La Cañada Irrigation District

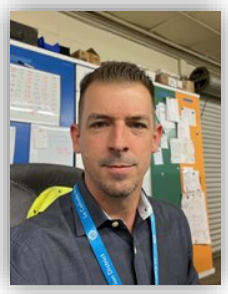
Water Quality Report

2023

July 2024

Message from the General Manager

The La Cañada Irrigation District (LCID) is pleased to present the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality. In reading this, you are one of roughly 9,300 customers that LCID proudly serves through our network of water mains, storage reservoirs, and over 2,900 active service connections. As our customer, it is important to our Board of Directors, our staff, and I that you are presented with the information necessary to understand your drinking water, where it comes from, and how it gets to you. The information within this report provides a summary of the extensive testing and monitoring that we perform behind the scenes as often as daily, and throughout the District's public water distribution system. In addition to mandated sampling, the District also employs a proactive and frequent level of additional monitoring to support our overall compliance and to maintain optimal water quality.



Justin P. Bailey

General Manager

Similar to how we monitor our overall health, our staff monitor parameters such as water temperature, pH, and disinfectant residual as a near real-time assessment of the overall distribution system. This vigilance enables us to foresee and prevent typical water quality concerns or undesirable issues from developing. As we look back at 2023 and forward to 2024, I am confident in in our ability to continue to deliver our customers outstanding water quality reliably and cost effectively.

Questions about your Water?

Questions about your water?

LCID welcomes your comments, questions, and participation.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact us at (818) 790-6749 or CustomerService@LCIDWater.com.

Public comments are also welcomed at the Monthly Board meetings, held every second Tuesday at 7:00 p.m. at 1443 Foothill Boulevard, La Cañada Flintridge.

This report is available electronically at www.lacanadaid.org/CCR2023

Previous annual reports and additional water quality information are available at www.lacanadaid.org

Rebates and Conservation Tips

www.lacanadaid.org/conserve

www.bewaterwise.com

www.saveourwater.com

California Water Watch

State Water Resources Control Board,

Division of Drinking Water

(818) 551-2004

www.waterboards.ca.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

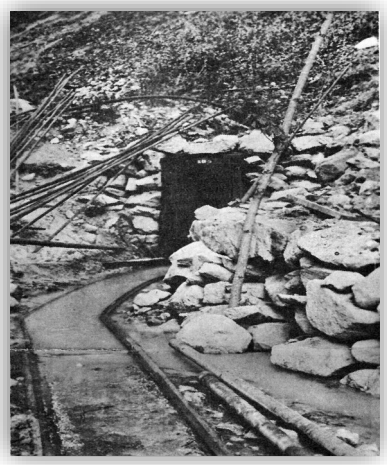
Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791

www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-waterepa.gov/safewater

Este Informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Constant Monitoring to Ensure Safe Drinking Water



In 2023, La Cañada Irrigation District (LCID) served approximately 9,300 people in La Cañada Flintridge. LCID distributed approximately 1,856 acre feet of water to its customers, or approximately 604 million gallons. These totals represent a 10% decrease in consumption as compared to 2022, demonstrating a positive community response to the urgent conservation and drought messaging.

LCID obtains drinking water from three sources – typically 5% tunnel water in the Angeles National Forest watershed, 5% groundwater from two conventional vertical wells (when operational), and 90% imported surface water purchased from the Foothill Municipal Water District (FWMD). FMWD obtains water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) and then sells the water to various retailers in La Cañada Flintridge, La Crescenta and Altadena.

- The Picken's Canyon tunnels date back to the early 1900's and closely resemble buried, horizontal mine shafts. Pickens canyon continues to contribute small but continuous flows of pristine water that gets treated and tested prior to entering the District's distribution system. Chlorine disinfectant is added to Picken's Canyon tunnel water as a part of this process.
- As of June 28, 2017, Well No. 6 was placed in INACTIVE status and remains INACTIVE through today. As such the groundwater quality found within this annual report is pertinent to water quality in Pickens Tunnel. Well No. 6 has undergone rehabilitation and is expected to re-enter service in mid-2024. When operational, Chlorine disinfectant is added to Well No. 6 water as a part of its approved treatment process.
- MWD's water is produced by large scale conventional treatment plants, primarily the Weymouth Treatment Plant in La Verne, where a blend of Colorado River water and surface water from Northern California delivered through the California Aqueduct, is processed and disinfected with ozone and chlorine (followed by chloramines). MWD water is imported into LCID's system via pipeline connections with FMWD, a wholesale agency that connects the large MWD system to smaller retail water agencies. This imported water constitutes the largest operational expense for LCID, consuming more than 65% of water sales revenues.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopt regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Some of these constituents are elements that are naturally present and below public health standards. Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some naturally occurring constituents. The presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Constituents that may be present in source water include:

- **microbial contaminants**, such as virus and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- **inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

Constant Monitoring to Ensure Safe Drinking Water

Extensive Monitoring is required to detect which constituents may be present in the water sources. These detections are then compared to regulations that define approved drinking water standards. These regulations also define approved methods to remove, treat or dilute levels that are adequately below regulatory standards. Although MWDSC is the lead agency for meeting water quality standards in their source water, LCID is equally diligent once that water enters the LCID system. Monitoring, testing and reporting requirements are met and reported to the DDW on mandated schedules. Bacteria is sampled throughout our distribution system as required by the state. As an additional level of protection, low levels of chlorine (0.5 mg/L to 2.5 mg/L) are sustained to prevent bacterial growth. LCID monitors chlorine residuals daily. LCID remains in full compliance with regulatory standards. For more information call the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Detected Contaminant Chart compares the quality of your tap water to the state drinking water standards. The water quality chart lists all the regulated drinking water contaminants, including some unregulated contaminants that require some routine monitoring, which were detected in 2023. More than 100 regulated contaminants have been tested that were not detected in drinking water delivered by LCID. Certain regulated chemicals are monitored less frequently than once each year. The results from the most recent testing done in accordance with the monitoring regulations and the respective sampling year are noted in each table. Some of the data, although more than one year old, are representative of the current drinking water quality. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Groundwater is protected from many infectious organisms, such as the parasite Cryptosporidium, by the natural filtration action of water percolating through soils. Current conventional surface water treatment methods remove most Cryptosporidium organisms when they are present, but 100 percent elimination cannot be guaranteed. Metropolitan has detected Cryptosporidium in some areas of their watershed but has never detected the organism in their treated water. There is no evidence that Cryptosporidium has entered our water supply.

Information About Water Quality & Your Health

Fluoride

Your purchased water is fluoridated. MWDSC, which typically supplies more than 90 percent of LCID's drinking water, adds fluoride to their water supply to the level of 0.7 parts per million (ppm). Before drinking water is delivered to your home or business tap, the fluoridated water is blended with LCID's sources of supplies. Since LCID's water supplies has naturally occurring fluoride levels, the resulting concentration of fluoride in 2023 was an average of 0.7 ppm. At this range, fluoride has been proven to be effective in preventing tooth decay.

Hardness

Water becomes hard as it passes over or through certain geological formations that contain calcium or magnesium. For example, ground water becomes hard as it percolates down to the water table through limestone deposits containing calcium, or through dolomite and other magnesium bearing minerals that dissolve into water. Surface water imported to La Canada Flintridge is hard because it has passed over similar formations as it flows hundreds of miles from sources like the Colorado River and Northern California. Hard water causes white, scaly deposits on plumbing fixtures, cooking utensils, and dishwashers. It reduces the cleaning power of soap and detergent and causes buildup in water heaters, thus reducing its effective lifetime. In 2023, LCID's water hardness ranged from 190 ppm. Though hardness causes aesthetic disadvantages, our bodies require calcium and magnesium and therefore there is no known negative health effect that is caused by hardness.

Constant Monitoring to Ensure Safe Drinking Water

Lead and Copper

Lead and copper have been detected in our groundwater or imported water sources; these metals can increase when water contacts plumbing materials in your home. Because domestic plumbing is the primary source of these metals, drinking water regulations require testing tap water samples for lead and copper inside a number of representative homes every three years. If more than 10 percent of the tap samples from homes exceed the action level set by the USEPA, the water system is required to treat the water in a way that reduces the corrosiveness of the water. Lead and copper are tested in tap water from selected residences. MWDSC is responsible for water quality testing of their treated water. Testing completed in 2022 showed tap water samples with detectable copper. Copper was detected below the Action Level. In 2022, 23 of the 26 designated testing sites participated in monitoring. Lead samples were all non-detect, indicating no measurable amount of lead in the samples, and the 90th percentile of Copper was 0.160 mg/L – or only 12% of the Federal Action Level and well below the California Public Health Goal of 0.300 mg/L. The next round of testing is scheduled to be completed by LCID in 2025.

It is possible that lead levels at your home are higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Infants and young children are more vulnerable to the effects of lead in drinking water than the general population. You can minimize exposure to lead by using the first water in the morning out of your tap for something other than drinking or you can flush the water out of your tap before drinking by running the water for only a few seconds. The next round of required monitoring is scheduled in 2025.

Arsenic

Arsenic is an inherit element that occurs in the earth's crust. Accordingly, there are natural sources of exposure. While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The drinking water standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The DDW continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is known to cause cancer at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The USEPA established a maximum contaminant level for arsenic of 50 parts per billion in 1975. In January 2002, USEPA finalized a new standard for arsenic in drinking water that requires public water suppliers to reduce arsenic to 10 parts per billion. Groundwater and imported water supplies in the LCID service area generally range between non-detectable levels and 6 parts per billion.

Total Coliform -Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

As per 22 CCR section 64481(n)(1), a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to a possible Coliform presence, and include the following information:

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to possible Coliform presence

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. See page 8 of this report for corresponding tables.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. In 2023, La Cañada Irrigation was required to conduct [One] Level 1 assessment. [One] Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, LCID was required to take [No] additional corrective actions. All subsequent repeat samples were negative, and all system parameters were normal and stable.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. In 2023 [0] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system.

Definitions of terms used in the water quality charts:

- **Public Health Goal** (PHG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or suspected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or suspected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** (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. **Primary drinking water standards** are MCLs for contaminants that effect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Level** (AL) is the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** (MRDL) is the level of disinfectant that can be added for water treatment that may not be exceeded without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** (MRDLG) is the level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or suspected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Treatment Techniques** (TT) Filtration is called a "treatment technique". A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

LCID Distribution System Water Quality Data 2023

LA CANADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY					
	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Parameter					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	21.4	15.7 - 32.6	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	8.8	4.9 - 17.8	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.6	0.3 - 3.1	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	0.2	0.17 - 1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (color units)	15*	3	3.0 - 5.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold)	3*	1	1	No	Usually chlorine

Four locations in the distribution system are tested monthly for odor, color and turbidity. Two locations are tested quarterly for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids.

ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **MRDL** = Maximum Resdiual Disnfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

* Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color)

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS						
	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Parameter						
Lead (ppb)	15	2	ND	0/ 23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.17	0.16	0/ 23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, approximately 20 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. A total of 23 samples were taken for lead and copper in 2022.

A regulatory Action Level (AL) is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded in more than 10 percent of the samples, triggers treatment or other requirements which water systems must follow. LCID is in compliance with the lead AL regulation. Copper was detected in 16 of the 23 samples, none of which exceeded the AL. The next round of required testing will occur in 2025.

LCID Distribution Groundwater Water Quality Data 2023

LA CANADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT GROUNDWATER QUALITY							
Chemical	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Average Amount**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL Violation?**	**Most Recent Sampling Date**	**Typical Source**
Radiologicals							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	n/a	5.7	5.7	No	2021	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium (pCi/L)	5	n/a	0.003	0.003	No	2021	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.5	4.9	4.9	No	2021	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	ND	ND	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as NO3)	10	10	ND	ND	No	2023	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	ND	ND	No	2023	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	6	ND	ND	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Iron (ppb)	300	300	ND	ND	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.26	0.26	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Organic Chemicals							
Tetrachloroethylene PCE (ppb)	5	0.4	ND	ND	No	2023	Industrial Solvent Discharge
Trichloroethylene TCE (ppb)	5	0.06	ND	ND	No	2023	Industrial Solvent Discharge
Volotile Organic Chemicals							
Bromodichloromethane	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2023	By-Product of Drinking Water
Dibromochloromethane	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	No	2023	By-Product of Drinking Water
Trichloromethane (chloroform)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND	No	2023	By-Product of Drinking Water
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	6.2	6.2	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1	1	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	1600*	n/a	460	460	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	57	57	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Surfactants (MBAS) (ppb)	500*	n/a	ND	ND	No	2022	Found in Detergents
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000*	n/a	300	300	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	ND	0.1	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Contaminants Requiring Monitoring							
Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	180	180	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (HCO3) (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	220	220	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	50	50	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium (VI) (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	190	190	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	17	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.0	2	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	23	23	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable; **<** = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **µmho/cm** = micromho per centimeter; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Note: Well 6 and Well 1 remain inactive in 2023

MWDSC Water Quality Data 2023

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER						
Chemical	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Average Amount**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Radiologicals - Tested in 2023						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	n/a	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	n/a	ND	ND- 8	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND	ND - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals - Tested in 2023						
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	115	ND - 71	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate and Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	0.8	0.8	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Nitrate as N (ppm)	1	1	ND	ND	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Secondary Standards - Tested in 2023						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	115	ND - 71	No	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	44	34 - 55	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Odor (odor units)	3*	n/a	2	2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	432	357 - 507	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	62	51 - 72	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	252	209 - 296	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)*	5*	n/a	ND	ND	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2023						
Alkalinity (ppm)*	Not Regulated	n/a	72	65 - 78	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Boron (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	140	140	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	24	20 - 28	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Chromium VI (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	Industry waste discharge/naturally present
Hardness, total (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	102	81 - 122	n/a	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	10	7.8 - 13	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)*	Not Regulated	n/a	8.6	8.6	n/a	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.8	2.6 - 3.0	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	47	39 - 55	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
TOC (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.4	1.8 - 3.0	n/a	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium (ppb)*	Not Regulated	n/a	3.4	3.4	n/a	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter;

ND = not detected; NC= not collected; **<** = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal;

PHG = California Public Health Goal; **n/a** = not applicable; **LSI** = Langelier Saturation Index; * Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

MWDSC treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers.

The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.1 to 1.0 ppm, as required by Department regulations

Turbidity - combined filter effluent	**Treatment Technique**	**Turbidity Measurements**	**TT Violation?**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.06	No	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil run-off

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a **"treatment technique"**. A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

La Cañada Irrigation District Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) The California Urban Water Management Act re-quires each urban water supplier, with more than 3,000 service connections or providing more than 3,000 AF/Y to prepare an UWMP. La Cañada Irrigation District prepared its 2005 UWMP and submitted it to the Department of Water Resources, in accordance with the UWMP Act. LCID's UWMP was adopted on December 13, 2005, and was made available to the public for review. The Plan is filed and can be accessed in the public library and the District's main office. Today, LCID does not meet the minimum requirements for the submittal of an UWMP.

La Cañada Irrigation District Source Water Assessments A source water assessment was conducted for Wells 01 and 06 of the La Cañada Irrigation District water system in July 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable due to the following activities associated with contaminants in the water supply: automobile (gas stations), dry cleaners, drinking water treatment plants, wells (water supply), chemical/petroleum processing/storage, historic waste dumps/landfills, injection wells/dry wells/sumps, automobile repair shops, utility stations (maintenance areas), housing (high density), parking lots/malls, septic systems (high density), appliance/electronic repair, medical/dental offices/clinics, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, motor pools, office buildings/complexes, schools, and sewer collection systems. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: above ground storage tanks, construction/demolition staging areas and transportation corridors (freeways/state highways). A source water assessment was also conducted for Pickens Tunnel of the La Cañada Irrigation District water system in July 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: managed forests and wells (water supply). A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: La Cañada Irrigation District 1443 Foothill Boulevard, La Cañada, CA 91011. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Douglas Caister, General Manager, at (818) 790-6749.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) Source Water Assessment "In December 2002, MWDSC completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project sup-plies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at (213) 217-6850. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact: Marcia Torobin, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California P.O. Box 54153 Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153.

(i) In the fall of 2007, MWDSC began treating your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.1 to 1.0 ppm, as required by Department regulations.

California State Revised Total Coliform Rule (rTCR)				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
9/18/2023 (one sample)	Total Coliform: Present E. Coli: Absent	1 day	Level 1 Assessment completed and all subsequent repeat samples were negative	Total Coliforrm Rule Level 1 Assessment Language included in 2023 CCR

Contaminant (CCR units)	Traditional MCL	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	PHG (MCLG) in CCR units	Major sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
Coliform Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations	TT	N/A	TT	N/A	N/A	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.

LA CANADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

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Formed under the provisions of Division 11 of the California Water Code, LCID operates as a political subdivision of the State. Under this Code, the District's primary functions are to acquire, control, conserve, store, and distribute water for the beneficial use of residents within its designated geographical region.

Our mission is to provide our current and future customers with a reliable, quality water supply in the most cost-efficient and environmentally responsible manner.

To achieve our mission, we utilize the best available technology and Best Management Practices for Urban Water Conservation.

We are on the web!

www.lacanadaid.org