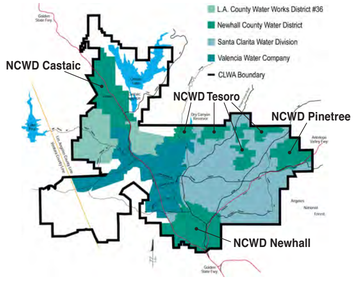
THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY 2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CLWA PROVIDES WATER TO LOCAL RETAILERS



CLWA receives and treats surface water from the State Water Project (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 retailers 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 79% imported water and 21% local groundwater in 2015.

Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 serves customers located in Hasley Canyon and Val Verde. Customers received 0% imported water and 100% local water in 2015.

Newhall County Water District serves customers located in the Castaic, Newhall, Pinetree and Tesoro del Valle areas. In 2015, Castaic customers received 38% imported water and 62% local groundwater, Newhall customers received 12% imported water and 88% local groundwater. Pinetree and 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 2015, customers received 25% imported water and 73% local groundwater and 2% recycled water was delivered to large landscape customers.

CHEMICALS IN THE NEWS - PERCHLORATE

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, stored, or disposed of perchlorate and its salts. Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels.

A known perchlorate contaminant plume has been identified and several wells have tested positive for perchlorate. In October 2007, the DDW adopted an MCL of 6 ug/L for perchlorate. DDW issued an amendment to CLWA's Domestic Water Supply Permit on December 30, 2010, authorizing the use of the perchlorate-treatment facility, and, on January 25, 2011, CLWA introduced the treated water into the distribution system in full compliance with the requirements of its amended water-supply permit.

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.

WATER QUALITY DEFINITIONS

USEPA, DDW 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) which is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Drinking 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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

1) **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL),** 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.

2) **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) or Public Health Goal (PHG)** 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) **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Additional Definitions:

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.

Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR) The smallest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured and reported. DLRs are set by the DDW (same as MRL, Minimum Reporting Level, set by USEPA).

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers public notification.

Notification Level (NL) State guidelines developed by DDW that address the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers public notification.

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

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 HAAS are measured at multiple locations in each system. Each location is averaged once per quarter and reported as a running average by location.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

The USEPA requires utilities to sample for emerging contaminates as part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Every five (5) years the USEPA prepares a list of unregulated contaminants for utilities to analyze. UCMR results are then used to assist in the development of future drinking water regulations. Last year, some of the water utilities completed round three (3) of the UCMR. For more information please contact your local water retailer or visit the USEPA website https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/third-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

Castaic Lake Water Agency

CLWA Santa Clarita Water Division

Newhall County Water District

Valencia Water Company

LA County Department of Public Works

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

CLWA failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During July 2015, 2 distribution system locations required repeat coliform sampling, which typically includes the original location, an upstream location, and a downstream location. Since no upstream location exists, 4 repeat samples were taken. The original location should also have been sampled in duplicate, in place of the upstream location, but was omitted.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during July 2015, how many samples we were required to take, how many samples we took, and how many samples should have been taken.

CONTAMINANT	REQUIRED SAMPLING FREQUENCY	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	NUMBER OF SAMPLES THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN
Total Coliform	Repeat Testing (2 Locations)	4	6

What happened? What is being done?

The omission of the duplicate samples was an administrative error, did not compromise water quality, and has been corrected by clarifying the repeat sample requirements in the bacteriological site sampling plan. Since the omitted samples were duplicates, and all the repeat samples were negative for total coliforms, the bacteriological quality of the system was verified as acceptable.
For more information, please contact Jeff Koelewyn at 661-297-1600 or 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA, 91350.
Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Castaic Lake Water Agency. | *State Water System ID#: 1910048 Date distributed: June 2016*

Castaic Lake Water Agency
Jeff Koelewyn | 661-297-1600 x223
E-mail: jkoelewyn@clwa.org | Website: 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 Adminstration Building at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, 91350

CLWA Santa Clarita Water Division
Ryan Bye | 661-255-8223
E-mail: rbye@scwater.org | Website: www.scwater.org
The Santa Clarita Water Division is a division of the CLWA. The CLWA Retail Operations Committee meets at 5:30 pm on the first Tuesday of each month at the SCWD office at 26521 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, 91350

Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 36
Bing Hua, P.E. | 626-300-3337
County of Los Angeles/ Waterworks Division
E-mail: bhua@dpw.lacounty.gov | Website: 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, 90012
On Tuesdays following a Monday holiday, the meetings begin at 1:00 pm.

Newhall County Water District
Ernesto Velazquez | 661-259-3610 x216
E-mail: evelazquez@ncwd.org | Website: 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, 91321

Valencia Water Company
Jenny Anderson | 661-295-6579
E-mail: janderson@valenciawater.com | Website: www.valenciawater.com
The Valencia Water Company is a private corporation whose stock is owned by CLWA. The office is located at 24631 Avenue Rockefeller, Valencia, 91355

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si usted quisiera el texto en español para este reporte, visit www.clwa.org.

THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY 2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requires water agencies to publish and make available an annual report to provide background on the quality of your water and to show how it meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards.

The Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) and the local water retailers (CLWA Santa Clarita Water Division (SCWD), Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 (LACWW#36), Newhall County Water District (NCWD) and Valencia Water Company (VWC) continuously work to ensure you have a reliable and high quality water supply at a reasonable price. We are committed to maintaining and delivering high quality water for you, our customers. This 2016 Annual Water Quality Report describes in detail the quality of local water supplies in the Santa Clarita Valley during 2015. As in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. You will find further explanation of the requirements and test results in the accompanying pages.

> *We are currently entering the fifth year of drought. While normal precipitation has returned to northern portions of the State, California has not yet recovered from this historic drought and residents need to continue to conserve water both inside and outside the home. Remember to water at night or the early morning hours and only on the appropriate days and, please, regularly check your sprinklers, toilets and faucets for leaks.*

The Santa Clarita Valley's water supply remains sufficient to meet our needs in 2016 due to proactive and prudent water resource planning and the ongoing conservation efforts by you and your community. Remember that water conservation is a collaborative effort between your water agency and you - our customer. Together we can reduce wasteful water practices in the Santa Clarita Valley. Remember to use all of the resources offered by CLWA and your local water retailer to help you use water more efficiently.

Another way to maximize your efficient use of water is through best practices in gardening. The Santa Clarita Valley Friendly Gardening Program offers a classroom and garden setting for those who want to learn more about gardening and conservation. Take advantage of these monthly educational gardening classes. Information about this free program can be found at nurseries and home improvement stores throughout the Santa Clarita Valley, or visit www.clwa.org for a schedule of classes.

Visit CLWA or your retailer's website for water conservation tips and available conservation programs in your service area.

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

Sincerely,

Matthew G. Stone | General Manager | CLWA
Website: www.clwa.org

Steve Cole | General Manager | NCWD
Website: www.ncwd.org

Kenneth J. Petersen | General Manager | VWC
Website: www.valenciawater.com

Adam Ariki | District Engineer | LACWW #36
Website: www.lacwaterworks.org

Keith Abercrombie | Retail Manager | SCWD
Website: www.scwater.org

NOTE: All of the test results in this report were analyzed in 2015 unless noted otherwise. Any chemical not listed in this report was not detected or was detected below the detection level for purposes of reporting. ***Your local water supplier is in compliance with all drinking water regulations unless a specific violation is noted.***

THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY **2016** WATER QUALITY REPORT

MICROBIOLOGICAL

Water is tested throughout the distribution systems weekly for Total Coliform (TC) bacteria. TC are naturally occurring in the environment and are good indicators for finding possible contamination of the drinking water system. If TC is positively identified through routine testing, the water is further analyzed for fecal coliforms e.g., E. coli, which are indicators of fecal contamination. No E. coli was detected in any drinking water in the SCV last year.

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. While our drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants 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 woman 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.

NOTICE: In accordance with California Health & Safety Code §116455, notification is provided regarding a confirmed detection of chlorate found in drinking water delivered by CLWA, that is in excess of a notification level. "Notification level" means the concentration level of a contaminant in drinking water delivered for human consumption that the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) has determined, based on available scientific information, does not pose a significant health risk, but warrants notification pursuant to this section.

The weekly Saugus Perchlorate Treatment Plant (SPTF) effluent sample for chlorate taken on October 26, 2015 was reported to have a concentration of 850 µg/L, which is above the Notification Level of 800 µg/L. Because the SPTF effluent is diluted with treated surface water before reaching the turnouts, there is a high probability that the delivered water was below the NL for chlorate.

The source of the chlorate was the sodium hypochlorite used to disinfect the SPTF effluent. Chlorate is spontaneously generated in sodium hypochlorite solutions by what are called disproportionation reactions of sodium hypochlorite (sodium hypochlorite reacting with itself). The amount of chlorate continues to increase during storage, potentially reaching several thousand parts per million (ppm). The rate of conversion is a function of sodium hypochlorite concentration, storage temperature, time and pH. The chlorate formation in the SPTF sodium hypochlorite storage tank was affected by the warmer temperatures in October, and the shutdown of Saugus Well Number 2 from about mid-September to mid-October, which reduced the amount of sodium hypochlorite used during that time period. A fresh load of sodium hypochlorite was delivered to the SPTF on October 26, 2015, and the next chlorate sample, taken on November 2, 2015, had a concentration of 340 µg/L. In order to prevent future elevated concentrations of chlorate, the frequency of deliveries of fresh sodium hypochlorite solutions has been increased, to dilute any chlorate that has formed. CLWA will track the number of days the hypochlorite is in the tank, in the unlikely event both wells are offline at the same time. If the time period exceeds 34 days, the hypochlorite will be tested for chlorate level prior to bringing the plant online. If the wells were both offline for any extended period of time, the resin most likely will need to be changed out.

LEAD AND COPPER

Every three years, local water retailers are required to sample for lead and copper at specific customer taps. 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. Your water retailer 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 home's water, you can have your water tested by a private laboratory. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals (VOC) are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. Castaic Lake and local wells are tested at least annually for VOCs. Trichloroethylene (TCE) and Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) were found in trace levels (below the MCL). Consumption of water containing TCE or PCE 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 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board Division (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

An assessment of the drinking water source(s) for the Valley's retailers' groundwater sources was completed in 2002. Source assessments are also completed for each new well placed into service by the valley's retailers. The groundwater source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: schools, medical offices, gas stations, auto shops, dry cleaners and various other facilities around each water source. A copy of the complete 2002 assessment is available at the DDW District Office located at 500 North Central Avenue Suite 500, Glendale CA 91203, or your local water retailer whose contact information is included in this report. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the DDW District Engineer at (818) 551-2004 or by contacting your local water retailer.

The Results of Thousands of Tests on Your Water

Key for the Charts used in this Report
1) All Values for Tesoro and Pinetree are the same as CLWA, except in the specific rows shown.
2) Depending on annual temperatures.
3) Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene or tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have increased risk of cancer.
4) There are three MCLs for these parameters: The first is the recommended long term MCL. The second is the upper long term MCL. The third is the short term MCL.
5) The NL for Boron = 1000 ug/L or 1 mg/L.
6) The NL for NDMA = 10 ng/L.

ESFP = Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant
mg/L = milligrams / Liter
ug/L = micrograms / Liter
uS/cm = microsiemens / centimeter
NTU = Nephlometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = picocuries / Liter
RVWTP = Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant
TT = Treatment Technique

PARAMETERS / CONSTITUENTS	UNITS	MCL(AL)	MCLG(AL)	DLR	Castaic Lake Water Agency Wholesale Division (% Surface Water % Ground Water)			Castaic Lake Water Agency Wholesale Division Perchlorate Treatment Plant			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[1]			Newhall County Water District Tesoro[1]			Los Angeles County Water Works District #36		
					RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL
					Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
INORGANICS																															
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI)	ug/L	10		1			<DLR			1.3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.4	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	1.2	1.3	1.3									1.1
Year of Analysis (CrVI)						2015			2015			2015			2014			2014			2014									2014	
Arsenic	ug/L	10	None	2	2.4	5.1	3.4	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.8	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR							<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Fluoride[2]	mg/L	2	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3							0.4	0.4	0.4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	10	(10)	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.5	7.2	4.5	2.2	7.0	4.4	<DLR	0.7	<DLR	6.3	6.8	3.4							1.7	1.7	1.7
ORGANICS																															
Trichloroethylene (TCE)[3]	ug/L	5	(1.7)	0.5	<DLR	1.1	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	0.76	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR							<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)[3]	ug/L	5	(0.06)	0.5	<DLR	3.6	<DLR				<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR							<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS																															
Bromate RVWTP	ug/L	10	0	5	4.8	14.0	7.7																								
Bromate ESFP	ug/L	10	0	5	3.3	9.6	5.3																								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60	0.0	1.0	<DLR	8.7	3.9				<DLR	17.0	5.7	<DLR	11.00	2.52	<DRL	4.5	2.3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	3.1	9.6	5.3	2.1	9.1	4.4	<DLR	2.5	<DLR
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHMs)	ug/L	80	0.0	0.5	3.6	41.0	20.0				14.0	78.0	36.4	5.8	66.0	22.3	8.1	15.0	12.0	<DLR	4.0	1.7	20.0	34.0	26.3	17.0	35.0	27.6	1.5	4.3	3.5
MICROBIOLOGICAL																															
Coliform % Positive Samples	%	5	0		0	0	0				0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CLARITY / TURBIDITY																															
Surface Water Only RVWTP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	None			1.00																									
	% TT = 95% of Samples<0.2 NTU				99.9																										
Surface Water Only ESFP	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	None			0.40																									
	% TT = 95% of Samples<0.2 NTU				100																										
RADIOLOGICAL																															
Alpha Activity, Gross	pCi/L	15	0	3	<DLR	4.3	2.8	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	10	10	10	<DLR	12.0	4	<DLR*	<DLR*	<DLR*	4.4	4.7	4.6							<DLR	3.8	<DLR
Beta Activity, Gross	pCi/L	50	0	4	<DLR	2.9	<DLR	<DLR	3.1	3.1				<DLR	4.6	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR												
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				<DLR*	<DLR*	<DLR*	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR*	<DLR*	<DLR*							<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Uranium	pCi/L	20	(0.2)	1	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.1	2.1	6.2	8.0	7.0		5.7		<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	2.7	1.4							<DLR	2.5	1.3
Year of Analysis					2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2013*/2015	2013*/2015	2013*/2015	2008/2014*	2008/2014*	2008/2014*	2012*/2015	2012*/2015	2012*/2015							2012-2015	2012-2015	2012-2015
LEAD AND COPPER											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	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL
Copper - *Consumer Taps*	ug/L	(1300)	(170)	50							340	50	0	630	60	0	620	20	0	1100	30	2	250	20	0	350	20	0	320	24	0
Lead - *Consumer Taps*	ug/L	(15)	(2)	5							<DLR	50	0	1.8	60	0	2.9	20	0	2.7	30	2	2.6	20	0	2.5	20	1	<DLR	24	0
Year of Analysis											2015	2015	2015	2013	2013	2013	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
SECONDARY STANDARDS											RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL	RANGE		TYPICAL
											Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
Copper - *Source Water*	ug/L	(1300)	(170)	50	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR									
Lead - *Source Water*	ug/L	(15)	(2)	5	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR									
Chlorides[4]	mg/L	250/500/600			80	91	85	35	43	37	100	140	122	33	150	92	94	98	96	40	47	44							15	15	15
Color	Units	15			<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5							<5	<5	<5
Odor-Threshold	TON	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<DLR	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
Sulfates[4]	mg/L	250/500/600		1	74	82	77	19	170	130	100	190	145	92	570	281	130	140	137	180	240	210							43	43	43
Turbidity	NTU	5		0.1	<DLR	0.17	0.11	<DLR	0.17	0.10	<DLR	1.3	0.39	<DLR	0.46	0.10	<DLR	0.11	<DLR	<DLR	0.11	0.10							<DLR	3.4	0.4
Total Dissolved Solids[4]	mg/L	500/1000/1500			320	370	350	460	550	500	640	777	740	670	1400	869	470	590	543	550	720	635							270	270	270
Conductivity[4]	uS/cm	900/1600/2200			560	630	600	690	850	760	1200	1400	1300	870	1900	1250	820	980	913	830	1000	915							413	413	413
Manganese	mg/L	0.05		0.02							<DLR	<DLR	<DLR				<DLR	0.03	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR							<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
ADDITIONAL TESTS																															
Boron[5]	mg/L			0.1	0.22	0.32	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.27	0.29	2.70	1.12	0.29	0.98	0.51															
Calcium	mg/L				35	42	37	87	100	93	110	120	113	89	210	122	54	77	66	84	120	102							26	26	26
Magnesium	mg/L				9.1	13	11	18	21	19	29	37	32	22	57	40	22	29	26	18	29	24							4	4	4
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)[6]	ng/L		3	10										2.8	4.1	3.5															
Sodium	mg/L				75	88	80	60	68	64	110	120	113	63	150	100	81	90	86	62	70	66							55	55	55
Potassium	mg/L				2.0	3.6	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.3	4.0	1.8	6	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.8	2.2	2.3	2.3							1.8	1.8	1.8
Hardness as $CaCO_3$	mg/L				130	150	140	290	340	310	400	430	417	300	580	470	220	310	270	280	420	350							80	80	80
pH	Units				7.8	8.3	8.1	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.5							7.2	8.2	7.7
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	mg/L				88	99	92	200	350	220	300	340	320	200	320	245	150	220	190	190	220	205							123	123	123