SCV WATER

2025 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 2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report is a snapshot of the quality of local water supplies in the Santa Clarita Valley during 2024. 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.

DEAR VALUED CUSTOMER,

At SCV Water, we're proud to be part of the team that keeps high-quality water flowing to the Santa Clarita Valley. As in past years, we have developed a single valleywide Consumer Confidence Report, teaming up with Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36.

If you are an SCV Water customer, all of your water is provided through SCV Water from a combination of imported water and local groundwater that we produce and treat. If you are a customer in Waterworks District #36, SCV Water is your wholesale water provider. The Agency delivers water to Waterworks District #36 at several wholesale delivery points when requested to help support your daily needs. Whether you're enjoying a refreshing glass of tap water, taking a shower, or watering your garden, we want you to know that we're passionate about serving our community and making sure you can count on us.

The sources of your water

How we treat and test your water thousands of times annually

The steps we take to ensure your water is safe at your tap

Our annual Consumer Confidence Report shares important details about your water. It explains the sources of the water we provide, describes how we test and treat this water thousands of times each year, and outlines our commitment to delivering safe, dependable water to the local system.

Matthew G. Stone
General Manager
SCV Water

Carolina Hernandez
Assistant Deputy Director
LACWD #36

WHERE OUR WATER COMES FROM

SCV Water's water supply comes from four main sources: groundwater, imported water, recycled water and stored (banked) water. Leveraging multiple sources of water ensures our customers always have water when they need it.

Groundwater

Local, sustainable groundwater found in the cracks and crevices of soil and rock from precipitation makes up **25% (15,800 acre-feet)** of our water supply.

Imported Water

Water that travels hundreds of miles from the Sierra Nevada mountains in Northern California accounts for **74% (45,600 acre-feet).**

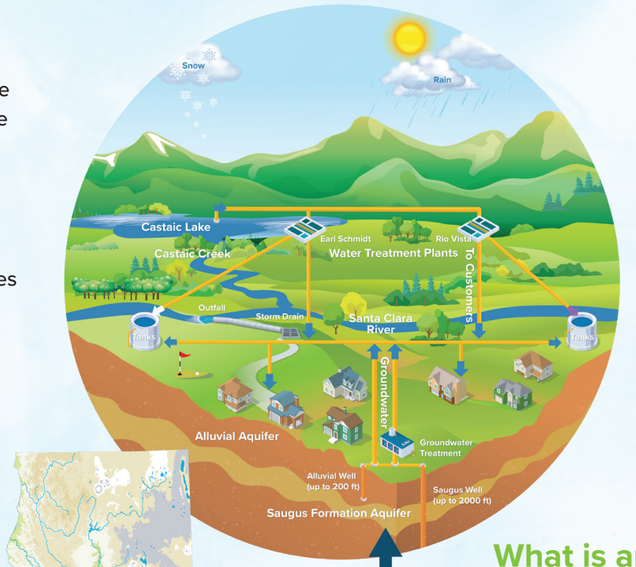
Recycled Water

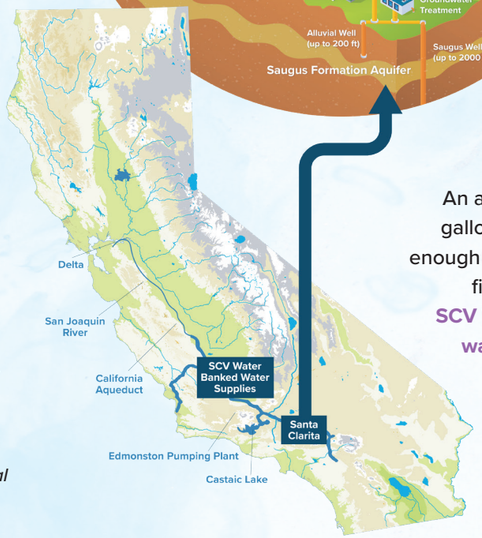
Recycled water for outdoor irrigation provides **1% (360 acre-feet)** of our supply. SCV Water is expanding its recycled water infrastructure for outdoor irrigation, ensuring customers have reliable indoor potable water.

Stored (Banked) Water

Kern County, just north of the Santa Clarita Valley, is home to **128,000 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.





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 189,760 acre-feet.**

SCV WATER SNAPSHOT

For more information, visit: **yourSCVwater.com/state-of-the-agency**

76,000+ Service connections

103 Storage Reservoirs

19.5+ Billion Gallons Served to our Customers in 2024

171 Million Gallons of Water Storage Capacity

20,000 Annual Water Tests

963 Miles of Pipeline

RESTORING LOCAL WATER QUALITY AND GROUNDWATER SUPPLIES

Like many communities across the nation, trace amounts of PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) have been detected in our local water supply. These man-made chemicals have been widely used in industry and consumer products for over 70 years. Restoring water quality impacted by PFAS is a top priority, and we are committed to providing water that is safe, reliable, and meets or exceeds all state and federal health standards. In 2024, SCV Water completed its third PFAS treatment facility for the Santa Clara and Honby Wells. This facility restores local groundwater impacted by PFAS contamination and provides a sustainable water supply for the Santa Clarita Valley community. With the addition of this latest facility, six wells have been brought back online since 2020, supplying enough water to meet the annual needs of 7,000 families.

Looking ahead, the Agency remains committed to restoring groundwater quality. It is currently constructing another PFAS treatment facility for the T7, U4, and U6 wells, expected to be completed by December 2025.

Additionally, the Agency is constructing on-site treatment facilities to remove perchlorate and volatile organic compounds, so that Wells 201 and 205 can be restored to service.

To learn more, visit: yourSCVwater.com/your-water/groundwater-restoration

ENHANCING WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

As water demands grow and climate conditions become more unpredictable, ensuring a reliable water supply is more important than ever. To strengthen long-term water security, SCV Water is investing in recycled water and conservation efforts. Recycled water provides a drought-proof, sustainable source for non-drinking purposes, while conservation helps maximize the efficiency of existing supplies. Together, these strategies reduce reliance on traditional water sources, protect groundwater reserves, and support a resilient water future for our community.

South End Recycled Water Main Extension Project

SCV Water continues to invest in recycled water infrastructure by expanding the “purple pipe” system where feasible. It is a key component of our conservation and water use efficiency programs, as every gallon of recycled water used results in a gallon of drinking water that can be saved for potable domestic uses.

The South End Recycled Water Main Extension Project (also known as the Recycled Water Phase 2C Project), will install approximately 13,000 linear feet of recycled water pipeline. The project will connect to the existing recycled water pipeline at the intersection of Valencia Boulevard and The Old Road and then extend along Valencia Boulevard, Tourney Road, Rockwell Canyon Road and Tournament Road, as well as several roads within the Lakeshore housing tract near the Vista Valencia Golf Course. Construction is in progress and expected to be completed by late 2025. To learn more, visit: **www.yourSCVwater.com/recycled-water/phase-2c**

Conservation: Water Use Efficiency Strategic Plan

In support of “Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life,” SCV Water is developing a Water Use Efficiency Strategic Plan (WUESP) to establish a comprehensive water conservation strategy. It is a key planning and strategic component for the Agency that informs, influences, and impacts multiple facets of the Agency’s operations, services, and strategic initiatives.

The WUESP aims to optimize Santa Clarita Valley water conservation efforts, improve water use efficiency programs, prioritize improved customer outcomes, and to comply with state water conservation mandates. The mandates, collectively known as the Conservation Long-Term Framework legislation (AB 1668 and SB 606) are designed to establish lasting conservation practices, making water conservation a permanent part of California’s way of life. The Framework is intended to strengthen the state’s water resiliency in the face of future droughts. To learn more, visit: **yourSCVwater.com/wuesp**

WATER QUALITY IN THE SCV

Water Service Line Inventory

To comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) updated Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), SCV Water conducted a water service line inventory in 2024. The inventory documented the material of the water line and fittings on homes built before 1986. A water service line is the pipe that connects the main water supply in the street to homes and businesses.

- To view the completed Service Line Inventory database and map, visit: **pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/SCVWater**
- To learn about the Lead and Copper Rule, visit: **yourSCVwater.com/lead-and-copper-rule**

Cross-Connection Control Program

SCV Water is dedicated to supplying its customers with safe and healthy drinking water. To comply with the California State Water Resources Control Board’s Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook requirements, the Agency updated its Cross-Connection Control Plan (CCCP).

A **cross-connection** is any physical connection between SCV Water’s potable water system and a non-potable water source. Examples of non-potable water sources at which a cross-connection could exist include irrigation systems, fire service lines, and the internal plumbing of a commercial or industrial establishment.

The CCCP serves two purposes:

1. **It protects the potable water distribution system from possible contamination or pollution that could backflow into the Agency’s system.**

   Backflow is the undesirable reversal of the flow of water or mixtures of water, other liquids, gases, or other substances into the distribution pipes of the potable supply of water. SCV Water’s program eliminates or controls unauthorized, unknown or potential cross-connections on the property and within the water user’s internal water system.

2. **It ensures ongoing maintenance to systematically and effectively prevent contamination or pollution of the Agency’s potable distribution system.**

To prevent the risk of backflow, SCV Water requires all new commercial and industrial establishments to install backflow prevention assemblies.

Learn more about our Cross-Connection Control Plan, visit: **yourSCVwater.com/cross-connection-backflow**

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.

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 2024. 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.

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.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavioral problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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.

NOTE: All the test results in this report were analyzed in 2024 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.

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. Three treatment facilities are 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.

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 2024 calendar year.

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 7 wells with ion exchange (IX) treatment systems. Three additional wells will be coming back into service later this year 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. 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.**

Disinfection By-Products

The two surface water treatment plants, Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant (ESFP) and E.G. Jerry Gladbach Water Treatment Plant (EGJG) 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 contaminates 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 website **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 = Nephlometric Turbidity Units
pCi / L = picocuries / Liter
PHG = Public Health Goal
RL = Response Level
EGJG = E.G. Jerry Gladbach Water Treatment Plant
TT = Treatment Technique

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.

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	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.8	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Fluoride[1]	MG/L	2	1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Barium	MG/L	1	2	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.11	0.23	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	MG/L	10	10	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	<DLR	6.9	3.7	0.7	1.6	1.1
Perchlorate	UG/L	6	1	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
ORGANICS													
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	UG/L	5	1.7	0.5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.7	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	UG/L	5	0.06	0.5	<DLR	0.8	<DLR	<DLR	1.3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS													
Bromate EGJG	UG/L	10	0.1	5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromate ESFP	UG/L	10	0.1	5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	UG/L	60	.0	1	5	14	9.2	<DLR	16	7.5	<DLR	2.6	2.6
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHMs)	UG/L	80	.0	1	16	30	22	8.3	55	23	3.5	24	24
MICROBIOLOGICAL													
Coliform % Positive Samples/# of Positives	%	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
CLARITY / TURBIDITY													
Surface Water Only EGJG	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NONE			0.2		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		TT = 95% OF SAMPLES < 0.2 NTU									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									NA	NA	NA
RADIOLOGICAL													
Alpha Activity, Gross	PCI/L	15	0	3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	3.6	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Beta Activity, Gross	PCI/L	50*	0	3	<DLR	5.1	3.5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Radium 228	PCI/L	---	0.019	1				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Uranium	PCI/L	20	0.43	1				1.6	7.3	3.4	2.1	3.4	2.8
Year of Analysis						2024			2024			2023	
LEAD AND COPPER								90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL
Copper - Consumer Taps	UG/L	1300	300	50	NA	NA	NA	367	130	2	330	20	0
Lead - Consumer Taps	UG/L	15	0.2	5	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	130	2	<DLR	21	0
Year of Analysis									2024			2023	
SECONDARY STANDARDS					RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average
					Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
Chloride[2]	MG/L	250/500/600			38	43	41	35	94	55	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
Sulfate[2]	MG/L	250/500/600		1	82	91	86	88	430	171	170	300	235
Turbidity	NTU	5		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	<DLR	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2
Total Dissolved Solids[2]	MG/L	500/1000/1500			300	320	310	320	940	599	710	720	715
Conductivity[2]	US/CM	900/1600/2200			480	650	510	670	1300	961	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	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
ADDITIONAL TESTS													
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI)[4]	UG/L	50	0.02	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
YEAR OF ANALYSIS (CRVI)									2024			2025	
Boron[3]	MG/L			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA
Calcium	MG/L				38	44	40	47	168	102	80	80	80
Magnesium	MG/L				13	14	13	17	51	27	30	30	30
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	NG/L	40.0		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	6.0	<MRL	<MRL	6.4	4.5
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NG/L	10.0		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	5.4	<MRL	<MRL	9.5	3.9
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	NG/L	5000		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	12.0	<MRL	<MRL	3.2	2.4
Perfluorohexanesulphonic acid (PFHxS)	NG/L	20		2.0	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	10.0	<MRL	<MRL	24.0**	8.3
Potassium	MG/L				2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	5.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Sodium	MG/L				42	45	44	55	95	69	82	93	88
Hardness as CaCO3	MG/L				150	170	160	300	377	334	320	347	334
pH	UNITS				8.0	8.3	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.3
Alkalinity as CaCO3	MG/L				86	98	92	130	320	221	160	160	160

UCMR5 DATA

CONSTITUENTS UNITS NL RL MRL SANTA CLARITA VALLEY	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-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-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 (9Cl-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 (PFEESA)	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	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	0.009	<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	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ug/L	0.003	0.0020	0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	0.007	<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	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ug/L	0.0051	0.010	0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	ug/L			0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	0.011	0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ug/L			0.002	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ug/L			0.006	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ug/L			0.008	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) u	ug/L			0.007	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL
METAL										
lithium	UG/L				10	10	10	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL

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

[1] Depending on annual temperatures

[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, Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs). SMCLs are related to aesthetic qualities of water, such as taste, odor, or color, rather than health concerns.

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

[4] The MCL for hexavalent chromium became effective on October 1, 2024.

** 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.*

*** Well that had high PFHxS over the response level was immediately turned off.*

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)

E.G. "Jerry" Gladbach Water Treatment Plant Administration Building
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

SCV WATER'S CUSTOMER CARE

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

Monday through Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., closed Fridays.

Water Resources and Outreach
26501 Summit Circle
Santa Clarita, CA 91350

SCV WATER'S RATEPAYER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

SCV Water's Ratepayer Assistance Program (RAP) provides financial assistance to community members. Eligible residential customers can receive a $10 monthly credit applied towards their fixed service charge, for up to a 12-month period per fiscal year. Assistance is offered to qualifying customers in the priority group (seniors, age 62 or greater, veterans and the permanently disabled) on a "first-come, first-served" basis (while funds are available). If funding remains after serving the priority group, the RAP will be extended to all eligible customers who meet the qualifying criteria. For more details on eligibility and to apply, please visit yourSCVwater.com/ratepayer-assistance.