

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024



Crescenta Valley Water District

PWS ID No. CA1910028

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Crescenta Valley Water District at (818) 248-3925, for assistance.

Այս զեկույցը պարունակում է կարևոր տեղեկություններ ձեր խմելու ջրի մասին: Խնդրում ենք դիմել Crescenta Valley Water District ջրի համակարգի հասցեով կամ հեռախոսահամարով, (818) 248-3925, հայերենով օգնություն ստանալ համար:

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Crescenta Valley Water District a (818) 248-3925 para asistirlo en español.

이 보고서는 당신의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 한국어로 된 도움을 원하시면 Crescenta Valley Water District, (818) 248-3925, 로 문의 하시기 바랍니다.

OUR COMMITMENT

We are pleased to share this year's Consumer Confidence Report, a snapshot of your drinking water quality in 2024. It includes testing results from January 1 through December 31, information on your water source, and how it compares to standards set by state and federal agencies. Our goal is to provide safe, reliable drinking water. We conduct regular monitoring to ensure compliance with regulations from the U.S. EPA and the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water. We're committed to transparency and to keeping you informed about the steps we take to treat and protect your water, improve processes, and safeguard local sources every day.

OUR MISSION

To provide quality water and wastewater services to the Crescenta Valley community through reliable operations, responsive service, and responsible financial management.

OUR VISION

To secure sustainable water resources, maintain resilient infrastructure, and lead with transparency, accountability, and cost-effectiveness in everything we do.

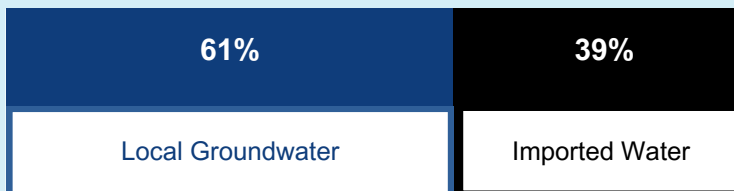
YOUR AGENCY AT A GLANCE

CVWD provides water and wastewater services to approximately 36,000 customers through 8,600 connections. Since 1950, the District has served the communities of La Crescenta, Montrose, and portions of Glendale and La Cañada Flintridge.

CVWD maintains 96 miles of pipeline, 12 groundwater wells, 17 reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 17.5 million gallons, 34 booster pumps, and 740 fire hydrants. To ensure a dependable water supply for both everyday needs and emergencies, the District also operates emergency interconnections with neighboring water agencies, including the City of Glendale and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP).

OUR WATER SOURCES

Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) receives water from two sources: local groundwater and imported surface water. In 2024, approximately **61%** of CVWD's water came from wells in the Verdugo Basin, located about 200 feet below the surface near Verdugo Wash. The remaining **39%** was imported from Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD), a member agency of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).



MWD supplies surface water from two major systems: the State Water Project, which delivers water 444 miles from Lake Oroville, and the Colorado River Aqueduct, which carries water 242 miles from Lake Havasu to Riverside County.



PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large, who meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM. Public participation is welcomed and encouraged. For details about board meetings and upcoming events, please visit www.cvwd.com.

QUESTIONS

For more information about this report or any questions regarding your drinking water, please contact CVWD's Water Quality Specialist, Jennifer Bautista, at (818) 248-3925 or email at jbautista@cvwd.com.



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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Groundwater in the Verdugo Basin had a history of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) contamination, linked to past dry cleaning and auto shop activities. CVWD and the U.S. EPA first detected elevated levels in the 1980s. After CVWD installed a sewer system to replace septic systems, PCE levels declined significantly. By 1998, the U.S. EPA determined that concentrations were below the maximum contaminant level (MCL), and no further cleanup action was required.

Today, all PCE test results remain below 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), meeting state and federal safety standards. To ensure high water quality, CVWD blends water from select wells with imported water from a Metropolitan Water District (MWD) connection at the Paschall blending station.

The Verdugo Basin is considered most vulnerable to historic solvent plumes, aging sewer infrastructure, and nearby landfills.

A copy of the completed source water assessment report may be viewed at the SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Julia Kim, District Engineer, at Julia.Kim@Waterboards.ca.gov.

WHY ARE THERE WHITE SPOTS ON MY DISHES?

White spots or residue on dishes, glassware, and plumbing fixtures are a common concern. These are caused by hard water, which contains naturally occurring minerals like calcium and magnesium. As water evaporates, these minerals remain and leave visible deposits. Water hardness is not a health concern and is common throughout California. In 2024, CVWD's water hardness ranged from 130 to 390 mg/L, with an average of 341 mg/L, classified as hard. If you're considering a water softening system, we recommend consulting a licensed plumber or water treatment professional.

REGULATION OF DRINKING WATER AND BOTTLED WATER QUALITY

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

TREATMENT

CVWD collects over 1,700 water quality samples each year to monitor minerals, metals, organic chemicals, and bacteria, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board. Daily, weekly, and monthly sampling ensures safe levels of bacteria, nitrates, and total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) in the system. Lead and copper are tested from selected household taps.

Our groundwater is disinfected with chlorine before being blended with imported surface water from Metropolitan Water District (MWD), which performs its own water quality testing. Some local groundwater contains nitrates—likely from historic agriculture and septic systems—which CVWD reduces through treatment at the Glenwood facility. Any remaining nitrate levels are lowered by blending with imported water. The exact mix of groundwater and imported water delivered to your home depends on your location and the time of year.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from

infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD IN 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. CVWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

CVWD conducted a lead service line inventory in 2024 and the results are available on CVWD's website at <https://www.cvwd.com/lead-service-line-inspections>.



TEST RESULTS

CVWD regularly monitors your drinking water on a strict schedule to ensure it meets all state and federal health standards. This report includes only the substances that were actually detected in the water. Detecting a substance doesn't mean the water is unsafe—our goal is to keep all levels well below the maximum limits allowed by law.

Some substances are tested less often if their levels don't usually change. When that happens, we show the most recent test results and the year they were collected.

CVWD also participated in the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5), which involves testing for potential new contaminants in drinking water. This program helps the EPA determine whether new regulations are needed to protect public health. Results from these tests are available upon request. For more information, contact us or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

All results are from source water samples unless otherwise noted.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

| Substance (Unit of Measure) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Crescenta Valley Water District | | Metropolitan Water District's F. E. Weymouth Plant | | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | | |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 2024 | 1 | 0.6 | ND | ND - 0.052 | 0.093 ¹ | ND - 0.15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2024 | 10 | 0.004 | 0.1 | ND - 4.7 | ND | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics waste |
| Barium (ppm) | 2024 | 1 | 2 | 0.1 | ND - 0.14 | 0.124 | 0.124 | No | Discharge of oil drilling waste and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Bromate (ppb) | 2024 | 10 | 0.1 | NA | NA | 2 | ND - 9.2 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (Units) | 2024 | TT | NA | NA | NA | 2.4 | 2.1 - 2.6 | No | Various natural and human-made sources |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2024 | 2 | 1 | 0.22 ³ | 0.13 - 0.29 ³ | 0.7 ⁴ | 0.3 - 0.8 ⁴ | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2020 | 15 | (0) | 3.9 | 2.4 - 7.5 | ND ⁵ | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2021 | 50 | (0) | NA | NA | ND ⁶ | ND - 5 ⁶ | No | Decay of natural and human-made deposits |
| HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] - Stage 2 (ppb) | 2024 | 60 | NA | 14.5 ⁷ | 8.3 - 20.0 ⁷ | 6.2 ⁸ | ND - 4.2 ⁸ | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2024 | 10 ¹⁰ | 0.02 | 0.54 | ND - 1.20 | ND | NA | No | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate [as N] (ppm) | 2024 | 10 | 10 | 5.1 ¹¹ | 3.6 - 6.9 ¹¹ | ND | ND | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 2024 | NA | 0.019 | NA | NA | ND ⁵ | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Stage 2 (ppb) | 2024 | 80 | NA | 46 ⁷ | 10 - 66 ⁷ | 32 ¹² | 28 - 37 ¹² | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb) | 2024 | 5 | 0.06 | 0.56 ¹¹ | ND - 1.9 ¹¹ | ND | NA | No | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) |
| Turbidity ¹³ (NTU) | 2024 | TT | NA | 0.07 | ND - 3.10 | 100 | 0.06-100 | No | Soil runoff |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 2023 | 20 | 0.43 | NA | NA | ND ^{2,6} | ND - 3 ^{2,6} | 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 %ile) | Sites Above AL/Total Sites | Violation | Typical Source |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---|
| Copper (ppb) | 2023 | 1300 | 300 | 480 | 0/35 | No | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | 2023 | 15 | 0.2 | 0.56 | 0/35 | No | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |

NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water 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. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

All results are from source water samples unless otherwise noted.

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

| | | | | Crescenta Valley Water District | | Metropolitan Water District's F. E. Weymouth Plant | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--|---------------------------|-----------|--|
| 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) | 2024 | 200 | 600 | ND | ND - 52 | 93 ¹ | ND - 150 ¹ | No | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2024 | 500 | NA | 89 | 5 - 140 | 106 | 96 - 116 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (Color Units) | 2024 | 15 | NA | 5 ¹¹ | 5 - 10 | 1 | 1 | No | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Copper (ppm) | 2024 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.19 | ND - 19 | ND | NA | No | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index) | 2024 | Noncorrosive | NS | NA | NA | 12.5 ¹⁴ | 12.4 - 12.6 ¹⁴ | No | Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen affected by temperature and other factors |
| Iron (ppb) | 2024 | 300 | NA | 2.71 | ND - 380 | ND | NA | No | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Odor - Threshold (T.O.N.) | 2024 | 3 | NA | 1 ¹¹ | ND - 3 | ND | ND | No | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2024 | 1600 | NA | 829 | 330 - 1000 | 996 | 912 - 1,080 | No | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2024 | 500 | NA | 125 | 31 - 150 | 225 | 200 - 250 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2024 | 1000 | NA | 546 | 210 - 680 | 632 | 573 - 690 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2024 | 5 | NA | 0.18 ¹¹ | 0.07 - 0.51 | ND | NA | No | Soil runoff |

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ¹⁶

| | | Crescenta Valley Water District | | Metropolitan Water District's F. E. Weymouth Plant | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------|-----------|---|
| Substance (Unit of Measure) | Year Sampled | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Violation | Typical Source |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | 2024 | 158 | 120 - 200 | 118 | 109 - 127 | No | Naturally occurring |
| Bicarbonate (ppm) | 2024 | 158 | 120 - 200 | NA | NA | No | Naturally occurring |
| Boron (ppb) | 2024 | 0.2 | ND - 120 | 140 | 140 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2024 | 84 | 33 - 94 | 68 | 59 - 76 | No | Naturally occurring |
| Chlorate (ppb) | 2024 | NA | NA | 80 | 80 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes |
| Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm) ¹⁶ | 2024 | 341 | 130 - 390 | 272 | 241 - 303 | No | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2024 | 32 | 11 - 37 | 26 | 23 - 29 | No | Naturally occurring |
| pH (units) | 2024 | 7.5 ¹¹ | 7.0 - 8.1 ¹¹ | 8.2 | 8.2 | No | Naturally occurring |
| Potassium (ppm) | 2024 | 3.4 | 2.6 - 4.1 | 5 | 4.6 - 5.4 | No | Naturally occurring |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2024 | 38 | 16 - 48 | 105 | 93 - 117 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Vanadium (ppb) | 2024 | 4.1 | ND - 5.2 | ND | 3.4-3.4 | No | Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge |

| Substance (Unit of Measure) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | NL | PHG | DLR | Amount Detected ¹⁷ | Range Low-High | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|--------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt) | 2024 | | | | 5 | 3.9 | 3.5 - 4.6 | No | Industry and consumer products |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt) | 2024 | | 500 | | 3 | 6.4 | 5.7 - 7.6 | No | Industry and consumer products |
| Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ppt) | 2024 | | | | 3 | 2.6 | 2.1 - 3.4 | No | Industry and consumer products |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt) | 2024 | | | | 3 | 6.9 | 6 - 8.4 | No | Industry and consumer products |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppt) | 2024 | | 3 | 20 | 3 | 4.6 | 3.6 - 5.2 | No | Industry and consumer products |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt) | 2024 | | 5.1 | 10 | 4 | 4.1 | 3.5 - 5.6 | No | Industry and consumer products |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid (PFOS) (ppt) | 2024 | | 6.5 | 40 | 4 | 1.7 | 1.3 - 2.2 | No | Industry and consumer products |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt) | 2024 | | | | 3 | 7.1 | 6.3 - 8.7 | No | Industry and consumer products |
| Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) | 2024 | | | | 4 | 1.4 | 1.1 - 1.5 | No | Industry and consumer products |
| Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ppt) | 2024 | | | | 4 | ND | NA | No | Industry and consumer products |

DEFINITIONS

- **90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.
- **AL (Regulatory Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **DLR:** Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting
- **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.
- **NL:** Notification Level
- **NS: No standard.**
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **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).
- **ppt (parts per trillion):** One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).
- **TON (Threshold Odor Number):** A measure of odor in water.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter):** A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Compliance with the state MCL for aluminum is based on a running annual average. No exceedance occurred
- ² CVWD and MWD report water quality data under different sections of state regulations, which may result in differences in how certain results are measured or reported.
- ³ Results are from samples collected within the distribution system and reflect values after groundwater has been blended with imported water from MWD.
- ⁴ MWD was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation requirements. When fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work, an occasional fluoride level was measured below 0.7 mg/L
- ⁵ Sampled in 2023.
- ⁶ Samples are collected quarterly for gross beta particle activity, and annually for tritium and strontium-90. Gross alpha particle activity, radium, and uranium data are from samples collected quarterly in 2023 for the required triennial monitoring (2023-2025). Radon is monitored voluntarily with the triennial radionuclides.
- ⁷ Samples collected at CVWD's compliance locations.
- ⁸ Samples collected within MWD's distribution system.
- ⁹ Sampled in 2021.
- ¹⁰ A new MCL for hexavalent chromium of 10 µg/L took effect on October 1, 2024.
- ¹¹ Samples collected within CVWD's distribution system.
- ¹² Compliance with the State and Federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents
- ¹³ Turbidity measures the cloudiness of the water and is monitored as an indicator of water quality. High turbidity can reduce disinfectant effectiveness. Samples are collected from CVWD's groundwater wells.
- ¹⁴ AI ≥ 12.0 = Nonaggressive water; AI 10.0 - 11.9 = Moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water. Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98).
- ¹⁵ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
- ¹⁶ To convert the data from ppm to grains per gallons, divide the average by 17.1 (313 / 17.1 = 18.3 grains per gallon).
- ¹⁷ Results reflect an average of monthly PFAS samples collected from CVWD's untreated groundwater. Before reaching customers, this water is blended with imported water from MWD. Because the MWD water has not recently had PFAS detections, this lowers PFAS levels in the final drinking water. Final levels do not exceed the EPA MCLs set to be enforceable in 2031. The District is pursuing ways to remove PFAS and related compounds from the water, which is beyond current regulatory requirements, and has secured funding for a PFAS removal pilot treatment program.