



Your 2017 Water Quality Report

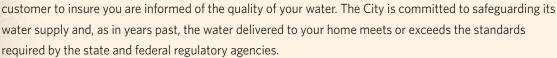
Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing annual Water Quality Reports to their customers. This year's report, also known as the "Consumer Confidence Report," covers water quality testing from January to December 2016, unless otherwise specified.

The City of La Verne Water Division's (City) annual Water Quality Report is prepared in compliance with the regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and

strengthening the tap water regulatory program. USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing water quality standards.

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

The State and Federal governments require that this annual Water Quality Report be provided to every



In some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

We encourage you to read this report and to contact us with any questions you may have.

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

If you would like more information, or have any questions regarding the quality or delivery of your water service, please contact Richard Martinez, Utilities Manager, City of La Verne, 3660 "D" Street, La Verne, California 91750, or by phone at (909) 596-8741.

The City Council meets on the first and third Mondays of the month in the Council Chambers at the same address above. Public attendance and participation is encouraged and welcomed.

For more information about the health effects of the listed constituents in the following tables, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concern

Sources of Supply

Local groundwater provides approximately 28 percent of our water; however, most of our supply (72 percent) is purchased from the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) who treats water received from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD provides supplemental water to about 300 cities and unincorporated areas in Southern California, importing water from two separate sources: the Colorado River and the State Water Project. The water we purchase is treated by Three Valleys Municipal Water District at the Miramar Treatment Plant.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

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 land or through the layers of the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases,



radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

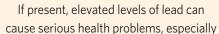
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

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

About Lead in Tap Water

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).





for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of La Verne is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.

Special Risk Populations

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to the effects of possible contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, some elderly persons, infants, persons infected with HIV/AIDS, or persons with other immune system disorders can be



particularly at risk from infections These persons should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water.

The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by *Cryptosporidium* or other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional General Drinking Water Information

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by visiting the USEPA Safe Drinking Water website (www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water) or by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water Quality Issues that Could Affect Your Health

Contaminants Exceeding MCL or AL

The range for nitrate and other constituents in the groundwater sample results may be above the MCL. These values are for wells only which account for approximately 28 percent of the total water supplied to our customers. The content at your tap is well below



the MCL, ranging from ND - 5.9 ppm for nitrate and ND - 4.2 ppm for perchlorate. The range for trichloroethylene in the groundwater sample results may also be above the MCL; however, the groundwater goes through an air stripping process that reduces the trichloroethylene to between 0.7 to 2.0 ppb.

Nitrate as Nitrogen in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate as Nitrogen levels above 10 mg/L

blueness of the skin. Nitrate as Nitrogen levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies.

If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your healthcare provider.

Fluoride

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water. In December 2007, MWD joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. In line with recommendations

from the DDW, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWD adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported treated water from the Colorado River and State Water Project to the optimal range for dental health of 0.6 to 1.2 parts per million. Our local water is not supplemented with fluoride. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California



state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water can be found through the following sources:

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
www.cdc.gov/fluoridation • 1-888-CDC-INFO (1-888-232-4636)
State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

American Dental Association

www.ada.org/en/public-programs/advocating-for-the-public/fluoride-and-fluoridation/ada-fluoridation-resources

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

For more information about MWD's fluoridation program, please contact Edgar G. Dymally at edymally@mwdh2o.com or you may call him at (213) 217-5709.

Additional Resources for Water Information

The City of La Verne cares about our customers and the water we supply to them. We always welcome any calls or questions regarding the quality or delivery of our water. Our customer service office can be reached at (909) 596-8744. For more information about water use efficiency and available rebates, please visit the City's website at www.cityoflaverne.org and look for environmental programs in the Public Works Department section.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWD) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWD is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

The most recent watershed sanitary surveys for MWD's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2015 Update, and the

State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2011 Update.
Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

USEPA also requires MWD to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWD completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWD at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

A source water assessment was conducted for all city owned wells including Beech Street Well, La Verne Heights Well 01, La Verne Heights Well 02, La Verne Heights Well 03, Lincoln Well, Mills Tract Well, Old Baldy Well, Amherst Well, and Walnut Well for the City of La Verne Water Department in March 2002.

These sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: hospitals, high density housing, storm drain discharge points, transportation corridors — road-right-of-ways, sewer collection systems, high density septic systems, dry cleaners, historic gas stations, confirmed leaking underground fuel tanks, automobile gas stations, and plastics/synthetics producers.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 500 N. Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale, California 91203. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Chi P. Diep, District Engineer, Metropolitan District, (818) 551-2016.

Table 1 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria								
Microbiological Contaminants	Groundwater (28%)	Miramar Plant (72%)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Total Coliform Bacteria Highest percent of positive samples in one month: 5%	No acute violation, 0 positive sample	No acute violations, 0 positive samples	More than 5% of samples collected in one month with positive detection	0	No	Naturally present in the environment		
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0 acute violation, 0 positive sample	No acute violations, 0 positive samples	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste		

Table 2 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper at Residential Taps							
Lead and Copper	Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal	90th Percentile Level Detected	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant Violation	
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	8.8	2 / 35	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.16	0 / 35	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	

Table 3 – Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness								
Chemical or Constituent	Groundwater (28%) (Range)	Miramar Plant (72%) (Average)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Sodium (ppm)	31 – 89	81	none	none	No	Generally found in ground and surface water		
Hardness (as CaCo3) (ppm)	110 – 430	120	none	none	No	Generally found in ground and surface water		

Chemical or Constituent	Groundwater (28%) (Range/Average)	Miramar Plant (72%) (Range/Average)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
CLARITY						
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (N	ITU) –	.08	TT	NS	No	Soil runoff
ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
1,1 Dichloroethane (ppb)	ND - 1.1/0.2	ND	5	3	No	Extraction and degreasing solvent, fumigant
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	ND - 0.78/0.2	ND	5	0.06	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners & auto shops
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	ND - 2.5/3.8	ND	5	1.7	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	ND - 1.9/0.32	32.6 - 71.4/49.7	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Flouride (ppm) (naturally occurring)	0.2 - 0.8/0.4	0.24	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	4 – 22/14.5*	ND- 1.2/0.52	10	10	No*	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorates (ppm)	ND - 16/6.9*	ND	6	1	No*	Industrial waste discharge
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	ND-6.8/2.9	ND-1.1/0.55	10	0.02	No	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
RADIONUCLIDES (testing	required every six to	o nine years; last teste	d 2012)			
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	NR	ND	50	(0)	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	3.5-6.1/2.7	due 2019	20	(0)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	NR	due 2022	N/A	0.05	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	NR	due 2022	N/A	0.019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Tritium (pCi/L)	NR	147	20,000	400	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Stronium-90	NR	0.055	8	0.35	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits

The Presence of Contaminants Does Not Necessarily Indicate a Health Risk The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The DDW requires the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

The City also participated in unregulated contaminant monitoring. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to establish regulations for those contaminants. All constituents for this testing were non-detectable (ND) in our groundwater supply with the exception of vanadium.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Groundwater (28%) (Range/Average)	Miramar Plant (72%) (Range/Average)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
AESTHETIC STANDARDS						
Chloride (ppm)	25 – 95/55.6	88	500	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	ND - 210/23.3	ND	300	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Odor Threshold (units)	ND	1	3	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (mS/cm)	620-1000/827	520-630/575	1600	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	64–120/89	80	500	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	400–730/567	344-451/395	1000	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
ADDITIONAL PARAMETE	RS					
Alkalinity (ppm)	140 – 240/194	61 – 92/78	NA	NA	No	Measure of water quality
Calcium (ppm)	37 – 130/94	26-31/28.5	NA	NA	No	Measure of water quality
Magnesium (ppm)	4.5 – 31/21	10	NA	NA	No	Measure of water quality
pH (units)	7.3 – 8.1/7.6	8.6/8.63/8.62	NA	NA	No	Measure of water quality
Potassium (ppm)	1.4 – 2.0/1.7	2.7	NA	NA	No	Measure of water quality
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	-	1.6 - 2.8/2.2	NA	NA	No	Various natural and manmade sources
UNREGULATED CHEMICA	ALS OF NOTE REQUIRING	G MONITORING				
Boron (ppb)	NR	210-270/240	NL=1000	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Vanadium	ND-5.1/2.2	7.1-9.6/8.3	NL=50	NA	No	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

^{*}While raw water may exceed the MCL for a given constituent, after treatment the City's water is well below the MCL limits,

Table Legend

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and the DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guidance and directions for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.
- 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.
- Public Health Goals (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by the USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- 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.
- 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.
- Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- · Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

- Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Measurement Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The tables list all the drinking water contaminants that the City detected above the reporting limits during the 2016 calendar year.

The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done for the period January 1 through December 31, 2016.

How are Contaminants Measured?

- Parts per million (ppm) or
 Parts per billion (ppb) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 - micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- · Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

How are Contaminants Measured?

- pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
- NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
 ND = not detected
- μmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter
- ▶ NR = Not Required
- NA = not applicable
- NC = not collected
 NL = Notification Level



¹⁾ MWD has developed a flavor profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For more information, contact Three Valleys Municipal Water District (909) 621-5568

²⁾ NL = Notification Level

Where Does Our Water Come From?



How Does Our Water Get to Us?

Importing water from hundreds of miles away is only the start to providing you clean, fresh water. Once the water is in the southland, the Three Valleys Municipal Water District, in partnership with the Metropolitan Water District of

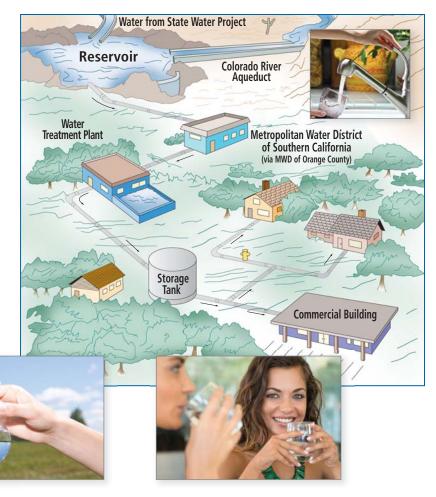


Southern California, pumps the water to individual cities in our area

This imported water meets — or exceeds — all state and federal regulations. And it is kept safe from the treatment plant to your tap by constant testing throughout the distribution network.

The City of La Verne Water Department monitors the water quality at all sources, reservoirs, and various points on the distribution system. All told, between the many agencies

responsible for providing your water, it is tested more times, and for more compounds, than is required by state and federal laws and regulations. This constant surveillance ensures your drinking water stays within the requirements mandated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.



The Need to Conserve Water Remains A High Priority Throughout California

This winter's wet weather, while welcome, has not alleviated the State's water situation. One good season can't overcome the effects of five dry years. Southern California has an arid climate and the need for wise water use must remain a part of everyone's daily lives. Simple water saving acts like the ones listed here can save countless gallons of water every day.



Soak pots and pans instead of letting water run while you scrub them clean. *This both saves water and makes the job easier.*



Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator. *This can save gallons of water every day and it's always cold!*



Plug the sink instead of running water to rinse your razor or wet your toothbrush. *This can save upwards of 300 gallons of water a month.*



Use a broom instead of a hose to clean off sidewalks and driveways. It takes very little time to sweep and the water savings quickly adds up.



Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray, and broken sprinkler heads and repair promptly. *This can save countless gallons each time you water.*



Water plants in the early morning. *It reduces evaporation and ensures deeper watering.*

Where Do We Use Water the Most?

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By reducing your outdoor water use — by either cutting back on irrigation or planting more drought tolerant landscaping — you can dramatically reduce your overall water use. Save the most where you use the most: Make your outdoor use efficient.



Where Can You Learn More?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites to begin your own research are:

Metropolitan Water District of So. California: www.mwdh2o.com California Department of Water Resources: www.water.ca.gov The Water Education Foundation: www.watereducation.org

To learn more about Water Conservation & Rebate Information: www.bewaterwise.com • www.SoCalWaterSmart.com

And to see the Aqueducts in action, checkout these two videos:

Wings Over the State Water Project: youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU

Wings Over the Colorado Aqueduct: youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4



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