

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Paradise Ranch Mhp

Report Date: June 30, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Water purchased from SCV Water District

Name and General Location of Source(s): Please see the SCV Water District 2024 CCR Attached

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: No well water was used in 2024

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Bo Zarnegin at 310-859-0860

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Paradise Ranch Mhp a 310-859-0860 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Paradise Ranch Mhp 以获得中文的帮助: 310-859-0860.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Paradise Ranch Mhp o tumawag sa 310-859-0860 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Paradise Ranch Mhp tại 310-859-0860 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Paradise Ranch Mhp ntawm 310-859-0860 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
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 Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	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 Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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.

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 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 byproducts 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	2024 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/29/2023	10	0.0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/29/2023	10	0.069	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2023	60	48 - 73	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023	145	110 - 160	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are

						usually naturally occurring
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Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
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*Please see SCV 2024 CCR attached at the end of this report

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
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*Please see SCV 2024 CCR attached at the end of this report

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
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*Please see SCV 2024 CCR attached at the end of this report

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. [Enter Water System's Name] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

2024

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requires community water systems to publish and make available an annual Consumer Confidence Report to provide background on the quality of your water and to show compliance with federal and state drinking water standards.

This 2024 Annual Consumer Confidence Report is a snapshot of the quality of local water supplies in the Santa Clarita Valley during 2023. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to strict federal and state standards. We are committed to transparency because informed customers are our best allies.





SCV Water: Your Trusted Source for Safe and Reliable Water Today and Tomorrow

Dear Valued Customer:

Safe and reliable water around the clock requires an exceptional, customer-focused team. At SCV Water, our dedication to water stewardship is deeply rooted in its significance to everyday life. Whether enjoying a glass of tap water, showering or watering your outdoor garden, you can rely on the water flowing to your home to support your daily needs.

Our **2024 Consumer Confidence Report** is a partnership between SCV Water and Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 and offers you a transparent look into:



WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM



HOW WE TREAT AND MONITOR YOUR WATER THOUSANDS OF TIMES PER YEAR



HOW WE ENSURE YOUR WATER IS SAFE WHEN IT REACHES YOUR TAP

This report also includes important, timely information on our Agency’s planning efforts, programs and initiatives. We appreciate your interest in learning more about water’s important role in the Santa Clarita Valley. It is our honor to be a cornerstone in supplying the SCV with superior, safe water.



Matthew G. Stone
General Manager
SCV Water



Ramy Gindi
Assistant Deputy Director
LACWD #36

SCV Water’s water comes from many sources, including imported, groundwater, recycled and water banking (storage). Much of the water that reaches your tap journeys hundreds of miles from the snowcapped mountains of Northern California. About a quarter of our water is stored in aquifers beneath the SCV.

Our diverse water sources mean that clean, safe and reliable water is always available to our customers. We even have banked water that we save for the proverbial rainy day when we may need to tap into it in times of drought or other emergency. The blend of sources may shift, but the flow of quality water to your tap remains constant. Dive into the details of our most recent water year below.

Groundwater

Local, sustainable groundwater found in the cracks and crevices of soil and rock from precipitation makes up 24% (13,500 acre-feet) of our water supply.

Imported Water

Water that travels hundreds of miles from the Sierra Nevadas in Northern California accounts for 75% (40,500 acre-feet).

Recycled Water

Recycled water for outdoor irrigation provides 1% (275 acre-feet) of our supply. SCV Water is expanding its recycled water for outdoor irrigation, ensuring customers have reliable potable water.



Stored (Banked) Water

Kern County, just north of the Santa Clarita Valley, is home to 121,000 acre-feet of stored (banked) water that we can use during a drought or emergency.

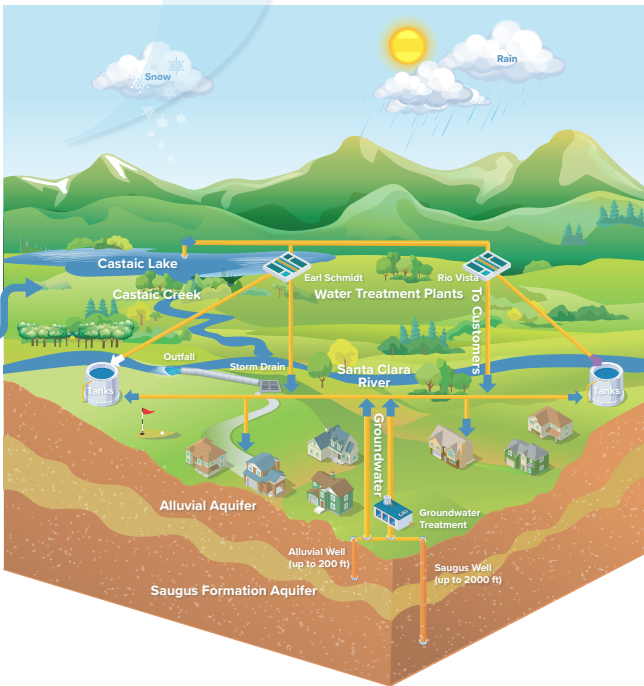
SCV Water’s 100% figure only includes groundwater, imported and recycled water. Stored water is an additional component of our water supply strategy.



Where does our water come from?

Water Talk: What is an Acre-Foot?

An acre-foot = 325,851 gallons of water. That’s enough to cover a football field one foot deep. SCV Water’s combined water sources equal approximately 175,275 acre-feet.



ENGINEERED FOR EXCELLENCE:

Our Water's Journey to You

Our dedicated team of experts meticulously tests and evaluates our water thousands of times per year within our 196.8 square-mile service region, home to a community of nearly 300,000. Our Agency boasts state-of-the-art storage facilities, robust pumping systems, and an extensive network of pipelines that collectively guarantee our customers an uninterrupted water supply.



75,000+
Service Connections



20,000
Annual Water Tests



171
Million Gallons of
Water Storage Capacity



17.1+
Billion Gallons of
Water Served to
Customers in 2023



105
Storage Reservoirs



947
Miles of Pipeline

VISION FOR TOMORROW:

Sustaining Our Water Resources

Our commitment to the future is at the core of our current multi-year initiatives, designed to guarantee our community continuous access to secure and dependable water. Visit [yourSCVwater.com/watershed-planning](https://yourscvwater.com/watershed-planning) to learn more.

Five-Year Strategic Plan

We have developed a 5-Year Strategic Plan to guide the Agency in the coming years to ensure the future of water management in the SCV.

Enhanced Groundwater Sustainability

This comprehensive plan balances the community's needs with our groundwater resources, setting the stage for sustainable management over the next two decades.

Recycled Water Systems and Planning

Building on two decades of experience, SCV Water is enhancing our recycled water infrastructure. We're proud of our long history of using recycled water, which has significantly reduced our reliance on

costly imported water and bolstered our local supply. Now, we're taking it a step further by developing a comprehensive Recycled Water Master Plan to ensure a sustainable future for our community.

Robust Water Shortage Strategy

Our proactive Water Shortage Contingency Plan is our blueprint for ensuring water availability during critical periods such as droughts or other emergencies.



PFAS MITIGATION:

Guaranteeing Water Integrity

SCV Water is vigilant against PFAS contamination, actively implementing cutting-edge treatment solutions to safeguard our water quality.

Streamlined PFAS Analysis

Our state-certified lab conducts PFAS tests in-house, enhancing efficiency while reducing expenses, and keeping SCV Water at the forefront of technology in California. In February 2024, SCV Water was recognized by the State of California's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) for proactively implementing the TNI Standard quality management system. The TNI Standard quality management system represents a rigorous framework for ensuring laboratory results' accuracy, reliability, and consistency. By voluntarily adopting

this system before the mandated deadline, SCV Water has demonstrated exemplary dedication to maintaining the highest standards in environmental testing.

Progressive Water Treatment Facilities

Since integrating two PFAS treatment systems in 2020, several wells have been reinstated, with plans to continue bringing additional facilities online annually. Learn more about our PFAS water restoration efforts at [yourSCVwater.com/PFAS](https://yourscvwater.com/PFAS).



Water Talk: What is a PPM, PPB, PPT??

Throughout our Consumer Confidence Report, you will see contaminants measured by parts per million (ppm) or milligrams/Liter (mg/L), parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms/Liter (µg/L), and parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms/Liter (ng/L). Here's a breakdown of what these measurements translate to in real life.

Parts Per Million or Milligrams/Liter = 1 drop in a hot tub

Parts Per Billion or Micrograms/Liter =
1 drop in an Olympic size swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion or Nanograms/Liter = 1 drop in a 6-acre lake

WATER YOU CAN TRUST

SCV Water's 2024 Consumer Confidence Report



Protecting Our Water Source

We regularly sample where our water comes from (called a Source Water Assessment). We work with scientists and experts from the state to ensure that any contaminants found in our water are proactively addressed.



Cleaning Our Water

Once water travels from the source to one of our treatment plants, we use multiple processes to treat and clean our water. Here, harmful organisms, like viruses and bacteria, are removed or inactivated.



Sampling and Testing Our Water

To ensure our water system is working as it should and that water meets or surpasses all state and federal health and safety standards, we conduct more than 20,000 water tests each year.





IMPORTANT INFO FROM THE EPA ON DRINKING WATER

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 U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk

of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800) 426-4791**.

U.S. EPA, 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), a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800) 426-4791**.

NOTE: All the test results in this report were analyzed in 2023 unless noted otherwise. Any chemical not listed in this report was not detected or was detected below the detection level for purposes of reporting. Your local water supplier is in compliance with all drinking water regulations unless a specific violation is noted.

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.

Drinking water is tested throughout the distribution systems weekly for Total Coliform (TC) bacteria. TC are naturally occurring in the environment and are indicators for finding possible disease-causing pathogenic organisms in a drinking water system. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TC is 5% of all monthly tests showing positive results for larger systems and two positive samples per month in smaller systems. If TC is positively identified

through routine testing, the water is further analyzed for *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) which indicates the potential of fecal contamination. No E. coli was detected in any drinking water system in the Santa Clarita Valley (SCV) last year and no water system was out of compliance with the Total Coliform Rule. Additional tests did not detect the water-borne parasites *Cryptosporidium parvum* or *Giardia lamblia* in any sample of treated imported surface water.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2023. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state

Total Coliform Rule (TCR). The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

Metals and Salts

Metals and salts are required to be tested in groundwater once every three years and in surface water every month. Naturally occurring salts are found in both surface and groundwater. These include chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. Collectively, these are referred to as Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). Calcium and magnesium make up what is known as water hardness which can cause scaling from the precipitates. Fluoride is not added to your drinking water. Any fluoride detection is naturally occurring in the groundwater.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L (as nitrogen) is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. These levels 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. These same nitrate levels may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate was not detected above the MCL in any sample.

Lead and Copper

Every three years, each water system is required to sample for lead and copper at specific customer taps as part of the Lead and Copper Rule. Lead and copper are also tested for in source water supplies (i.e., groundwater and surface water). In 2019, SCV Water also tested all public K-12 schools in the service area. No traces of lead were detected in any source waters in the Santa Clarita Valley by any of the local water systems. In 2022, the EPA released a revised Lead and Copper Rule that includes an inventory of the Santa Clarita Valley publicly owned lines and the customer owned service lines by October 16, 2024. The agency is working diligently and will have a completed inventory before the required date.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population, and serious health problems could result. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the materials used in customer plumbing components. 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 levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested by a private laboratory. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800) 426-4791** or at www.epa.gov/lead.

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 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. **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 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 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 U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide protection for public health. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website: cdph.ca.gov/programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/fdbprograms/foodsafetyprogram/water.aspx.

Every water division completed the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) program for existing groundwater sources in 2002. DWSAPs are also completed for each new groundwater well placed into service by water systems. Each DWSAP looks at vulnerability to contamination and assesses potential sources of contamination from sources such as: dry cleaners, auto repair shops, gas stations, medical facilities, schools, and other facilities located in the vicinity of each groundwater source. For more information regarding DWSAPs, contact your local supplier or visit the following website: waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the SWRCB DDW district engineer at **(818) 551-2004**.

Organic Compounds

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds (VOC), are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. Treated imported surface water and local groundwater wells are tested at least annually for VOCs. Trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE) were found in trace amounts (below the MCL) at a few locations. 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. One treatment facility is currently under construction for the installation of granular activated carbon (GAC) media to remove TCE and PCE.

Turbidity

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. Furthermore, at the treatment plants, turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems.

Sources of Water Supply

SCV Water provides drinking water from multiple sources. State Water Project water is imported from Northern California, is treated through one of our two treatment plants, and then enters the

distribution system. Groundwater is pumped from two natural underground aquifers, the Alluvium, and the Saugus Formation. Recycled water is also provided for some irrigation uses.

These sources are served in various proportions in our service area. In addition, SCV Water provides treated water to Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36.

Chemicals in the News

Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic industrial operations that used, 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 effects 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 DDW adopted an MCL of 6 ug/L for perchlorate. DDW issued an amendment to SCV Water Domestic Water Supply Permit on December 30, 2010, authorizing the use of the perchlorate-treatment facility and, on January 25, 2011, SCV Water introduced the treated water into the distribution system in full compliance with the requirements

of its amended water-supply permit. In August 2023, the second perchlorate treatment facility was placed online to service the distribution system.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

are a group of chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has classified it as an emerging contaminant on the national landscape.

In April 2024, the U.S. EPA established maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for four specific PFAS chemicals (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals) and a Hazard Index which will regulate a mixture these chemicals except PFOA and PFOS. The MCL for PFOA and PFOS are 4 ng/L each and 10 ng/L each for PFNA, PFHxS and GenX Chemicals. Water utilities have up to 5 years to comply with these standards and 3 years to demonstrate a plan for the treatment of PFAS. In addition, the California State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) has set notification levels (NL) and response levels (RL) for PFOA (NL-5.1 ng/L, RL-10 ng/L), PFOS (NL-6.5 ng/L, RL-40 ng/L), PFBS (NL-500 ng/L, RL-5,000 ng/L) and PFHxS (NL-3 ng/L, RL-20 ng/L). While exceeding an RL does not mandate SCV Water to remove sources of supply from service, SCV Water has proactively removed all wells from service without treatment or an approved





blending plan from service. SCV Water is currently removing PFAS from 5 wells with ion exchange (IX) treatment systems. Two additional wells will be coming back into service in 2024 with PFAS IX treatment and many more are either in the planning, design or construction

stage for treatment. Since August 2019, SCV Water has voluntarily sampled all wells for PFAS on a quarterly basis. In addition, the wells being treated for PFAS are sampled as often as weekly to ensure the treatment systems are operating correctly be removing any detectable levels of PFAS in the drinking water.

An adverse side effect of PFOA is higher cholesterol, changes to liver function, reduced immune response, thyroid disease and increased kidney and testicular cancer. In PFOS, side effects include higher cholesterol, changes in thyroid hormone levels and reduced immune suppression. Cancer is a health effect when testing PFOA and PFOS in laboratory animals. A notification level (NL) is a health based advisory level for constituents lacking an MCL and requires public notification for constituents exceeding these values. A response level (RL) is a non-regulatory, precautionary, health-based measure, where DDW recommends removing a water source from service, blending, or treating if that option is available.

In June 2018, DDW set initial NLs for PFOA (14 ng/L) and PFOS (13 ng/L) and a combined response level for PFOA and PFOS of 70 ng/L. In March 2019, DDW issued a series of orders related to the sampling for PFAS chemicals. After an initial round of monitoring, SCV Water voluntarily removed one well from service, which exceeded the combined RL. Then in February 2020, DDW revised the NLs and adopted individual RLs for PFOA (10 ng/L) and PFOS (40 ng/L) based on a running annual average (RAA). SCV Water responded by voluntarily removing 13 additional wells from service.

Since February 2020, additional wells were

voluntarily removed from service as ongoing monitoring revealed PFOA concentrations approaching the RL. In December 2020 SCV Water brought the first ion exchange treatment for PFAS online, bringing three wells back into service. In January 2021, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) set a NL for Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) at 500 ng/L. PFBS exposure in laboratory testing has shown decreased thyroid hormones in pregnant female mice.

In October 2022, a second ion exchange groundwater treatment plant for PFAS was placed back online, bringing one well back into service.

On October 31, 2022, DDW rescinded previous PFAS monitoring orders. A new order was released that included an updated method for analyzing compounds (EPA Method 533) and included the NL and RL for an additional PFAS compound—PFHxS. The NL for PFHxS is 3 ng/L and the RL is 20 ng/L. SCV Water has monitored for PFHxS previously, but under a different analytical method.

With the extra PFAS testing, SCV Water purchased a laboratory instrument to analyze for PFAS and became one of the first water agencies in California to be certified for PFAS testing. Also, SCV Water is currently operating a pilot treatment plant where additional removal solutions are being tested. Currently, SCV Water is in various stages of design and construction for PFAS treatment plants to return more of these wells back to service. For more information and resources on PFAS, visit [yourSCVwater.com/PFAS](https://yourscvwater.com/PFAS).

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 (pCi/L) no further testing is required. If it is detected above 5 pCi/L, the water must be checked for uranium and/or radium. Monitoring schedules for radionuclides can be different for each groundwater well. Because of this, not all data may be from the 2023 calendar year.

WATER QUALITY DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) or Public Health Goal (PHG): 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 U.S. EPA.

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

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.

Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR): 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 U.S. EPA).

Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL): The smallest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured and reported, taking into consideration changes in analytical methods.

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

Response Level (RL): If a chemical is present in drinking water that is provided to consumers at concentrations considerably greater than the notification level, DDW recommends that the drinking water system take the source out of service.

Running Annual Average: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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

Primary Drinking Water Contaminants: Contaminants associated with the protection of public health and that have enforceable standards.

Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants: Contaminants associated with aesthetic considerations such as taste, color, and odor, and that have non-enforceable guidelines.

Disinfection By-Products

The two surface water treatment plants, Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant (ESFP) and Rio Vista Treatment Plant (RVTP) use ozone and chloramine to disinfect the water supply while various forms of chlorine and chloramine are used to disinfect the groundwater sources. Disinfection By-Products (DBPs), which include Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), are generated by the interaction between naturally occurring organic matter and disinfectants such as chlorine. TTHMs and HAA5 are measured at multiple locations throughout the distribution system. Each location is averaged once per quarter and reported as a running average by location. The DBP bromate is formed when the primary disinfectant ozone is applied converting bromide to bromate. Bromate is measured weekly in the surface water treatment plant and compliance is based on a running annual average.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The U.S. EPA requires utilities to sample for emerging contaminants as part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Every five (5) years the U.S. EPA prepares a list of unregulated contaminants for drinking water suppliers to analyze. UCMR results are then used to assist in the development of future drinking water regulations. We are currently in the fifth round of UCMR sampling (UCMR5) that is required by water systems between 2023-2025. For more information, please contact your local water supplier or visit the U.S. EPA [websiteepa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule](https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule).

Abbreviations

- AL** = Action Level
- DLR** = Detection Limit for Reporting
- MRL** = Minimum Reporting Level
- ESFP** = Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant
- MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- mg / L** = milligrams / Liter
- ug / L** = micrograms / Liter
- ng / L** = nanograms / Liter
- uS / cm** = microsiemens / centimeter
- NA** = Not Analyzed / Not Applicable
- NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi / L** = picocuries / Liter
- PHG** = Public Health Goal
- RL** = Response Level
- RVWTP** = Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant
- TT** = Treatment Technique

* SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles

¹ Depending on annual temperatures

³ The NL for Boron = 1000 ug/L or 1 mg/L

² There are three MCLs for this parameter: The first is the recommended long term MCL The second is the upper long term MCL The third is the short term MCL

⁴ There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10ug/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.



PARAMETERS/ CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL (AL) (RL)	PHG (MCLG)	DLR (MRL)	Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (Surface Water)			Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency (Groundwater)			Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36		
INORGANICS					RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average
					Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
Aluminum	MG/L	1	0.6	0.05	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Arsenic	UG/L	10	0.004	2	2.1	2.6	2.3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Fluoride¹	MG/L	2	1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
Barium	MG/L	1	2	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.16	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	MG/L	10	10	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.0	<DLR	7.0	3.9	0.9	1.3	1.1
Perchlorate	UG/L	6	1	2.0	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.2	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
ORGANICS													
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	UG/L	5	1.7	0.5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.8	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	UG/L	5	0.06	0.5	<DLR	0.8	<DLR	<DLR	1.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS													
Bromate RVWTP	UG/L	10	0.1	5	<DLR	12	4.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromate ESFP	UG/L	10	0.1	5	<DLR	8.1	3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	UG/L	60	.(0)	1.0	<DLR	15	5.2	3.1	11.9	7.4	3.1	6.5	4.3
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHMs)	UG/L	80	.(0)	1.0	26	43	33	18	48	31	11	33	28
MICROBIOLOGICAL													
Coliform % Positive Samples/# of Positives	%	5	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLARITY / TURBIDITY													
Surface Water Only RVWTP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NONE			0.6		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		TT = 95% OF SAMPLES < 0.2 NTU			99			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Surface Water Only ESFP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NONE			0.2		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		TT = 95% OF SAMPLES < 0.2 NTU			100			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RADIOLOGICAL													
Alpha Activity, Gross	PCI/L	15	0	3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	3.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Beta Activity, Gross	PCI/L	50*	0	3	<DLR	3.6	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Radium 228	PCI/L	---	0.019	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Uranium	PCI/L	20	0.43	1	<DLR	2.3	<DLR	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	3.4	2.8
Year of Analysis					2023			2023			2023		
LEAD AND COPPER								90 th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90 th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL
Copper - Consumer Taps	UG/L	(1300)	300	50	NA	NA	NA	190	21	0	330	20	0
Lead - Consumer Taps	UG/L	(15)	0.2	5	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	21	0	<DLR	20	0
Year of Analysis								2023			2023		
SECONDARY STANDARDS					RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average
					Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
Chloride²	MG/L	250/500/600			44	75	58	31	140	66	59	239	180
Color	UNITS	15		5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Odor-Threshold	TON	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sulfate²	MG/L	250/500/600		1	67	99	90	57	270	151	170	300	235
Turbidity	NTU	5		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	<DLR	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2
Total Dissolved Solids²	MG/L	500/1000/1500			300	360	340	380	790	576	710	720	715
Conductivity²	US/CM	900/1600/2200			490	590	560	600	1300	900	1100	1200	1150
Manganese	UG/L	50		20	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Iron	UG/L	300		10	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	40	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
ADDITIONAL TESTS													
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI)⁴	UG/L	50	0.02	1	<DLR	1.3	<DLR	1.1	1.1	1.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
YEAR OF ANALYSIS (CrVI)					2023			2023			2023		
Boron³	MG/L			0.1	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.3	2.6	0.5	NA	NA	NA
Calcium	MG/L				34	42	40	52	220	102	80	80	80
Magnesium	MG/L				6.7	13	11	21	42	27	30	30	30
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	NG/L	40.0		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	20	<MRL	4.9	8.4	5.2
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NG/L	10.0		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	14*	<MRL	<MRL	11	4.4
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	NG/L	5000		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	19	<MRL	2.1	3.9	2.4
Perfluorohexanesulphonic acid (PFHxS)	NG/L	20		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	9.7	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
Potassium	MG/L				2.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	4.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Sodium	MG/L				48	73	60	47	98	71	82	93	88
Hardness as CaCO3	MG/L				110	160	145	274	440	357	320	347	334
pH	UNITS				7.4	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.9
Alkalinity as CaCO3	MG/L				74	90	83	150	360	217	160	160	160



UCMR5 DATA

CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	NL	RL	MRL	Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency			Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36		
INORGANICS					RANGE		Typical	RANGE		Typical
					Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
11-chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11CI-PF3OUdS)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9CI-PF3ONS)	ug/L			0.002	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ug/L			0.020	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	ug/L			0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ug/L	0.5	5000	0.003	<MRL	0.017	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	0.013	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	0.008	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ug/L	0.003	0.020	0.003	<MRL	0.012	<MRL	<MRL	0.003	<MRL
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	0.014	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ug/L			0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ug/L	0.0065	0.040	0.004	<MRL	0.0248	<MRL	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ug/L	0.0051	0.010	0.004	<MRL	0.0195	<MRL	0.0045	0.0045	0.0045
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	ug/L			0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	0.023	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ug/L			0.002	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NtEFOSAA)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ug/L			0.006	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL		<MRL
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ug/L			0.008	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	ug/L			0.007	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
METAL										
lithium	UG/L			9	<MRL	53	19	45	46	46

**If sources exceeded the RL, the source was removed from service.*

Note: All source water monitoring results for PFOS, PFOA, PFBS, and PFHxS include wells that are not online.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS
DISTRICT NO. 36 (GOVERNED BY LOS
ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS)

Hatem Ben Miled | (626) 300-4679
hbenmiled@dpw.lacounty.gov | lacwaterworks.org

Board of Supervisor Meetings

Tuesdays at 9:30 a.m. (On Tuesdays following a
Monday holiday, meetings begin at 1 p.m.)



Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple St., Room 381B
Los Angeles, CA 90012

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER
AGENCY (SCV WATER)

Ryan Bye | (661) 388-4988
rbye@scvwa.org | yourSCVwater.com

Board of Directors Meetings

First and Third Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m.
(Dates may vary. Visit yourSCVwater.com
for the current Board meeting schedule)



Rio Vista Administration Building
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

SCV WATER'S NEWHALL, SANTA CLARITA,
AND VALENCIA DIVISIONS

Customer Care

24631 Avenue Rockefeller, Valencia, CA 91355
(661) 294-0828 | yourSCVwater.com

*Starting July 1, 2024, Customer Care will operate Monday
through Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., with Fridays closed.*

Water Resources and Outreach

26501 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350



SCV Water's Ratepayer Assistance Program

SCV Water's Ratepayer Assistance Program (RAP), offers a supportive financial hand to community members. Eligible residential customers benefit from a \$10 monthly credit applied to their fixed service charge, accessible for 12 months during the fiscal year. Assistance is given to qualifying customers from the priority group, extending support on a "first-come, first-served" basis (while resources last). Should additional funds become available after processing the priority group, the RAP will be open to all eligible customers meeting the qualifying criteria.

For more details on eligibility and to apply, please visit yourSCVwater.com/ratepayer-assistance.

Visit Our Bridgeport Park Sustainable Landscape Garden

Did you know the SCV is home to the Bridgeport Park Sustainable Landscape Demonstration Garden? The scenic facility features educational pathways and eco-friendly design to delight avid gardeners and casual visitors alike. Additionally, it serves as a living classroom. Visitors can witness firsthand the seamless integration of California Native and climate-appropriate plants, high-efficiency irrigation systems, rain gardens, and permeable concrete. The project was a collaborative effort between SCV Water, the City of Santa Clarita, and local partners, including the Bridgeport Elementary Green Team. We invite you to visit our vibrant park oasis to see, learn, and be inspired.

Learn more at yourSCVwater.com/bridgeport-park.

