Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2013

Presented By
Crescenta Valley Water District

PWS ID#: 1910028

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

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

There When You Need Us

Each year Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) is proud to issue this report because we strongly believe in the importance of communicating with our customers about the quality of the water that they drink.

CVWD has dedicated itself to providing high-quality, dependable water service. This year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which includes sample results for the 2013 calendar year, met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards.

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

Public Meetings

The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, elected at-large, who meet the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 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 Web site at www.cvwd.com.

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

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.

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 send an email at cjscott@cvwd.com.

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. We are 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.

TipTopTap

The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and a reduced flow of water. The solutions to these problems may be in your hands.

Kitchen sink and drain

Hand washing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed up water in which bacteria (i.e., pink and black colored slime growth) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly. Also, flush regularly with hot water.

Faucets, screens, and aerators

Chemicals and bacteria can splash and accumulate on the faucet screen and aerator, which are located on the tip of faucets and can collect particles like sediment and minerals resulting in a decreased flow from the faucet. Clean and disinfect the aerators or screens on a regular basis.

Check with your plumber if you find particles in the faucet's screen as they could be pieces of plastic from the hot water heater's dip tube. Faucet gaskets can break down and cause black, oily slime. If you find this slime, replace the faucet's gasket with a higher-quality product. White scaling or hard deposits on faucets and shower heads may be caused by hard water or water with high levels of calcium carbonate. Clean these fixtures with vinegar or use water softening to reduce the calcium carbonate levels for the hot water system.

Water filtration/treatment devices

A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time so regular filter replacement is important. (Remember to replace your refrigerator filters!)

Help Conserve Our Precious Resource

With California facing one of the most severe droughts on record, Governor Brown declared a drought State of Emergency in January 2014. This was followed with a request in May 2014 that every city and community conserve water in every way possible.

The District asks that customers take extraordinary measures to conserve water. Please check the District's website at www.cvwd.com for the latest water alert status.

With outdoor water usually being the most significant portion of water usage, now is the time to look into converting that grass with a low-water-using sustainable landscape. Turf Rebates are available. The application process is easy: Just call the office for a pre-inspection so that the District can measure and take photos of existing live lawn.

Complete the application, and then complete your project. Once your project is finished, call the District office to schedule an after-inspection.

Check the District's website for information on all the available rebates.

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 California Department of Public Health (Department) 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and that can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

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

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

Source Water Assessment

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

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at the Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203. To request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you, contact Chi Diep, P.E., District Engineer, at (818) 551-2054.

Treatment

CVWD is required by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to test its groundwater for organic chemicals, minerals, metals, and bacteria. It is also required to perform daily, weekly, and monthly tests for bacteria, nitrates, and total Trihalomethanes in the distribution system. Lead and copper are tested in tap water from selected residences. MWD is responsible for water quality testing of their treated surface water.

Local groundwater is disinfected with chlorine before blending 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.

Source Water Description

In 2013, approximately 59% 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 41% of CVWD's source water came from imported surface water supplied by Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD), which is a member agency to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD supplies surface water from the State Water Project in Northern California and the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct, which carries water 242 miles from Lake Havasu to Lake Mathews in Riverside, CA.

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

The District supplied approximately 1.5 billion gallons of water in 2013.

Sampling Results

During the past year, the district has have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State requires us 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.

The District participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Any UCMR3 detections are shown in the data tables. Contact the District for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Crescenta Valley Water District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum[1] (ppm)	2013	1	0.6	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2013	10	0.004	0.08	ND–4.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2013	1	2	0.118	ND–0.14	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2013	50	(100)	ND	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2013	TT	NA	NA	NA	No	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products
Fluoride[2] (ppm)	2013	2.0	1	0.5	0.2–0.7	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	0.69–6.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity[3] (pCi/L)	2009	50	(0)	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)–Stage 2[4] (ppb)	2013	60	NA	17	10–21	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2013	2	1.2	ND	ND–0.55	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether [MTBE][1, 6] (ppb)	2013	13	13	0.14	ND–0.21	No	Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Nitrate [as nitrate][5] (ppm)	2013	45	45	24.5[6]	11–34[6]	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2009	5	0.05	0.11	ND–0.24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2009	5	0.019	0.47	0.25–0.74	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2[9] (ppb)	2013	80	NA	60	30–100	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	2013	5	0.06	0.66	0.13–0.98	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (# positive samples)	2013	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	2.13	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Uranium (pCi/L)	2009	20	0.43	3.1	1.1–7.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

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	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum[1] (ppm)	2013	1	0.6	0.18	0.095–0.22	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2013	10	0.004	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2013	1	2	ND	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2013	50	(100)	ND	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2013	TT	NA	2.4	2.1–2.7	No	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products
Fluoride[2] (ppm)	2013	2.0	1	0.8	0.7–1.3	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)	ND[8]	ND–3[8]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity[3] (pCi/L)	2009	50	(0)	4 [8]	ND–6 [8]	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)–Stage 2[4] (ppb)	2013	60	NA	11	4.6–17	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2013	2	1.2	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether [MTBE][1, 6] (ppb)	2013	13	13	ND	NA	No	Leaking from underground gasoline storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Nitrate [as nitrate][5] (ppm)	2013	45	45	2.21	2.21–2.21	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2009	5	0.05	ND[8]	NA[8]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2009	5	0.019	ND[8]	NA[8]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2[9] (ppb)	2013	80	NA	40	33–46	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	2013	5	0.06	ND	NA	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Coliform Bacteria [Total Coliform Rule] (# positive samples)	2013	More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Uranium (pCi/L)	2009	20	0.43	2[8]	1–2[8]	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppb)	2013	1300	200	540	0/40	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0.2	2.1	1/40	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[1] (ppb)	2013	200	NS	ND	NA	180	95–220	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2013	500	NS	77	5.2–89	88	84–91	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2013	15	NS	1	1–1	1	1–1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2013	300	NS	5	ND–180	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether [MTBE][1, 6] (ppb)	2013	5	NS	0.14	ND–0.21	ND	NA	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor–Threshold[10] (TON)	2013	3	NS	ND	NA	4	3–6	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2013	1,600	NS	809	344–868	870	850–890	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	500	NS	113	28–130	180	170–190	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2013	1,000	NS	536	190–570	530	520–540	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity[11] (Units)	2013	5	NS	1.2	0.07–1.5	ND	NA	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)	2013	147	130–170	110	76–130	Naturally occurring
Boron (ppb)	2013	12	ND–100	150	150–150	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Bromoform (ppb)	2013	0.19	ND–1.6	ND	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Calcium (ppm)	2013	83	36–91	58	56–61	Naturally occurring
Chloroform (ppb)	2013	0.88	ND–1.5	ND	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate (ppb)	2013	NA	NA	62	28–72	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium VI [Hexavalent Chromium] (ppb)	2013	0.39	ND–0.55	ND	NA	Industrial waste discharge; can also be naturally present
Hardness as CaCO3[12] (ppm)	2013	334	140–360	240	230–250	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2013	31	12–33	22	21–23	Naturally occurring
pH (Units)	2013	7.5	7.3–8.0	8.1	8.1–8.1	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	2013	3.5	3.2–4.1	4.2	4.0–4.3	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2013	36	16–42	82	79–85	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Vanadium (ppb)	2013	1.9	ND–6.9	3	3–3	Erosion of natural deposits

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

[2] The results reported for fluoride are from samples collected within the District's distribution system and reflect fluoride values after the water has been blended with water imported from MWD. Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements.

[3] 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.

[4] State DLR is 1 ppb for each of the following HAAs: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid; and 2 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.

[5] 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.

[6] Results reported represent samples collected within the District's distribution system.

[7] Perchlorate was not detected at Metropolitan's reporting level of 2 ppb, which is below the State DLR of 4 ppb.

[8] Sampled in 2013.

[9] 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 1.0 ppb.

[10] In April 2013, the Weymouth plant effluent TON exceeded the secondary MCL of 3 TON. Per CDPH requirements, quarterly monitoring was conducted following the secondary MCL exceedance.

[11] As a Primary Standard, the turbidity levels of the filtered water were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the online measurements taken each month and did not exceed 1 NTU for more than one hour. Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. The turbidity levels for grab samples at these locations were in compliance with the Secondary Standard.

[12] To convert the data from mg/L CaCO3 hardness to grains per gallons hardness, divide the average by 17.1 (334 / 17.1 = 19.5 grains per gallon).

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

NA: Not applicable

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

NS: No standard

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).

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