Glendale and La Cañada since 1950. The district maintains 96 miles of pipeline, 12 wells, 17 reservoirs, 34 booster pumps, 651 fire hydrants, stationary and mobile electrical generators, and emergency water interconnections with neighboring water agencies, ensuring a ready water supply whether it's for washing dishes or putting out a fire. CVWD can store up to 17.5 million gallons of water in its 17 steel and concrete reservoirs.

The district supplied approximately 1.13 billion gallons of water in 2023. This amount was approximately a 6-percent decrease over the previous year. CVWD maintains two emergency interconnections with the City of Glendale and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power that can be used to supply water to district customers in an emergency.

[1] Compliance with the state MCL and SMCL for aluminum is based on a running annual average. No exceedance occurred.
[2] Sampled in 2022.
[3] Results are from samples collected within the distribution system and reflect values after groundwater has been blended with imported water from MWD.
[4] 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 2022, resulting in occasional fluoride levels below 0.7 ppm.
[5] Sampled in 2023.
[6] Starting in 2021, samples were collected quarterly for gross beta particle activity and annually for tritium and strontium 90. Gross alpha particle activity, radium, and uranium data are from samples collected in 2020 for the required triennial monitoring (2020-2022). Radon is monitored voluntarily with the triennial radionuclides.
[7] Samples collected at CVWD's compliance locations.
[8] Samples collected within MWD's distribution system.
[9] Sampled in 2021.
[10] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.
[11] Samples collected within CVWD's distribution system.
[12] PHG assigned for each individual THM. Health risk varies with different combinations and ratios of the other THMs in a particular sample.
[13] 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.
[14] AI ≥ 12.0 = Nonaggressive water; AI 10.0 - 11.9 = Moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water. Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98).
[15] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
[16] To convert the data from ppm to grains per gallons, divide the average by 17.1 (313 / 17.1 = 18.3 grains per gallon).
[17] Numbers collected are an average of samples collected throughout the distribution system.
[18] Wells 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 14 exceeded the PFHxS NL. Health effects language: exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rates.
[19] Wells 1, 2, 8, and 11 exceeded the PFOA NL. Health effects language: exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals
[20] Well 8 and 11 exceeded the PFOS NL. Health effects language: exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.