

The Santa Clarita Valley

2011

# Water Quality Report

The Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) and local water retailers continuously work to ensure you and your neighbors have a reliable and high quality water supply at a reasonable price. The California Department of Public Health requires water suppliers to publish an annual report to provide background on the quality of your water and to show you how it meets federal and state drinking water standards.

This 2011 Annual Water Quality Report describes in detail the quality of local water supplies in the Santa Clarita Valley (valley) during 2010 when we met or exceeded all of the drinking water quality standards. You will find further explanation of the requirements and test results in the accompanying pages.

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**Water conservation is a collaborative effort between CLWA, the local water retailers and their customers. At this time, the valley's water supply remains sufficient to meet residents' needs in 2011 due to proper and prudent water resource planning, ongoing conservation efforts and increased rainfall experienced in the last two years.**

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California has finally recovered from three consecutive years of drought, but residents need to continue to conserve water inside and outside their homes to ensure that the valley will be ready when the next drought occurs. Remember to use all of the resources offered by CLWA and your local water retailer to help you use water more efficiently. And visit [WhatsYourWaterNumber.org](http://WhatsYourWaterNumber.org) to learn how much water you really use each day and to find easy tips on how you can reduce use throughout your home.

Additionally, last year we launched a series of programs to encourage customers to continue their conservation efforts. These programs include residential programs for free weather-based irrigation controllers and free on-site water use check-ups. We urge businesses and institutional customers to reduce water use by signing up for free water use check-ups. We will evaluate your business' water use patterns and offer ways to reduce water use and save money. In some cases, CLWA or your retailer will subsidize a portion of the costs of water-efficient technology for your business.

Customers are also encouraged to check out our updated "Colorful Landscapes for Water Conservation." This book is a handy resource for both novice and experienced gardeners to incorporate beautiful and drought-tolerant Santa Clarita Valley-friendly plants into their gardens. Take a trip to the CLWA Conservatory Garden to pick up your free copy or sign up for a free monthly Landscape Education workshop.

Visit us online at [www.scvh2o.org](http://www.scvh2o.org) for simple water conservation tips, and check with your local water retailer about its conservation programs.

If you have any questions about this report or water quality, please contact either CLWA or your water retailer, whose contact information is supplied at the end of this report.

Sincerely,

Dan Masnada / General Manager / Castaic Lake Water Agency  
Mauricio Guardado / Retail Manager / Santa Clarita Water Division  
Adam Arika / District Engineer / Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36  
Steve Cole / General Manager / Newhall County Water District  
Keith Abercrombie / General Manager / Valencia Water Company

NOTE: All of the test results in this report were run in 2010 unless noted otherwise. If you do not find a chemical listed in this report, it was not found in any test performed. Your local water supplier is in compliance with all drinking water regulations unless a specific violation is noted.



Castaic Lake Water Agency



CLWA Santa Clarita Water Division



Newhall County Water District



Valencia Water Company



LA County Department of Public Works

# WHAT'S YOUR WATER NUMBER?

## A Santa Clarita Valley Resident Averages 270 Gallons Daily!

CLWA encourages you to visit [WhatsYourWaterNumber.org](http://WhatsYourWaterNumber.org) to find your water number and learn how you can reduce use.

- Replace a section of your water guzzling grass with colorful Santa Clarita friendly plants. You'll reduce water use in that area by up to 50 percent.
- Set your sprinklers to run for two short cycles to give your lawn a chance to absorb the water and avoid runoff to the street and sidewalk.
- Reduce evaporation by watering your lawn at night or in the early morning hours. You'll save up to 25 gallons each time you water.
- Take advantage of CLWA's free water conservation programs including free Weather Based Irrigation Controllers for residents and free on-site water use surveys and rebates for businesses. Visit [clwa.org/waterexpert/](http://clwa.org/waterexpert/) for more information.
- Contact your local water retailer to learn more about the conservation programs offered to its customers.

**By conserving water, you help your water providers help you. To find out how, visit [scvh2o.org](http://scvh2o.org).**

#### Castaic Lake Water Agency

Majid Langroodi | 661-297-1600 x223  
E-mail: [mlangroodi@clwa.org](mailto:mlangroodi@clwa.org) | Website: [www.clwa.org](http://www.clwa.org)  
The Castaic Lake Water Agency is governed by a Board of Directors that meets at 6:15 pm on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at the Rio Vista Administration Building, 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road.

#### CLWA Santa Clarita Water Division

Cathy Hollomon | 661-259-2737  
E-mail: [chollomon@scwater.org](mailto:chollomon@scwater.org) | Website: [www.sewater.org](http://www.sewater.org)  
The Santa Clarita Water Division is a division of the CLWA. The CLWA Retail Operations Committee meets at 6:30 pm on the first Monday of each month at the SCWD office, 26521 Summit Circle.

#### Newhall County Water District

Ryan Bye | 661-259-3610 x216  
E-mail: [rbye@ncwd.org](mailto:rbye@ncwd.org) | Website: [www.ncwd.org](http://www.ncwd.org)  
The Newhall County Water District is governed by a Board of Directors that meets at 6:30 pm on the second Thursday of each month at 23780 North Pine Street, Newhall, CA 91321

#### Valencia Water Company

James Saenz | 661-294-0828  
E-mail: [jsaenz@valenciawater.com](mailto:jsaenz@valenciawater.com) | Website: [www.valenciawater.com](http://www.valenciawater.com)  
The Valencia Water Company is a public water utility regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. The office is located at 24631 Avenue Rockefeller.

#### Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 36

Timothy Chen | (626) 300-3342  
E-mail: [tchen@dpw.lacounty.gov](mailto:tchen@dpw.lacounty.gov) | Website: [www.lacwaterworks.org](http://www.lacwaterworks.org)  
Waterworks District No. 36 is governed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors that meets every Tuesday at 9:30 am at the Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, 500 West Temple Street Room 381B, Los Angeles. On Tuesdays following a Monday holiday, the meetings begin at 1:00 pm.

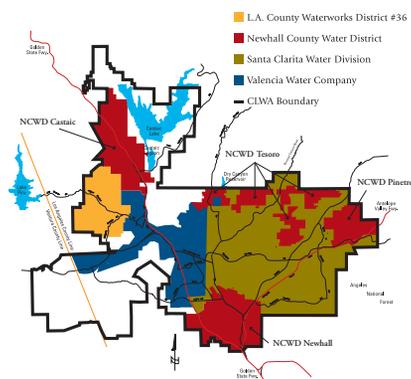
**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.** Si usted quisiera el texto en español para este reporte, comuníquese con Majid Langroodi al número de teléfono 661-297-1600 x223.



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## CLWA PROVIDES WATER TO LOCAL PURVEYORS

### Castaic Lake Water Agency Service Area



CLWA receives and treats surface water from the SWP and other imported sources. The SWP consists of facilities operated by the California Department of Water Resources to transmit water to SWP contractors for agricultural or urban supply uses. CLWA operates two water treatment plants, the Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant in Castaic and the Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant in Saugus. The valley's four water purveyors

distribute the treated imported water along with groundwater from the Alluvial Aquifer and the Saugus Formation. Water quality information for your area is presented in the table contained in this report.

**CLWA Santa Clarita Water Division** provides water to a portion of the City of Santa Clarita and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County including Saugus, Canyon Country and Newhall. Customers received approximately 59% imported water and 41% local groundwater in 2010.

**Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36** serves customers located in Hasley Canyon and Val Verde. Customers received 100% imported water in 2010.

**Newhall County Water District** serves customers located in the Castaic, Newhall, Pinetree and Tesoro del Valle areas. In 2010, Castaic customers received 30% imported water and 70% local groundwater, Newhall customers received 6% imported water and 94% local groundwater and Pinetree customers received 57% imported water and 43% local groundwater. Tesoro del Valle customers received 100% imported water.

**Valencia Water Company** supplies water to customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch, and parts of Castaic, Saugus, and Newhall. In 2010, customers received 41% imported water and 58% local groundwater and 1% recycled water was delivered to large landscape customers.

## CHEMICALS IN THE NEWS – PERCHLORATE

Perchlorate was detected above the detection level of 4 ppb and below the Maximum Contaminant Level of 6 ppb at one of Valencia Water Company's Saugus Formation wells. As a precaution, the well was removed from service.

Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts. Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels.

## WATER QUALITY DEFINITIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. USEPA, DPH 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) that are required processes intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

When a contaminant is regulated based on concentration, there are three levels that are listed:

- 1) **The Detection Limit for Report (DLR)** is the smallest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured and reported. DLRs are set by the DPH (same as MRL, Minimum Reporting Level, set by USEPA).
- 2) **The Public Health Goal (PHG)** or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), is 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 USEPA.
- 3) **The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**, occurs at two levels:

A Primary MCL 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.

### Additional Containment Levels:

**Action Levels (AL)** are federal standards developed by USEPA that address the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Notification Levels (NL)** are state guidelines developed by DPH that address the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers public notification.

**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.

## DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CLWA uses ozone and chloramines to disinfect its water. Disinfection By-Products (DBPs), which include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), are generated by the interaction between naturally occurring organic matter and disinfectants such as chlorine and ozone. THMs and HAA5 are measured at several points in each system and averaged once per quarter and reported as a running annual average.

Ozone is a very powerful disinfectant that not only kills organisms that no other disinfectant can but also destroys organic chemicals that cause unpleasant tastes and odors.

## 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, no further testing is required. If it is detected, the water must be checked for uranium and radium.

## 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.

The most important microbiological drinking water tests are for bacteria. Water is tested throughout the systems weekly for Total Coliform bacteria. The MCL for total coliforms is 5% of all monthly tests showing positives for larger systems. The presence of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) indicates fecal contamination of waters. No *E. coli* was detected in any drinking waters in the SCV last year.

Additional tests did not detect water-borne parasites *cryptosporidium parvum* and *giardia lamblia* in any sample of Castaic Lake water.

## METALS AND SALTS

Metals and salts are tested in groundwater once every three years and in Castaic Lake water every month. Small quantities of naturally occurring arsenic are found in Castaic Lake and in groundwater wells. These are present due to the natural erosion of the rocks that water travels over or through. Inorganic compounds such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

A number of naturally occurring salts are found in both surface and well water. These include chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium. Taken together they are called Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). Calcium and magnesium together are called "hardness" and can deposit as scale.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of certain individuals' blood to carry oxygen, which could result in a serious illness for infants, pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are pregnant or caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrates, at a minimum, are tested annually.

## LEAD AND COPPER

Every three years, local water retailers are required to sample for lead and copper at specific consumer taps. The results for lead and copper are reported as the 90th percentile, which is the result that is greater than 90% of all the results. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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. CLWA and the retailers are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in drinking water plumbing components. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can 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/safewater/lead>

## ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Organic compounds also include pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses. Water is tested for two types of organic compounds, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and non-volatile synthetic organic compounds (SOCs). These organic compounds are synthetic chemicals produced from industrial and agricultural uses. Castaic Lake and local wells are tested at least annually for VOCs.

Trichloroethylene (TCE) was found in trace levels (below the MCL in groundwater in the SCV). Consumption of water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may lead to liver problems and an increased risk of cancer.

## 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.
- **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, which 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the DPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

As part of DPH requirements, the valley's retailers conducted a Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) study for all of their groundwater sources. This study enables DPH and water utilities to collect information about each drinking water source and surrounding residential, commercial and industrial activities. It was completed and provided to DPH in 2002. Source assessments are also completed for each new well placed into service. As part of the program, "surrounding activities," which include schools, medical offices, gas stations and various other facilities around each water source, are categorized and ranked as "possible contaminating activities." Gas stations, auto shops and dry cleaners may have contributed to trace levels of tetrachloroethylene (TCE).

In addition, a known perchlorate contaminant plume has been identified and several wells have tested positive for perchlorate. In October 2007, DPH adopted an MCL of 6 ug/L for this contaminant. Prior to October 2007, a PHG of 6 ug/L and a notification level (NL) of 6 ug/L were established by the Office of Health Hazard Assessment and the DPH, respectively. Although the California Department of Public Health issued an amendment to CLWA's Domestic Water Supply Permit on December 30, 2010, authorizing the use of the perchlorate-treatment facility, CLWA did not introduce the treated water into the distribution system until January 25, 2011, in full compliance with the requirements of its amended water-supply permit.

Newhall County Water District added Pinetree Well 5 as a Drinking Water Source in June 2010. According to the required DWSAP completed for the new well, it is considered most vulnerable to dry cleaning and automobile repair shop activities in the area. These are activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply, although contaminants associated with these activities were not detected in last year's sample results. In addition, Well 5 is considered most vulnerable to septic systems in the area, although there have been no associated detected contaminants from this activity. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the NCWD office located at 23780 North Pine Street in Newhall. You may request summaries of the assessment by contacting Ryan Bye at (661) 259-3610 x216.

In 2010, all of the surface water supplied to the valley was provided by or delivered through the SWP via Castaic Lake. The Department of Water Resources produces a watershed sanitary survey (WSS) of the SWP watersheds every five years. The last survey was published in 2006. A DWSAP study for Castaic Lake was completed in 2003. The WSS and the DWSAP study found that Castaic Lake supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreational activities, boating, traffic accidents and spills, grazing livestock, roosting gulls and fires.

# The Results of Thousands of Tests on Your Water

PARAMETERS/ CONSTITUENTS	Units	MCL (AL)	MCLG (PHG)	DLR	Castaic Lake Water Agency Wholesale Division			Castaic Lake Water Agency Santa Clarita Water Division			Valencia Water Company			Newhall County Water District Castaic			Newhall County Water District Newhall			Newhall County Water District Pinetree			Newhall County Water District Tesoro <sup>1</sup>			Los Angeles County Water Works District #36 <sup>1</sup>		
					Minimum	Maximum	Typical	Minimum	Maximum	Typical	Minimum	Maximum	Typical	Minimum	Maximum	Typical	Minimum	Maximum	Typical	Minimum	Maximum	Typical	Minimum	Maximum	Typical	Minimum	Maximum	Typical
<b>INORGANICS</b>																												
Aluminum	ug/L	1000	(60)	50	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	178	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR							
Arsenic	ug/L	10	None	2	2.5	4.8	3.8	<DLR	2.5	<DLR	<DLR	2.9	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.1	4.4	3							
Boron <sup>2</sup>	ug/L	None	None	100	161	244	194	417	1800	880	<DLR	1000	<DLR						920	2600	1770							
Fluoride <sup>3</sup>	mg/L	2	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.29	0.43	0.34	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.43	0.45	0.44	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.45	0.41						
Nitrate (as NO3)	mg/L	45	(45)	2	<DLR	3.9	2.5	9	32	23	9	27.6	15.5	<DLR	2.5	<DLR	15	36	30	7	11	9.3						
<b>ORGANICS</b>																												
Tetrachloroethylene <sup>4</sup>	ug/L	5	(0.06)	0.5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR							
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>																												
Bromate RWTP	ug/L	10	0	5	<DLR	11	4.3																					
Bromate ESFP	ug/L	10	0	5	<DLR	15	4.6																					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60	0	1.0	2.2	5.9	4.4	0	12	4	<DLR	9.5	3.1	2	4.9	3	<DLR	3.1	<DLR	<DLR	3.5	2.6	3.6	9.7	5.8	<DLR	17.1	9.4
Trihalomethanes, Total (THMs)	ug/L	80	0	0.5	9.2	43.5	21.9	2	50	19	1	31	17.3	7.1	40	16.1	<DLR	17	3.2	9.2	22.0	15.4	15.0	57.0	30.0	19.0	26.2	22.7
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>																												
Coliform % Positive Samples	%	5	0		0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CLARITY / TURBIDITY</b>																												
Surface Water Only RWTP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU		N/A	0.05	0.18	0.07																					
		TT = 95% of Samples ≤ 0.2 NTU																										
Surface Water Only ESFP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU		N/A	0.06	0.25	0.08																					
		TT = 95% of Samples ≤ 0.2 NTU																										
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>																												
Alpha Activity, Gross	pCi/L	15	0	3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	6.3	<DLR	<DLR	5.96	<DLR	<DLR	7.6	<DLR	4.6	5.8	5.2	6.3	16.0	10.6						
Beta Activity, Gross	pCi/L	50	0	3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	5.6	<DLR			<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	4.2	<DLR						
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	1				<DLR	1.7	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR						
Uranium	pCi/L	20	(0.2)	2				1.9	2.7	2.2	<DLR	2.5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.4	2.8	2.1	9.8	17.0	12.4						
Year of Analysis					2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2008	2008	2008	2009	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010						
<b>LEAD AND COPPER (Retailers Only)</b>								90th Percentile	No. of sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL			
Copper	ug/L	(1300)	(170)	50			NA	480	54	1	555	75	2	400	20	0	1100	30	3	1100	20	1	180	20	0	538	23	0
Lead	ug/L	(15)	(2)	5			NA	7.4	54	2	<5	75	0	2.5	20	0	9.5	30	3	3.3	20	0	12	20	1	6	23	0
Year of Analysis								2009	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS</b>																												
Chlorides <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	250/500/600			64	78	71	77	120	97	25.8	130	74.9	81	84	82	36	44	40	84	110	98						
Color	Units	15			5	10	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5						
Odor-Threshold	Units	3			1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Sulfates <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	250/500/600			46	60	52	95	230	174	117	495	242.4	100	120	110	150	210	180	98	110	103						
Turbidity	NTU	5			0.27	2.23	0.77	0.08	0.25	0.12	0.07	0.26	0.11	0.12	0.33	0.24	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.11						
Total Dissolved Solids <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	500/1000/1500			279	333	302	550	890	771	601	1072	788.5	460	510	477	520	690	605	590	730	667						
Conductivity <sup>5</sup>	uS / cm	900/1600/2200			444	565	532	910	1400	1185	960	1691	1232	800	860	830	790	100	895	990	1200	1130						
<b>ADDITIONAL TESTS</b>																												
Perchlorate	ug/L	6	6	4				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR							
Calcium	mg/L				24	34	29	72	150	120	59	172	110.6	57	69	62	84	130	107	94	98	96						
Magnesium	mg/L				11	13	12	18	54	34	19	50	34.4	23	26	24	18	30	24	19	24	22						
Sodium	mg/L				45	65	57	80	110	92	50	113	78.7	72	74	73	56	62	59	84	140	118						
Potassium	mg/L				2.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	6.3	4.1	1.1	5.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.3						
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L				94	140	118	250	520	440	226	636	418	230	280	253	280	440	360	310	340	330						
pH	Units				7.54	8.04	7.81	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.22	7.55	7.41	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.80	7.90	7.90						
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L				79	99	86	250	360	303	184	323	243	170	190	180	190	230	210	290	350	323						

**Key for the Charts used in this Report**

1 All Values for Tesoro and LACWD #36 water are the same as CLWA, except in the specific rows shown.

2 The NL for Boron = 1000 ug/L

3 Depending on annual temperatures.

4 Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have increased risk of cancer.

5 There are three MCLs for these parameter: The first is the recommended long term

MCL. The second is the upper long term MCL. The third is the short term MCL.

RWWTP = Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant

AL = Action Level

DLR = Detection Limit for Reporting

ESFP = Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

mg/L = milligrams/Liter

ug/L = micrograms/Liter

uS/cm = microsiemens/centimeter

NA = Not Analyzed/Not Applicable

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L = picocuries/Liter

PHG = Public Health Goal

TT= Treatment Technique