

2025

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



Crescenta Valley Water District

PWS ID No. CA1910028

www.cvwd.com



Message from the General Manager

Board of Directors

James D. Bodnar
President

Jennifer T. Valdez
Vice President

Kerry D. Erickson
Director

Jeffery W. Johnson
Director

Sharon S. Raghavachary
Director

Dear Crescenta Valley Water District Customer,

Our highest priority is providing you and your family with safe and reliable water service.

Every year, Crescenta Valley conducts approximately 1,500 water quality tests that are independently analyzed at state-of-the-art laboratories. Our water is tested at each stage of the treatment and delivery process to ensure it's safe when it reaches your home or business.

On behalf of the Crescenta Valley Water District Board of Directors, I am pleased to report:

Crescenta Valley's water is safe and continues to meet all state and federal water quality standards.

We encourage you to review the results for yourself.

This 2025 Consumer Confidence Report provides you with everything you need to know about our water, water quality test results, and water quality safety standards for the year. Our professionals work diligently to ensure that our drinking water complies with the water quality standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water.

Crescenta Valley takes great pride in providing you with safe and reliable drinking water.

We are here to serve you. Please call us anytime you need assistance at **(818) 248-3925** or email **customerservice@cvwd.com**

Respectfully,



James Lee
General Manager
Crescenta Valley Water District

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 ստանալու համար:

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Para asistirlo en Español, comuníquese con Crescenta Valley Water District al 818-248-3925.

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

About This Report

This report details the contaminants detected from analyses of nearly 200 different potential substances, of which nearly 100 are regulated by the EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

CVWD is pleased to announce that no contaminants have been detected above federal or state drinking water standards. Each month, we analyze hundreds of samples through a state-certified laboratory, totaling approximately 1,700 samples annually. This process ensures compliance with all primary (health-related) and secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standards. You can find the sample results in the table included in this report.

This report is intended to provide information for all water users about the water quality we deliver. If received by an absentee landlord, a business, or a school, please share the information with tenants, employees, or students. We are happy to make copies of this report for you. You may also access this report on the CVWD web page at www.cvwd.com.

Where Does My Water Come From?

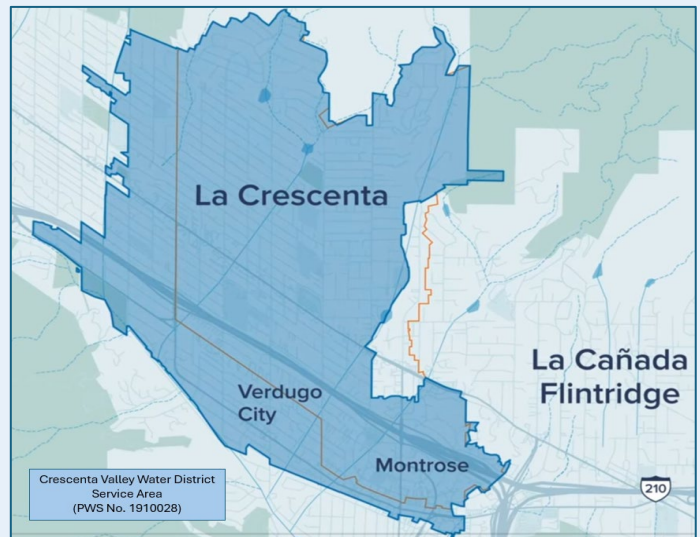
Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) receives water from two sources: local groundwater and purchased surface water. In 2025, 56.4% of CVWD's water came from wells in the Verdugo Basin, located about 200 feet below the surface near Verdugo Wash. The remaining 43.6% was purchased from Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD), a member agency of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

About the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

MWD is a consortium of 26 cities and water districts that provides drinking water to nearly 19 million people in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties. For more information about MWD, visit their website at www.mwdh2o.com.

Source of Imported Water

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. CVWD receives water from the MWD Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne. In 2025, the Weymouth Plant source water comprised 0 to 100% State Water Project Water supply. Additionally, CVWD has emergency interconnections with three other water districts for resiliency.



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. Environmental Protection Agency (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 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 five micrograms per liter (5 µg/L), meeting state and federal safety standards. To ensure high water quality, CVWD blends water from selected wells with purchased water from the MWD connection at the blending stations.

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

A copy of the complete source water assessment report is available at the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) office in Glendale. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting CVWD at (818) 248-3925 or by contacting Ms. Julia Kim, SWRCB Sanitary Engineer at Julia.Kim@Waterboards.ca.gov.

Cross-Connection Control

At CVWD, we work hard to ensure that the water we deliver to you meets or exceeds all drinking water regulatory standards. Our Cross-Connection Control Program is one of many critical tools we use to maintain the safety of drinking water from the public water system all the way to the plumbing at your property.

A cross-connection is a point in the water system where non-potable water sources—which are unsafe for drinking—on your property could contact drinking water. Examples of non-potable water sources include swimming pools, landscape irrigation systems, pesticide and fertilizer sprayers, and booster pumps. Backflow or reverse flow of non-potable water into the drinking water system can occur at unprotected cross-connections, potentially contaminating your drinking water supply. Proper cross-connection control is therefore essential to protecting your drinking water supply.

Preventing Backflow at Cross-Connections

To prevent the risk of backflow and contamination of drinking water, we implement the following safety measures:

- ✓ Routine Hazard Assessments: Cross-Connection Control Specialists conduct routine hazard assessments throughout the public drinking water system to identify, eliminate, or protect against cross-connections.

- ✓ Air Gaps and Backflow Prevention Assemblies: These are required at cross-connections to prevent non-potable water from flowing into the drinking water system, potentially introducing contaminants.
- ✓ Annual Inspection and Testing: Air gaps require annual inspection, and backflow prevention assemblies require annual inspection and testing by approved testers or specialists. This helps to ensure proper function and continued protection of the drinking water supply.
- ✓ Public Education: Residents and property owners are informed about the risks of backflow and the importance of cross-connection control.

Together, we can keep drinking water safe for everyone. For more information about cross-connections, backflow prevention, or testing requirements, please visit our website at www.cvwd.com/cross-connection-control.



Contaminant Data Section

Throughout the year, CVWD collects water samples to test for radioactive, biological, inorganic, and organic contaminants. The substances listed below were tested under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). CVWD believes it's important for you to know what was detected and their amounts. Some substances are monitored less frequently as their concentrations do not change often. Undetected substances will not appear on the table. Definitions and terms related to this table are provided in the next section.

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health-Based								
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
Disinfectant Residuals	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	Range of Detection	Average	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	
Chlorine [as Cl ₂] (ppm)	No	(4.0)	4	0.1-2.0	0.7	2025	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Disinfection By-Products ^{(a)(b)}	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection	Average	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent	
TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No	80	N/A	43-63	55	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	No	60	N/A	4-17	16	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Bromate (ppb)	No	1,000	10	ND – 12 ^(f)	3 ^(f)	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Lead and Copper (Residential Internal Plumbing)	Violation? (Yes/No)	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Data	Range of Detection	90th Percentile Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Copper (ppm)	No	1.3	0.3	0 of the 35 samples collected exceeded the action level.	ND - 0.8	0.4	2023	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	No	15	0.2	0 of the 35 samples collected exceeded the action level.	ND – 5.6	ND	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health-Based (Cont.)

SOURCE WATER

Turbidity ^(c)	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for CVWD Sources	Average Level for CVWD Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Highest single measurement of the treated surface water (NTU)	No	TT=1.0	N/A	0.06	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	Soil runoff
Lowest percent of all monthly Readings less than 0.3 NTU (%)	No	TT = 95	N/A	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	2025	Soil runoff
Inorganic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for CVWD Sources	Average Level for CVWD Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Aluminum (ppm)	No	1	0.6	ND – 0.1	0.096	ND	ND	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	No	10	0.004	ND	ND	ND-4.6	ND	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	No	1	2	0.13	0.13	ND-0.14	ND	2025	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (hexavalent) (ppb)	No	10	0.02	ND	ND	ND-1.90	0.53	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Chromium [total](ppb)	No	50	(100)	ND	ND	ND-36	ND	2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride [Naturally occurring] (ppm)	No	2	1	0.5 – 0.8	0.7	0.1 - 0.6	0.2	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	No	100	12	ND	ND	ND-34	ND	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories

SOURCE WATER (Cont.)

Inorganic Constituents (Cont.)	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for CVWD Sources	Average Level for CVWD Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Nitrate [as N] (ppm) ^(d)	No	10	10	ND	ND	ND - 6	4	2025	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppm)	No	6	1	ND	ND	ND - 3	1	2025	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Organic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for CVWD Sources	Average Level for CVWD Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb) ^(d)	No	5	0.06	ND	ND	ND - 0.84	ND	2025	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Radioactive Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for CVWD Sources	Average Level for CVWD Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	No	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND - 7	3	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	No	50	(0)	ND - 5	ND	N/A	N/A	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	No	20	0.43	ND - 3	ND	2 - 12	5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetics

SOURCE WATER

	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for CVWD Sources	Average Level for CVWD Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Aluminum (ppb)	No	200	N/A	ND-100	96	ND	ND	2025	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	No	500	N/A	ND	ND	ND - 76	17	2025	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	No	300	N/A	ND	ND	ND - 37	6	2025	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	No	50	N/A	ND	ND	ND - 21	ND	2025	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor---Threshold (units)	No	3	N/A	ND	ND	ND - 2	ND	2025	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	No	1000	N/A	456 - 617	536	210 - 670	525	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	No	1600	N/A	754 - 981	868	350 - 960	838	2025	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	No	500	N/A	86 - 98	92	6 - 110	57	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	No	500	N/A	139 - 212	176	31 - 150	118	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

OTHER CONSTITUENTS

	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for CVWD Sources	Average Level for CVWD Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	95 - 124	110	110 - 170	143	2025	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	43 - 70	56	36 - 92	80	2025	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	189 - 280	234	140 - 360	318	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (grains/gallon)	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.0 – 16.4	13.7	8.2 - 21.0	18.6	2025	
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	19 - 25	22	12 - 35	29	2025	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits

OTHER CONSTITUENTS (Cont.)

	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for CVWD Sources	Average Level for CVWD Sources	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
pH (pH units)	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.2 – 8.3	8.2	6.5 - 7.1	6.9	2025	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8 - 5	4.4	2.9 - 4.2	3.6	2025	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	78 - 100	89	17 - 49	37	2025	Salt present in the water; naturally occurring

UNREGULATED CHEMICAL MONITORING

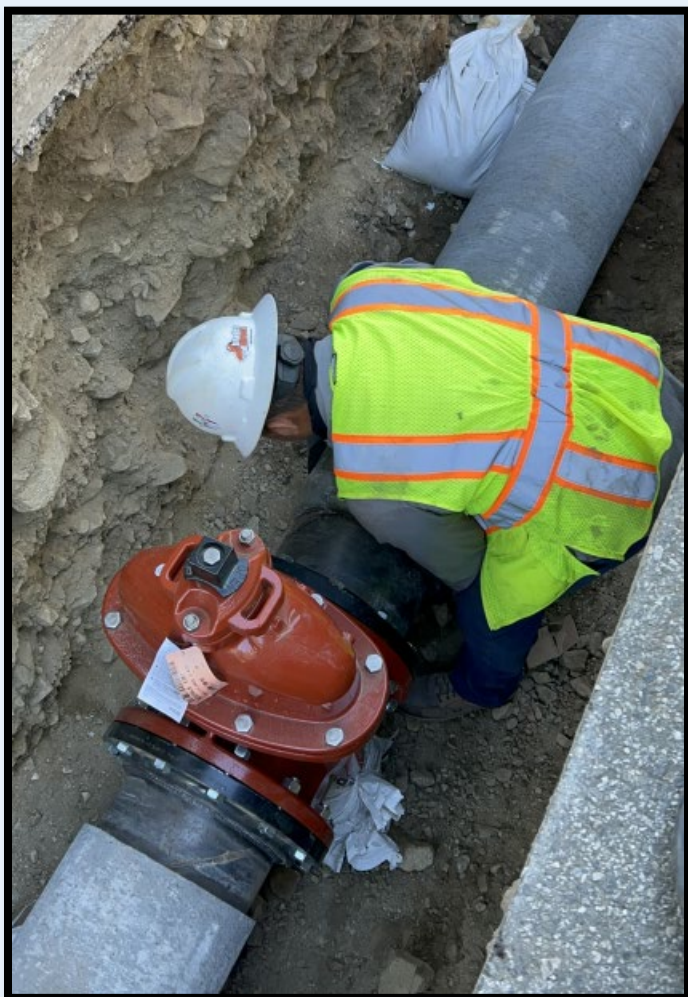
	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range of Detection for MWD	Average Level for MWD	Range of Detection for CVWD System	Average Level for CVWD System	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Boron (ppm)	N/A	1	N/A	0.13	0.13	ND	ND	2025	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Lithium (ppb) ^(d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	27 - 41	34	ND – 22 ^(e)	9 ^(e)	2025	Naturally-occurring; used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals
Vanadium (ppb)	N/A	15	N/A	ND	ND	ND - 5.41	1.6	2025	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt) ^(d)	N/A	500	5,000	ND	ND	ND - 4.8	2.5	2025	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ppt) ^(d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND - 2.4	ND	2025	
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppt) ^{(d)(g)}	N/A	3.0	10	ND	ND	ND - 3.4	2.2	2025	
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt) ^{(d)(h)}	N/A	4.0	40	ND	ND	ND - 2.3	ND	2025	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt) ^{(d)(i)}	N/A	4.0	10	ND	ND	ND - 3.4	2.3	2025	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt) ^(d)	N/A	1000	10000	ND	ND	ND - 5.6	3.9	2025	
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ppt) ^(d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND - 4.2	3.3	2025	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ppt) ^(d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND - 6.0	4.3	2025	

Footnotes

- (a) = Compliance is based on the running annual arithmetic average of quarterly averages of all samples collected during 2025.
- (b) = The TTHM and HAA5 average is the highest of the Locational Annual Running Average (LRAA) for the year.
- (c) = Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance.
- (d) = Samples are collected in the entry point of the distribution system, where compliance is determined.
- (e) = CVWD sampled for lithium in 2023.
- (f) = The values shown are from purchased water from MWD. CVWD is not required to sample for bromate.
- (g) = Some people who drink water containing perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
- (h) = Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers, including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
- (i) = Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers, including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

What are Drinking Water Standards?

Drinking water standards are regulations set by the EPA to control contamination levels in the nation's drinking water. In California, the EPA and the SWRCB are the agencies responsible for establishing and maintaining these drinking water quality standards. Their approach includes assessing and protecting drinking water sources, safeguarding wells and surface water, ensuring that water is treated by qualified operators, maintaining the integrity of the distribution system, and making information about water quality accessible to the public. The water delivered to your home meets both EPA and SWRCB standards.



Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. The EPA and 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Important Health Information

Lead – If present, 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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CVWD at 1-818-248-3925. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

CVWD has completed an inventory of the material of the service lines. If you would like to know what material

your service line is made of, please contact our office at 1-818-248-3925.

CVWD completes lead tap sampling at customer premises every three years. If you would like to know the results of the last monitoring or you would like to participate in the next monitoring round, please contact us at 1-818-248-3925.

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.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) - Please note that there are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. Scientific research suggests that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health outcomes. Research is still ongoing to determine how exposure to these different PFAS chemicals occurs and how they can affect human health.

CVWD is proactively addressing the presence of trace amounts of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to ensure continued compliance with evolving state and federal health standards. Although current water supplies meet all existing regulations, including the latest U.S. EPA standards, CVWD has launched a pilot study to identify the most effective and cost-efficient treatment methods for long-term remediation. The district has already secured funding for this pilot project, which aims to evaluate technology that can remove these "forever chemicals" outright while remaining adaptable to future emerging contaminants.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the EPA to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulation. Every five years, the EPA identifies a list of unregulated chemicals to be monitored by the nation's water utilities over a three-year period. The current monitoring cycle (UCMR-5) is from 2023 to 2025. If a constituent is detected, the results from this monitoring are included in this report. Once the EPA has compiled this occurrence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water through regulation of these contaminants.



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. These substances are also called contaminants.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the SWRCB 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 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater>. For

information on bottled water, visit the USFDA website at www.fda.gov.

How Might I Become Actively Involved?

CVWD is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large, who meet 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.



Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and di- bromoacetic acid) as a group.

HI: Hazard Index, it is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is 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, is 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.

N/A: not applicable.

ND: not detectable at testing limits.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.

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

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.

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

RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Range of Results: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Test Result or Highest Value.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply

TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.

Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- ✓ Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- ✓ Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- ✓ Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- ✓ Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ✓ Water plants only when necessary and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- ✓ Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ✓ Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- ✓ Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information

Contact Information

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact CVWD at 1-818-248-3925 or Vanessa Lumley, Regulatory Programs Manager at vlumley@cvwd.com.