

2026

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 2026 Annual Consumer Confidence Report is a snapshot of the quality of local water supplies in the Santa Clarita Valley during 2025. 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

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. SCV Water (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 **33% (20,350 acre-feet)** of our water supply.

Imported Water

Water that travels hundreds of miles from the Sierra Nevada mountains in Northern California accounts for **66% (40,500 acre-feet)**.

Recycled Water

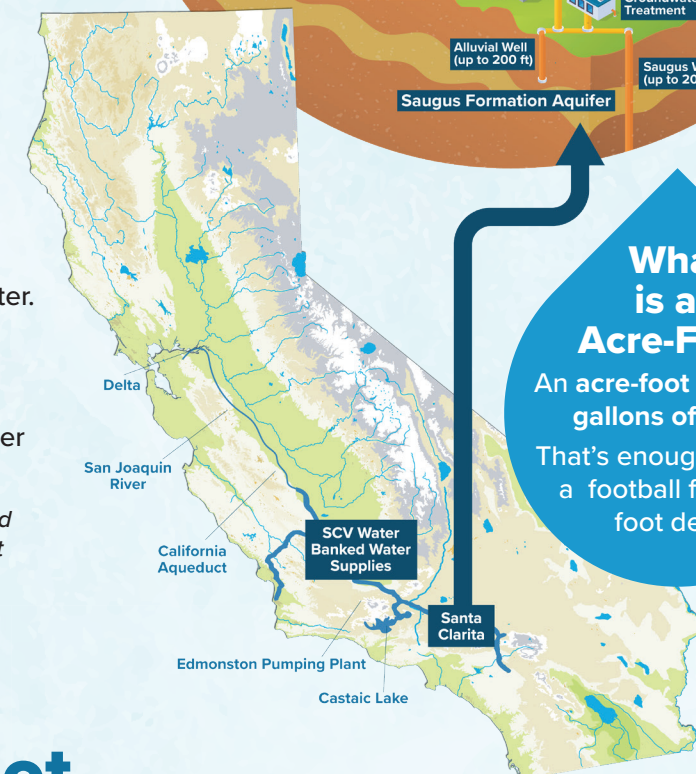
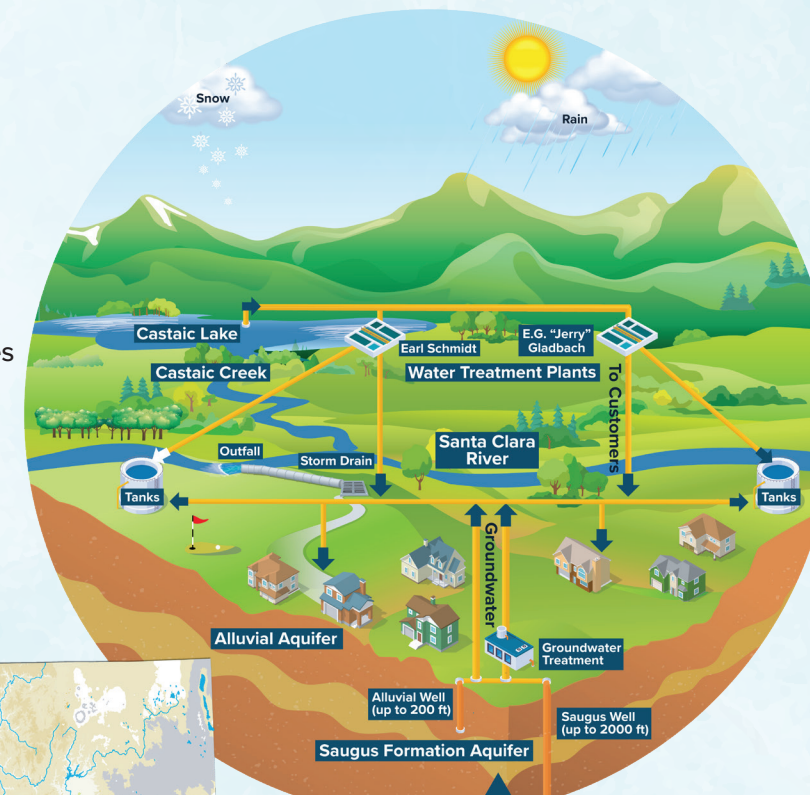
Recycled water for outdoor irrigation provides **1% (350 acre-feet)** of our supply. SCV Water is expanding its recycled water for outdoor irrigation, ensuring customers have reliable indoor potable water.

Stored (Banked) Water

Kern County, just north of the Santa Clarita Valley, is home to **144,000 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.

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



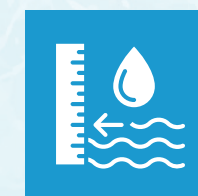
What is an Acre-Foot?

An acre-foot = 325,851 gallons of water.
That's enough to cover a football field one foot deep.

SCV Water Snapshot



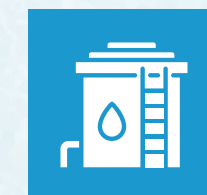
75,500+
Service
connections



108
Storage
Structures



19.5+
Billion Gallons
Served to our
Customers in 2025



212
Million Gallons
of Water Storage
Capacity



86,000
Chemicals
analyzed



967
Miles of
Pipeline



Restoring Local Water Quality and Groundwater Supplies

SCV Water recently completed its fourth PFAS* treatment facility. The new treatment facility, located along the Santa Clara River on Bouquet Canyon Road, is designed to enhance the safety and reliability of Santa Clarita's potable water supply. It treats groundwater from the existing T7, U4, and U6 wells, which were offline due to PFAS detection. At the same site, treatment systems were installed to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from groundwater extracted from the Saugus 1 and Saugus 2 wells. The T7, U4, and U6 wells are permitted to produce a combined total of up to 3,450 gallons per minute, restoring enough water to serve approximately 5,000 families annually.

The facility includes a new disinfection building, four ion-exchange treatment vessels, two granular activated carbon treatment vessels, pumps, motors and ancillary equipment. In addition, well rehabilitation and pump upgrades have been completed at the existing T7 and U6 well sites. These improvements ensure treated groundwater meets all regulatory standards, providing safe, high-quality drinking water for Santa Clarita.



To learn more, visit yourscvwater.com/pfas/treatment-facilities.

**Like many communities throughout the nation, a group of chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been found in the SCV's groundwater supply.*



Planning for the Future: Reliability Projects

Santa Clarita is a growing community, and with that growth come increased water needs. To strengthen long-term water security, SCV Water is constructing infrastructure to accommodate future water demands. In addition to restoring local groundwater supplies through PFAS treatment facilities, SCV Water is building a new reservoir. By expanding potable water reservoir capacity, we ensure that we can maintain a reliable, high-quality water supply during peak demand and dry periods as our community expands.

Backcountry Reservoir Project

As part of our commitment to meeting the water needs of Santa Clarita, SCV Water has begun construction on a new reservoir, located near Six Flags Magic Mountain. The Backcountry Reservoir will be a 9-million-gallon rectangular, partially buried, reinforced concrete potable water reservoir. It will be 304 feet long, 57 feet wide and 46 feet tall, with two distinct 4.5-million-gallon basins sharing a common wall. The Magic Mountain Pipeline Phases 1-6B projects will connect the Reservoir to the imported water transmission system on McBean Parkway. Construction is in progress and expected to be completed by mid-2028.

To learn more, visit: [yourSCVwater.com/capital-improvement-projects](https://yourscvwater.com/capital-improvement-projects)



Conservation: Water Use Efficiency Strategic Plan

In support of “Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life,” SCV Water developed 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.

The WUESP was approved by the SCV Water Board of Directors in May 2026. To learn more, visit: [yourSCVwater.com/wuesp](https://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. SCV Water did not find any lead in our system.

- 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](https://yourscvwater.com/lead-and-copper-rule)

Cross-Connection Control Program

SCV Water is committed to providing its customers with safe, high-quality drinking water. In accordance with the California State Water Resources Control Board’s Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook, the Agency has updated its Cross-Connection Control Plan (CCCP).

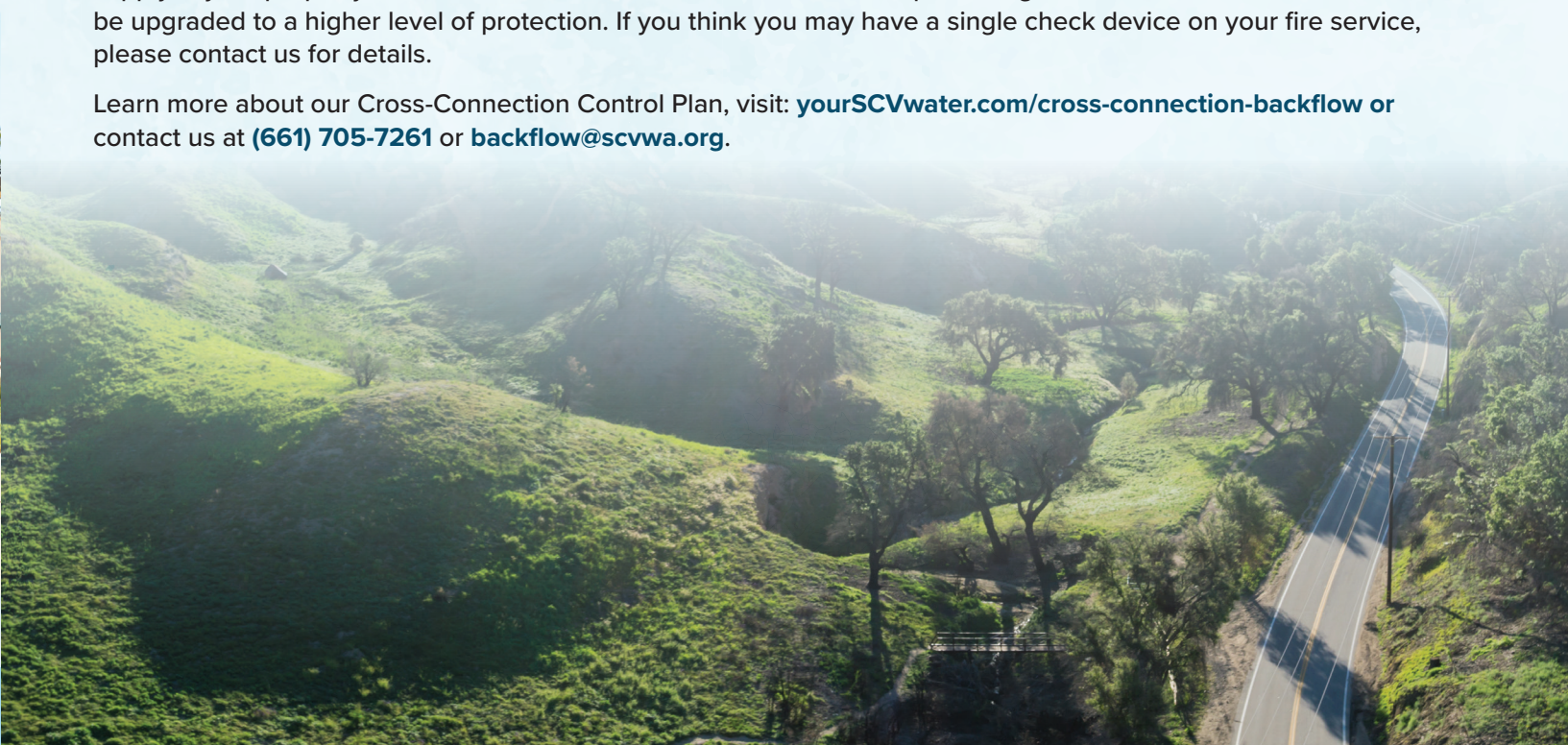
A cross-connection is any physical link between SCV Water’s potable water system and a non-potable water source. Potential cross-connections may occur at locations such as irrigation systems, fire service lines, or within the internal plumbing of commercial or industrial facilities.

The CCCP serves two primary purposes. First, it protects the potable water distribution system from contamination or pollution that could result from backflow into the Agency’s system. Backflow is the unwanted reversal of water flow, allowing water, liquids, gases, or other substances to enter the potable water supply. This risk is managed by identifying and eliminating or controlling unauthorized, unknown, or potential cross-connections on properties and within customers’ internal water systems.

Second, the CCCP establishes ongoing maintenance practices to systematically and effectively prevent contamination of the Agency’s potable water distribution system. To further reduce the risk of backflow, SCV Water requires all new commercial and industrial developments to install approved backflow prevention assemblies.

SCV Water periodically conducts Cross Connection Hazard Assessments at properties throughout our service area to help protect your drinking water from potential contamination. If an inspector visits your property, they are simply checking that your home or business plumbing cannot accidentally allow contaminants back into the water supply. If your property has a dedicated fire service, the state now requires single check valve backflow devices to be upgraded to a higher level of protection. If you think you may have a single check device on your fire service, please contact us for details.

Learn more about our Cross-Connection Control Plan, visit: [yourSCVwater.com/cross-connection-backflow](https://yourscvwater.com/cross-connection-backflow) or contact us at (661) 705-7261 or backflow@scvwa.org.



Important Info from the EPA on Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people 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 some small amounts of 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.

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 [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

NOTE: All the test results in this report were analyzed in 2025 unless noted otherwise. Any chemical not listed in this report was not detected above the detection level for purposes of reporting. SCV Water 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

SCV Water 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. Two treatment facilities were permitted in the first quarter of 2026 for the removal of TCE and PCE using granular activated carbon (GAC). A third facility is currently under construction for TCE removal and is anticipated to be placed online later in 2026.

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 2025 calendar year.



Chemicals in the News

Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellants, 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 and a third at Well 201 is permitted and expected to come online in 2026.

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 (MCLs) including individual MCLs for PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals). The rule also created a PFAS Hazard Index (HI), which is a mixture containing two or more of the following PFAS: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS. The MCL for PFOA and PFOS is 4 ng/L each and the MCL for PFNA, PFHxS, and GenX chemicals is 10 ng/L each. The established MCLs and Hazard Index provided water utilities with up to 5 years to comply with these standards and 3 years to demonstrate a plan for the treatment of PFAS. However, the EPA has announced plans to extend the compliance timeline and reconsider standards for some PFAS through additional rulemaking.

The California State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) established notification levels (NL) and response levels (RL) for several PFAS compounds between 2020 and 2022. These include 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).

On October 29, 2025, DDW rescinded previous PFAS monitoring orders. A new order was released that lowered the PFHxS response level (RL) from 20 ng/L to a running annual average (RAA) of 10 ng/L. The Notification Level (NL) for PFOA and PFOS were lowered from 5.1 ng/L and 6.5 ng/L to 4 ng/L for both compounds. Also, a new NL of 1.0 ug/L (1,000 ng/L) based on a single confirmed finding and a RL of a RAA of 10 ug/L (10,000 ng/L) for PFHxA.

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 ten wells with ion exchange (IX) treatment systems, 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, 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. PFBS exposure in laboratory testing has shown decreased thyroid hormones in pregnant female mice. 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

SCV Water has an ELAP accredited laboratory with an instrument to analyze for PFAS. For more information and resources on PFAS, visit [yourSCVwater.com/PFAS](https://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	uS/cm	microsiemens/centimeter
DLR	Detection Limit for Reporting	NA	Not Analyzed/Not Applicable
MRL	Minimum Reporting Level	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ESFP	Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant	pCi/L	picocuries / Liter
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	PHG	Public Health Goal
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	RL	Response Level
mg/L	milligrams/Liter	EGJG	E.G. Jerry Gladbach Water Treatment Plant
ug/L	micrograms/Liter	TT	Treatment Technique
ng/L	nanograms/Liter		

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 (CCRD): 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	2.8	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Fluoride ¹	MG/L	2	1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
Barium	MG/L	1	2	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.1	0.1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	MG/L	10	10	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	7.3	4.2	0.7	1.6	1.3
Perchlorate	UG/L	6	1	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.4	<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	<DLR	<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	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	13	6.2	2	9.4	5.5
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHMs)	UG/L	80	0	1	NA	NA	NA	4.8	52	21	20	47	30
MICROBIOLOGICAL													
Coliform % Positive Samples/# of Positives	%	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.67	0	0	1	0
CLARITY / TURBIDITY													
Surface Water Only EGJG	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NONE			0.3		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		TT = 95% OF SAMPLES < 0.2 NTU											
Surface Water Only ESFP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NONE			0.4		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		TT = 95% OF SAMPLES < 0.2 NTU											
RADIOLOGICAL													
Alpha Activity, Gross	PCI/L	15	0	3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	4.9	3.8	<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	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Uranium	PCI/L	20	0.43	1	NA	NA	NA	1.6	8.5	4.0	2.3	3.3	2.7
Year of Analysis					2024			2025			2025		
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	460	200	3	330	20	0
Lead - Consumer Taps	UG/L	15	0.2	5	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	200	2	<DLR	21	0
Year of Analysis								2025			2023		
SECONDARY STANDARDS					RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average	RANGE		Average
					Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
Chloride ²	MG/L	250/500/600			46	58	52	16	97	71	48	67	55
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	53	82	68	93	440	161	210	290	244
Turbidity	NTU	5		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	<DLR	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2
Total Dissolved Solids ²	MG/L	500/1000/1500			300	320	310	380	940	645	710	720	715
Conductivity ²	US/CM	900/1600/2200			480	540	500	640	1300	1009	1100	1200	1150
Manganese	UG/L	50		20	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	46	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Iron	UG/L	300		10	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	30	<DLR
ADDITIONAL TESTS													
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI) ⁴	UG/L	50	0.02	1	NA	NA	NA	<DLR	2.2	1.7	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
YEAR OF ANALYSIS (CrVI)								2025			2025		
Boron ³	MG/L			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA
Calcium	MG/L				38	44	40	41	150	93	65	84	73
Magnesium	MG/L				13	14	13	16	47	29	30	36	33
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	NG/L	40		2	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	5.2	<MRL	<MRL	5.5	4.1
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NG/L	10		2	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	5.9	<MRL	<MRL	4.8	<MRL
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	NG/L	5000		2	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	6.4	<MRL	<MRL	3.9	<MRL
Perfluorohexanesulphonic acid (PFHxS)	NG/L	10		2	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	9.2	<MRL	<MRL	6.4	4.0
Potassium	MG/L				2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	5.1	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1
Sodium	MG/L				42	45	44	56	91	71	66	84	73
Hardness as CaCO3	MG/L				150	170	160	220	480	354	270	470	355
pH	UNITS				8.0	8.3	8.1	7.7	8.1	8.0	6.8	7.4	7.2
Alkalinity as CaCO3	MG/L				86	98	92	140	480	252	160	180	170

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 (11CI-PF3OUdS)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
4, 8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9CI-PF3ONS)	ug/L			0.002	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
nonafluoro-3, 6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ug/L			0.02	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	ug/L			0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ug/L	0.5	5000	0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ug/L			0.005	0.008	0.008	0.008	NA	NA	NA
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ug/L	0.003	0.002	0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ug/L			0.003	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ug/L			0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ug/L	0.0065	0.04	0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ug/L	0.0051	0.01	0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	ug/L			0.004	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ug/L			0.003	0.007	0.007	0.007	NA	NA	NA
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ug/L			0.002	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	ug/L			0.005	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ug/L			0.006	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ug/L			0.008	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTTrDA) u	ug/L			0.007	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA
METAL										
lithium	UG/L				<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	NA	NA	NA

* 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.

**Some data from the surface water source is 2024 data.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY
WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 36**

(Governed by Los Angeles County
Board of Supervisors)

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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
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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) offers financial support to community members in need. Eligible residential customers may receive a \$10 monthly credit toward their fixed service charge for up to 12 months within a fiscal year. Assistance is provided to qualifying customers in the priority group on a first-come, first-served basis, as long as funding is available. If funds remain after serving the priority group, the program will be expanded to include all other eligible customers who meet the criteria.

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

