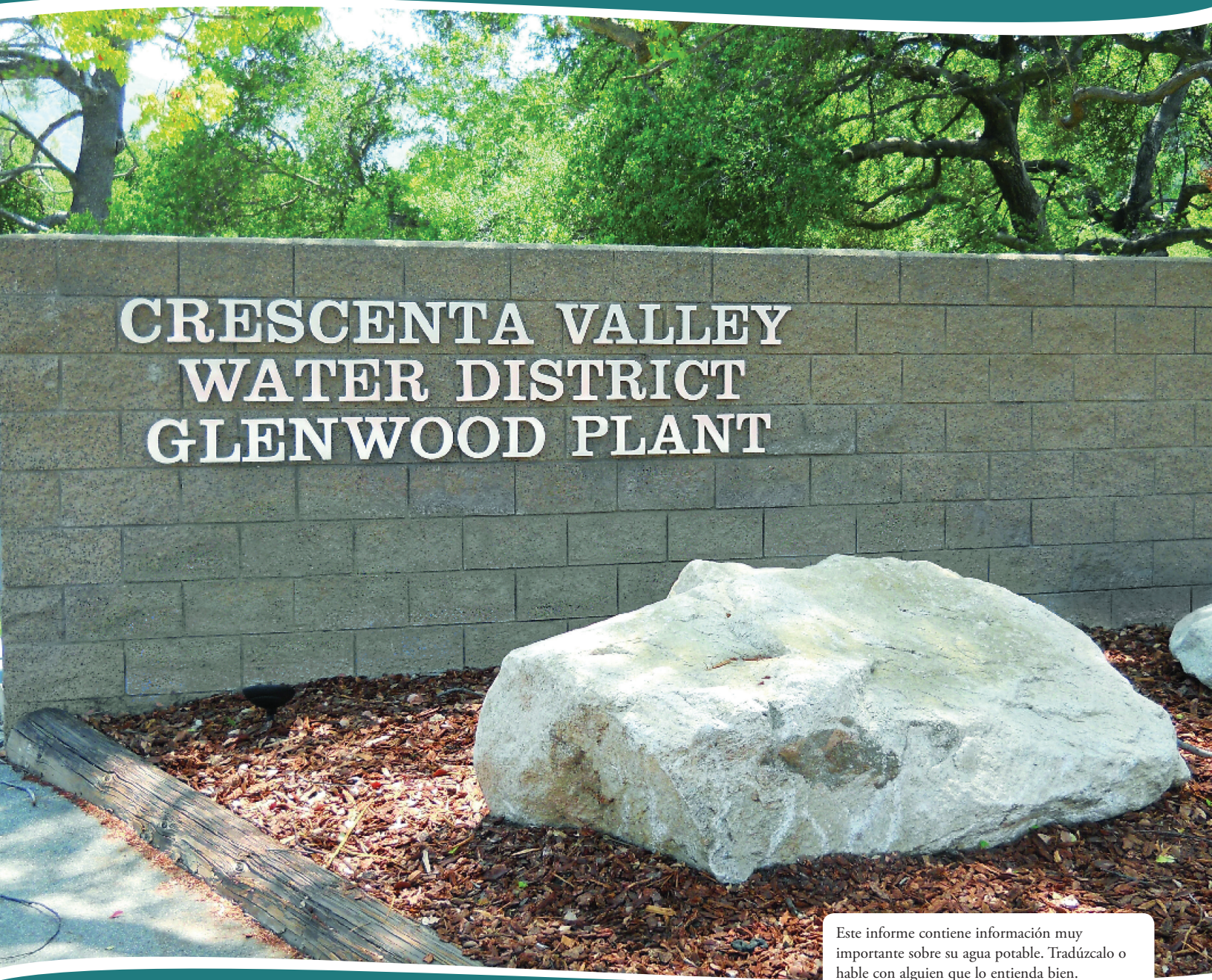
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2015



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

Presented By
Crescenta Valley Water District

PWS ID#: 1910028

Meeting the Challenge

Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) is proud to present its annual drinking water report, covering all drinking water testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2015. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all State and Federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to your homes and businesses. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our customers.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you, should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Public Meetings

The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, elected at large who meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month at CVWD's administration office. Public input is encouraged. Information regarding the District's Board meetings and upcoming events can be found on the District Web site at www.cvwd.com.

Additionally, the community is encouraged to attend special meetings such as budget workshops, which are advertised and posted on the District's Web site and at the District's Administration Office at 2700 Foothill Blvd.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was conducted for all active sources utilized by CVWD in August 2002. These water sources are considered vulnerable to known or unknown contaminant plumes associated with automobile body and repair shops, gas stations, sewer collection systems, historic gas stations, furniture repair/manufacturing, dry cleaners, and historic waste dumps/landfills.

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Chi Diep, P.E., District Engineer, at (818) 551-2054.

Treatment

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

Local ground water is disinfected with chlorine before blending with MWD's imported surface water. The Verdugo Basin groundwater contains nitrates, which is likely due to old septic systems and historical agricultural practices in the Crescenta Valley. CVWD treats some of the ground water through a nitrate removal process at CVWD's Glenwood Facility. The remaining ground water is blended with imported surface water to lower the nitrate levels below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The blend of imported surface water and ground water delivered to your residence depends upon where you live in the community and the time of year.

Source Water Description

In 2015, approximately 52% of CVWD's source water came from local ground water supply in the Verdugo Basin. The majority of CVWD's ground water wells are located along the Verdugo Wash, south of Honolulu Avenue.

The remaining 48% of CVWD's source water came from imported surface water supplied by Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD), which is a member agency to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD supplies surface water from the State Water Project in Northern California and the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct, which carries water 242 miles from Lake Havasu to Lake Mathews in Riverside, CA.

In emergency situations, an interconnection between CVWD and the City of Glendale can be used to supply water to District customers. Currently, another interconnection between CVWD and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is being put in place to further ensure the District's water system's reliability.

The District supplied approximately 1.2 billion gallons of water in the 2015 calendar year. Customers did a tremendous job conserving water during this historical drought. Water use was down 6% from 2014 and 22% from 2013.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Christy Scott at (818) 248-3925 or via e-mail at cjscott@cvwd.com.

Lead and Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but 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. (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 or at www.epa.gov/lead.

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and fire hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains which replaces stagnant water.

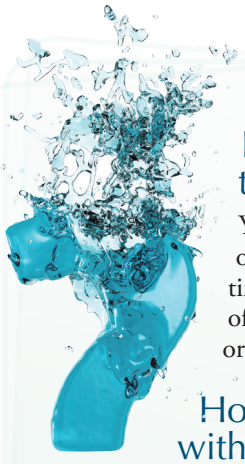
Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen, disinfectant levels, and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use and avoid using hot water, to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria before filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.



Is tap water cheaper than soda?

Yes! You can refill an 8 oz. glass of tap water approximately 15,000 times for the same cost as a six-pack of soda pop. And, water has no sugar or caffeine.

How long can a person go without water?

Although a person can live without food for more than a month, a person can only live without water for approximately one week.

When was drinking water first regulated?

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 represents the first time that public drinking water supplies were protected on a Federal (national) level in the U.S. Amendments were made to the SDWA in 1986 and 1996.

Seventy-one percent of Earth is covered in water: how much is drinkable?

Oceans hold about 96.5 percent of all Earth's water. Only three percent of the earth's water can be used as drinking water. Seventy-five percent of the world's fresh water is frozen in the polar ice caps.

How much water do we use every day?

The average person in the U.S. uses 80 to 100 gallons of water each day. (During medieval times a person used only 5 gallons per day.) It takes 2 gallons to brush your teeth, 2 to 7 gallons to flush a toilet, and 25 to 50 gallons to take a shower.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead, a heavy metal found in natural deposits, was used in household plumbing and water service lines in some parts of the United States. While the major source of household lead exposure comes from inhaling or ingesting lead paint chips or dust, lead can leach into drinking water from lead-containing pipes or fixtures as a result of corrosion.

Crescenta Valley Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in customers' plumbing components.

Corrosion is a dissolving or wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and your plumbing. It is a natural process when metals react with oxygen and form metal oxides. A number of factors are involved in the extent to which lead enters the water:

- the chemistry of the water (acidity and alkalinity) and the types and amounts of minerals in the water,
- the amount of lead it comes into contact with,
- the temperature of the water,
- the amount of wear and age in the pipes,
- how long the water stays in pipes, and
- the presence of protective scales or coatings inside the plumbing materials.

The chemistry of water either increases or decreases its ability to dissolve the metals in plumbing. Water that is acidic (pH below 7.0) tends to be more corrosive, and water that is alkaline (pH above 7.0) is less corrosive. Consequently, water agencies often maintain a slightly alkaline pH in their water supply to help prevent any lead that might be present from leaching into the tap water. The pH range in the District's system is 7.4 - 8.2, with an average of 7.7.

Crescenta Valley Water District regularly tests for lead in the water system and also collects samples every three years at selected residential taps to ensure that the Acceptable Level (AL) for lead is below the maximum AL of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

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 the water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. More information regarding lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791), www.epa.gov/safewater/lead, or the National Lead Information Center (800-LEAD-FYI, 800-532-3394).

Sampling Results

During the past year, CVWD has taken hundreds of water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State requires CVWD to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Crescenta Valley Water District		Imported water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2015	1,000	600	ND	NA	156	88–200	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2015	10	0.004	0.37	0.76–4.4	2.1	2.1–2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2015	1	2	0.116	0.013–0.140	0.122	0.122–0.122	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2015	50	(100)	0.06	ND–0.52	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (Units)	2015	TT	NA	NA	NA	2.6	2.4–2.8	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	2.0	1	0.5[1]	0.2–0.7[1]	0.8[2]	0.6–1.0[2]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2014	15	(0)	5.5	4.0–7.7	ND[4]	ND–4[4]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity[3] (pCi/L)	2014	50	(0)	NA	NA	5[4]	4–6[4]	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids[5] (ppb)	2015	60	NA	14.8	9.5–20.0	16	8.5–19	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	10	0.02	0.68	0.07–1.5	ND	NA	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2015	2	1.2	0.43	0.08–1.0	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether [MTBE] (ppb)	2015	13	13	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Nitrate [as nitrate][6] (ppm)	2015	45	45	21.7	5.7–29	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2015	6	6	1.7	1.1–2.8	ND	NA	No	An inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries; historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Selenium (ppb)	2015	50	30	1.0	0.26–1.9	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes][5] (ppb)	2015	80	NA	52	34–72	39	25–46	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Crescenta Valley Water District AMOUNT DETECTED	Crescenta Valley Water District RANGE LOW-HIGH	Imported water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD) AMOUNT DETECTED	Imported water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD) RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	2015	5	0.06	0.54[6]	ND–0.56[6]	ND	NA	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ppb)	2015	5	1.7	1.2	ND–2.6	ND	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014	20	0.43	3.8	1.2–6.8	3[4]	2–3[4]	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppb)	2014	1,300	300	500	0/38	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2014	15	0.2	2.4	0/38	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Crescenta Valley Water District AMOUNT DETECTED	Crescenta Valley Water District RANGE LOW-HIGH	Imported water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD) AMOUNT DETECTED	Imported water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD) RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2015	500	NS	76	5.3–92	100	98–102	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2015	15	NS	1	1–1	1	1–1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.0	NS	0.007	ND–0.013	ND	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	2015	500	NS	10	20–40	NA	NA	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron[7] (ppb)	2015	300	NS	72	58–410	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2015	50	NS	1	ND–17	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether [MTBE] (ppb)	2015	5	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2015	3	NS	NA	NA	2	2–2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2015	1,600	NS	788	340–864	1,040	1,030–1,060	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	500	NS	110	28–130	257	252–261	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2015	1,000	NS	531	220–600	660	654–665	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2015	5	NS	0.33	ND–2.6	ND	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Crescenta Valley Water District AMOUNT DETECTED	Crescenta Valley Water District RANGE LOW-HIGH	Imported water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD) AMOUNT DETECTED	Imported water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD) RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2015	153	130–170	126	123–129	Naturally occurring
Boron (ppb)	2015	68	48–93	120	120–120	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	2015	84	37–90	78	77–78	Naturally occurring
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	104	21–105	NA
Chloroform (ppb)	2015	2.0	1.8–2.7	NS	NS	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness as CaCO3[8] (ppm)	2015	339	150–390	300	296–304	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2015	32	13–36	27	26–28	Naturally occurring
pH[6] (Units)	2015	7.7	7.4–8.2	8.1	8.1–8.1	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	2015	3.6	3.2–4.3	4.9	4.8–5.0	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2015	37	18–42	100	97–102	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	2	1.6–27	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] The results reported for fluoride are from samples collected within the District's distribution system and reflect Fluoride values after the water has been blended with imported water from MWD.
[2] Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements
[3] The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[4] Sampled in 2015.
[5] Compliance was based on the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) of all data collected at the treatment plant specific core monitoring locations.
[6] Results reported represent samples collected within the District's Distribution System.
[7] There was one sample collected from Well 11 with an Iron result above the secondary MCL; however, during the time that sample was collected, no Iron was detected in the water that is served to customers.
[8] To convert the data from mg/L CaCO3 hardness to grains per gallons hardness, divide the average by 17.1 (339 / 17.1 = 19.8 grains per gallon).

Definitions

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).