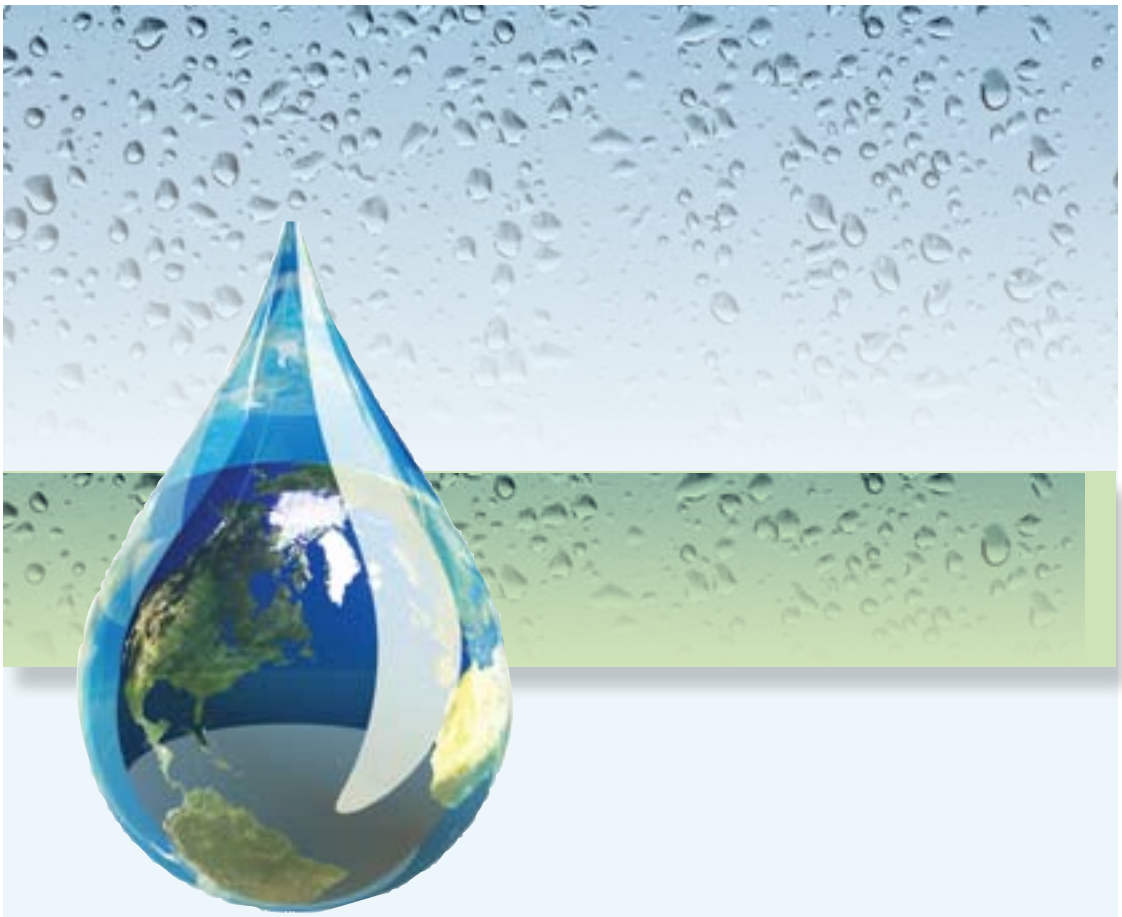


Annual WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2011

Presented By

Crescenta Valley Water District

PWS ID#: 1910028

Meeting the Challenge!

Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) is once again proud to present its annual water quality report covering the results of all water samples performed between January 1 and December 31, 2011.

Over the years CVWD has dedicated itself to producing high-quality drinking water which meets all state and federal standards. The District continually strives to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges continue to occur for drinking water safety, CVWD remains vigilant in meeting its goals of providing high-quality, dependable water service 24 hours a day, seven days a week. CVWD promotes water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all its water users.

Please share with the District your thoughts or concerns about the information in this report. The District relies on its customers to provide feedback in order to maintain excellent customer service.

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 it was filled with 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.

Public Meetings

The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at-large who meet the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at CVWD's main office. Public input is encouraged. Information regarding the District's Board meetings and upcoming events can be found on the District website 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 website.

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.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was conducted for all the active water 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 Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Jeff O'Keefe, District Engineer, at (818) 551-2044.

What's Your Water Footprint?

You may have some understanding about your carbon footprint, but how much do you know about your water footprint? The water footprint of an individual, community, or business is defined as the total volume of freshwater that is used to produce the goods and services that are consumed by the individual or community or produced by the business. For example, 11 gallons of water are needed to irrigate and wash the fruit in one half-gallon container of orange juice. Thirty-seven gallons of water are used to grow, produce, package, and ship the beans in that morning cup of coffee. Two hundred and sixty-four gallons of water are required to produce one quart of milk, and 4,200 gallons of water are required to produce two pounds of beef.

According to the U.S. EPA, the average American uses about 100 gallons of water daily. In fact, in the developed world, one flush of a toilet uses as much water as the average person in the developing world allocates for an entire day's cooking, washing, cleaning, and drinking. The annual American per capita water footprint is about 8,000 cubic feet, twice the global per-capita average. With water use increasing six-fold in the past century, demands for freshwater are rapidly outstripping what the planet can replenish.

To check out your own water footprint, go to www.h2oconserve.org or visit www.waterfootprint.org to see how the water footprints of other nations compare.

Source Water Description

In 2011, approximately 68% of CVWD's source water came from local groundwater supply in the Verdugo Basin. The majority of CVWD's groundwater wells are located along the Verdugo Wash, south of Honolulu Avenue.

The remaining 32% 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 from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct which carries water 242 miles from Lake Havasu to Lake Mathews, Riverside.

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 water system's reliability.

The District supplied approximately 1.44 billion gallons of water in 2011. That number is approximately 3% higher than the water deliveries from 2010. This increase is likely due to the removal of the 3-days-per-week outdoor watering restriction. But remember, you can still keep it green with 3 days per week!

Copper Compliance

In June 2007, CVWD's water sampling showed copper concentrations at selected customers' inside taps that exceeded the CDPH 1,300 µg/L Action Level.

The District undertook an intensive copper corrosion study in 2008 to determine the water quality characteristics that were causing some residents to see increased levels of copper in their homes. This study indicated that a slight adjustment in the pH level of the water served to residents would dramatically reduce the corrosion potential, which had contributed to higher copper levels. The District made both chemical and physical changes in its treatment process to adjust the pH level throughout the distribution system and has seen decreased copper level results in the selected customers' inside taps over the last three years.

CVWD's continued water quality testing in 2008 through 2011 confirmed that the District's water supply is in compliance with the Action Level for copper and lead. The District applied and received a reduced lead and copper monitoring schedule from CDPH for 2012, because samples collected over the past four (4) years have met all compliance criteria.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the Action Level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the Action Level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal health care providers.

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Month / Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Avg Amt Det (90th %ile)	Sites above AL/ Total Sites	Violation
Copper (ppm)	02/2011	1.3	0.3	0.86	1 / 61	No
Lead (ppb)	02/2011	15	0.2	2.3	0 / 61	No
Copper (ppm)	08/2011	1.3	0.3	1.05	5 / 65	No
Lead (ppb)	08/2011	15	0.2	4.5	0 / 65	No

Treatment

CVWD is required by CDPH to test its groundwater 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 the water quality testing of their treated surface water.

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

In 2011, the District rehabilitated its nitrate removal plant. The plant, which uses ion-exchange resin to removed nitrates from the groundwater, had been in service with the existing resin for the past 14 years. The rehabilitation process increased the capacity of water processed through the treatment plant, which reduced the treatment operating costs for the District.

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. The District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/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.

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 the District at (818) 248-3925 if you have any questions or if you would like more information on the District's water main flushing schedule.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Christy Scott, Program Specialist, at (818) 248-3925 or email at cjscott@cvwd.com.

Methyl-Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)

MTBE is a fuel oxygenate that was used in gasoline to reduce carbon monoxide and ozone levels caused by auto emissions. Releases of MTBE into ground and surface water can occur through leaking underground storage tanks and pipelines, spills, emissions from marine engines into lakes and reservoirs, and to some extent from air deposition. MTBE can cause drinking water to take on a bad odor and taste.

Over the past five (5) years, the District has taken several wells out of service due to the concentrations of MTBE in the groundwater over the maximum contamination level (MCL). In 2011, the District had no wells with MTBE levels over the MCL. The District monitors for MTBE weekly to ensure compliance with CDPH.

Substances That Could Be in Water

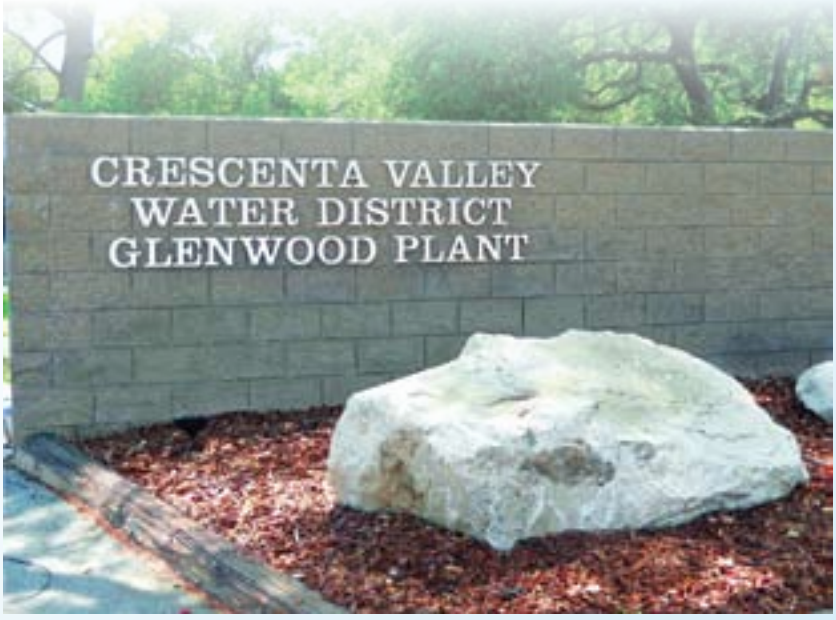
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department, or CDPH) 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 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.



Sampling Results

During the past year, the District has taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables to the right show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State requires the District to monitor for certain substances less often 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.

Water quality is of the utmost importance to the District. It is CVWD's mission to provide high-quality, dependable water service to the community. For 2011, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. CVWD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and once again the District is proud to report that the system did not violate any maximum contaminant level (MCL).

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 (ppm)	2011	1	0.6	0.005	ND–0.057	0.11	ND–0.22	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2011	10	0.004	0.18	ND–4	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2011	1	2	0.108	0.008–0.13	NA	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Control of DBP Precursors [TOC] (Units)	2011	TT	NA	NA	NA	2.3	1.7–2.9	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	2.0	1	0.48[1]	0.04–0.97	0.8[2]	0.7–1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2009	15	(0)	2.9	0.69–6.90	ND[3]	ND–3[3]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity[4] (pCi/L)	2011	50	(0)	NA	NA	4	ND–6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids[5] (ppb)	2011	60	NA	17	8–28	26[6]	17–33[6]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2011	2	1.2	0.4[7]	ND–1.7[7]	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether [MTBE] (ppb)	2011	13	13	0.04[8]	ND–0.34[8]	NA	NA	No	Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2011	45	45	29.3[9]	23–35[9]	ND	ND–1.8	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2011	6	6	2.3	ND–2.7	NA	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
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2009	5	0.05	0.11	ND–0.24	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2009	5	0.019	0.47	0.25–0.74	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes][5] (ppb)	2011	80	NA	40	17–72	57[10]	48–68[10]	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	2011	5	0.06	0.63	ND–1.0	NA	NA	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	2011	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ppb)	2011	5	1.7	0.12	ND–0.72	NA	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Turbidity (NTU)	2011	TT	NA	0.63	0.32–0.63	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2009	20	0.43	3.10	1.10–7.20	2[3]	1–2[3]	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)	MONTH/YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2/2011	1.3	0.3	0.86	1/61	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2/2011	15	0.2	2.3	0/61	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Crescenta Valley Water District		Imported water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum[11] (ppb)	2011	200	NS	5	ND–57	110	ND–220	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2011	500	NS	78	6–100	70	63–76	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2011	15	NS	2	1–10	2	1–2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper[11] (ppm)	2011	1.0	NS	0.007	ND–0.048	NA	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	2011	500	NS	ND	ND–60	NA	NA	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	2011	300	NS	102[12]	ND–1,100[12]	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether [MTBE] (ppb)	2011	5	NS	0.07[8,11]	ND–0.34[8,11]	NA	NA	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor–Threshold (Units)	2011	3	NS	ND	NA	2	2–2	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2011	1,600	NS	832	341–926	630	320–870	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2011	500	NS	122	28–140	150	120–170	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2011	1,000	NS	0.551	0.21–0.61	440	390–480	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2011	5	NS	0.44	ND–3.40	0.05[13]	0.02–0.07[13]	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

		Crescenta Valley Water District		Imported water from Metropolitan Water District's F.E. Weymouth Plant (MWD)		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2011	149	130–170	82	43–110	Naturally occurring
Boron (ppb)	2011	84	64–100	130	130–130	Errosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	2011	86	37–96	48	41–54	Naturally occurring
Chlorate (ppb)	2011	NA	NA	42	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium VI [Hexavalent Chromium] (ppm)	2011	0.36	0.04–0.62	0.09[14]	0.09–0.09[14]	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present
Hardness as CaCO3[15] (Units)	2011	344	140–380	170	60–250	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2011	32	12–35	18	16–21	Naturally occurring
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppb)	2011	NA	NA	ND	ND–0.003	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
pH (Units)	2011	7.8	7.4–8.2	8.1	7.8–8.8	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2011	4	3–4	3.8	3.4–4.1	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2011	36	18–46	69	62–76	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium (ppb)	2011	4	1–5	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

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

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).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

[1] The numbers reported for fluoride are collected within the District's distribution system and reflect fluoride values after the water has been blended with water produced from MWD.

[2] Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements.

[3] Sampled in 2011.

[4] CDPH considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles; the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ.

[5] The District was required by the U.S. EPA to conduct an evaluation of its distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) and is intended to identify locations in the District's distribution system that could have elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. Disinfection by-products (e.g., HAAs and TTHMs) result from continuous disinfection of drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter that naturally occurs in the source water.

[6] State detection limit is 1 ppb for each of the following: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid; and 2 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.

[7] During annual water quality sampling, one of the District's wells had an initial high concentration of mercury (Hg). The water from this well is blended with groundwater and/or imported water produced by MWD. Samples collected in the CVWD distribution system showed that water served to the community did not contain Hg above the MCL. Subsequent monitoring has showed this well to be producing water with Hg below the MCL.

[8] Results reported are for samples collected within the District's distribution system.

[9] Results reported are from samples collected within the District's system. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm 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 45 ppm 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.

[10] Metropolitan's reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the trihalomethanes (bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane), which is lower than the State DLR of 1 ppb.

[11] Aluminum, copper, and MTBE have both primary and secondary standards.

[12] During annual water quality sampling, a District well had an initial high concentration of iron (Fe) above the secondary MCL. The water from this well is blended with other groundwater and or imported water produced by MWD. Samples collected at blending stations and distribution points proved that water served to the community did not contain Fe above the secondary MCL. Subsequent monitoring showed this well to be producing water with Fe below the secondary MCL.

[13] The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. The averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards table were based on the treatment plant effluent.

[14] Metropolitan's chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb, which is lower than the State DLR of 1 ppb.

[15] To convert Hardness data from mg/l of CaCO3 to grains per gallon (gpg), divide the average by 17.1. For example: 344/17.1 = 20.1 gpg; 170/17.1 = 10 gpg.