Please Conserve Water

CVWD

Crescenta Valley Water District
2700 Foothill Boulevard
La Crescenta, CA 91214

Crescenta Valley Water District
2007 Annual Water Quality Report

Letter From the General Manager

June 2008

Dear CVWD Customer,

This report is intended to provide you with information on the quality of the water that is delivered to you by Crescenta Valley Water District. We draw a majority of our water from local ground water wells. The remainder of our water, roughly 40%, is imported from Northern California and the Colorado River. Our employees work diligently processing all of this water to assure that our community receives a safe and reliable supply.

Despite rainfall in early 2008, the period from January 2007 through May 2008 has been one of the driest periods on record in Southern California. Our source water supplies are dwindling to the point that another dry year might send us into water shortage. In the upcoming months it will be critical for all of our customers to *use water wisely*. It is too precious to waste.

On behalf of the Board of Directors and the employees of the District I am pleased to provide you with our annual water quality report.

Sincerely,
Dennis A. Erdman, P.E.
General Manager

Ten Ways To Conserve Water in Your Landscape

1. **Check your irrigation controller once a month, and adjust as necessary.** Most plants require only one-third as much water in winter as they do in summer. Visit the www.bewaterwise.com to check out an irrigation watering calculator.
2. **Fix leaking sprinklers, valves and pipes.** One broken spray sprinkler head can waste about ten gallons per minute — or 100 gallons in a typical ten minute watering cycle.
3. **Move turf away from sidewalks and pavement.** Instead plant shrubs or groundcovers next to the pavement and water with low-flow drip bubbler systems to eliminate runoff from turf sprinklers.
4. **Check the soil's moisture level before watering.** You can reduce your water use 20-50 percent by regularly checking the soil before watering.
5. **Water high water-use plants separately from low water-use plants.** Low water-use plants can grow with one-half the water as needed by high water-use plants, and can be easily damaged from over watering.
6. **Apply as little fertilizer as possible.** If you use fertilizer, make sure it stays on the landscape and water it carefully, so there is no runoff into the street.
7. **Replace turf with groundcovers, trees and shrubs.** If you have areas where no one uses the grass, patches that do not grow well, or a turf area too small to water without runoff, consider replacing the turf with water-efficient landscaping.
8. **Dig up patches of weeds and undesirable grasses from turf areas.** Use water to grow the turf you want, not the weeds you don't want! Add sod or seed-over to repair the bare areas.
9. **Change spray sprinklers to MP Rotators low-flow bubbler or drip systems.** Shrubs and trees are ideal candidates for this type of irrigation because the water is applied directly to the root zone.
10. **Adjust the water pressure of your irrigation system.** Spray sprinklers work best at 30 pounds per square inch (PSI) and gear and impact rotor sprinklers at 40-60 PSI.


Ann McNeill


Ann McNeill


Karalynn Clifford


Ann McNeill

TAKE OUT YOUR GRASS AND GET SOME CASH!!!!

Replace your high water using grass with drought resistant plants, sustainable landscape, permeable paving, or artificical turf and not only will you save money on your water bill and maintenance costs, CVWD will pay you! Up to $800.00 will go back into your pocket. Check out the details of our turf rebate program at www.cvwd.com or call at 818-248-3925.

CVWD wants to help you save water. Check out our rebate programs...

$165.00 on qualifying high efficiency toilets

$ 60.00 on qualifying low flow toilets

$100.00 on qualifying clothes washers

$ 50.00 per 100 square feet of turf replaced with native plants

$ 80.00 per 100 square feet of turf replaced with synthetic turf

$ 80.00 on qualifying ET Controllers

$ 4.00 per head on mp rotator sprinkler heads

Check out www.bewaterwise.com for more water tips and information.

A Call For Extraordinary Conservation

Following Governor Schwarzenegger's declaration that California is officially in a drought, on June 11, 2008, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) declared a Water Supply Alert in Southern California. The motivation behind this alert is to increase public awareness on water conservation in order to delay or avoid the need for mandatory water allocations and water rationing in the future.

Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) customers' water supply is from a blend of local groundwater and purchased water from MWD via Foothill Municipal Water District. At times, the District could be purchasing up to 60% of its water supply from MWD. All communities throughout southern California need to conserve water to avoid mandatory rationing.

MWD's General Manager, Jeff Kightlinger, said, "This is a serious situation. The need for conservation is very real, particularly with the Governor's drought announcement last Wednesday. Now that the drought is official, consumers need to realize that water rationing looms should voluntary water-saving efforts not prove enough, particularly if we faced shortages that compelled our Board to implement the District's recently adopted supply allocation plan."

MWD is asking that all of its member and sub-member agencies adopt and enforce drought ordinances. CVWD's Board of Directors are considering a drought ordinance should it be necessary to implement mandatory rationing; currently CVWD has a voluntary water conservation policy asking for its customers to reduce their water use by 10% and recommending water conservation practices especially for outdoor water use which usually accounts for about two-thirds of a typical family's water use.

Easy ways to reduce outdoor water use include:

- **Watering only in the early morning hours**
- **Tuning up your irrigation system to avoid overspray and run off and fix broken or misaligned sprinkler heads**
- **Adjusting your timer to water one day a week less and use shorter cycles with breaks of 30-45 minutes instead of long water cycles which usually result in run-off**
- **Use a broom instead of a hose to clean sidewalks and driveways**
- **Report outdoor water waste to CVWD at 818-248-3925**

For more water conservation information, tips, help with water schedules and water conservation rebate information, please visit www.bewaterwise.com.

In addition to rebates offered through MWD on the www.bewaterwise.com website, CVWD offers a "Cash for Grass" rebate program. Eliminating turf from your landscape is a great way to drastically reduce outdoor water use. Call CVWD today for details. 818-248-3925.

Crescenta Valley Water District

Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) supplies nearly 1.78 billion gallons of water each year to its approximately 32,000 customers in the Crescenta Valley, which includes the unincorporated areas of La Crescenta, Montrose, and a portion of Glendale and La Canada-Flintridge.

Since 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water standards, require water agencies such as CVWD to prepare and distribute an annual water quality report to its customers.

(left to right) Wendy Holloway, Dennis Erdman, Christina Olmedo, Joe Huerta, Kim Bozman, Julian Lee, Pam Leddy, Cindy Eman, Lynne Sovich, Natalie Bellissimo, Cory Whitman, Christy Scott, Mark Hass, David Gould, Ernie Diego, Ron Mitchell, Brook Yared.

For 2007, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards, with the exception of copper. While there are only low levels of copper found in the District's water, copper compliance is based on results taken from select customers' cold water tap, after it has passed through the water meter. A detailed report on copper can be found at the end of this report. CVWD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system did not exceed a maximum containment level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

The following Detected Contaminant table is a detailed list that compares the quality of your tap water to State drinking water standards. The table lists all the regulated drinking water contaminants (and unregulated contaminants requiring monitoring) that were detected in the 2007 calendar year. More than 100 regulated contaminants have been tested that were not detected in the drinking water delivered to CVWD; the list of non-detected contaminants is not included in the table. Certain regulated chemicals are monitored less frequently than once each year. The results from the most recent testing done in accordance with monitoring regulations and respective sampling years are noted in the chart. Some of the data, although more than one year old, are representative of current drinking water quality.

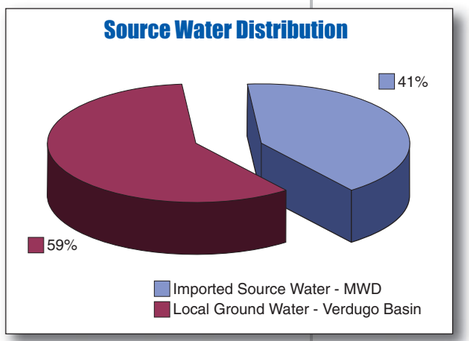
Also included are unregulated contaminants that were monitored in 2007. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and CDPH to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

This year's report is in compliance with the regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) reauthorization that charges USEPA with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program.

Shown above (left to right) is Raymond Dodge, Kellen Boyce, Bryan Jones staffing the Control Room.

(left to right) Larry Byers, Raymond Dodge, Kellen Boyce, Rob Wood, David Spain, Alex Sandoval, Ricardo Sandoval, Roy Spaulding Sr., Steve Dulay, Dennis Maxwell, Jim Halaszynski, Richard Scott, Morgen DuRose, Bryan Jones, Roy Spaulding, Jr.

Sources of Water



In 2007, approximately 60% 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 near our operations facility. The remaining 40% of CVWD's source water came from imported surface water supplied by Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD), which is a wholesaler of water and 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. In emergency situations, an interconnection between CVWD and Glendale can be opened to supply our customers. An additional interconnection between CVWD and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is being put in place to further ensure our water systems' reliability.

A source water assessment was conducted for all the active sources for CVWD in August 2002. The source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water source:

- Dry Cleaners
- Gas Stations
- Known Contaminant Plumes

The source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water source:

- Automobile-Body and Repair Shops
- Automobile-Gas Stations
- Furniture Repair/Manufacturing
- Sewer Collection Systems
- Historic Gas Stations
- Historic Waste Dumps/Landfills

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at: CDPH Los Angeles Office, 1449 West Temple Street, Room 202, Los Angeles, CA 90026. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Jeff O'-Keefe, Metropolitan District Engineer at (213) 580-5723.

CVWD is required by CDPH to test the local groundwater for organic chemicals, minerals, metals, and bacteria. Also, we are required to test regularly for bacteria, nitrates, and total trihalomethanes in our 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 is most likely due to the old septic systems and historical agricultural practices in the Crescenta Valley. CVWD treats some of the groundwater by a nitrate removal process at CVWD's Glenwood facility and 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 house depends on where you live in the community and the time of year.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Markridge Reservoir

Water Fluoridation comes to the Southland

In November 2007, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California began adding fluoride to its treated water supply. This means that you and your children will be able to help prevent cavities simply by regularly drinking a glass of tap water.

According to extensive research conducted over the past 50 years, water fluoridation is safe and healthy. Water fluoridation is the single, most cost-effective public health measure to prevent tooth decay and improve oral health.

MWD's Fluoridation Implementation Plan has received the approval of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the California Department of Public Health. It has the unanimous support of the California Dental Association. Since 1945, the Surgeon General's office has consistently endorsed water fluoridation.

Fluoride benefits people of all ages

Drinking fluoridated water, as part of your diet, will provide about 60 percent of the protection necessary to fight against cavities. Fluoride works to strengthen tooth enamel so teeth become more resistant to decay, and it may help to reverse newly formed cavities. This is a particular advantage for children. Fluoride also prevents cavities in the root surfaces of teeth for older adults when their gums start to recede.

Fluoride is nature's cavity fighter. Although there has always been a certain amount of fluoride naturally present in all of Metropolitan's and CVWD's local water sources, the levels are not sufficient to protect against tooth decay. To provide the extra fluoride, Metropolitan will adjust the fluoride level in its water supplies to the recommended optimum range of 0.7 – 0.8 mg/L (parts per million). At this range, fluoridation has proven to be safe and effective in preventing tooth decay. You will not notice a change in the taste, smell or appearance of your water – nor in the size of your water bill because this program will be managed within the current water rates. CVWD customers receive a blended supply of water, most likely the level of fluoride in the water will not meet the optimal range. The District will monitor the fluoride level throughout it's distribution system but is not planning to add additional fluoride to the water served.

Plan for System Wide Coverage

Metropolitan's fluoridation plan includes supplying its treated drinking water with an "optimal" level of fluoride. Metropolitan's program to fluoridate its source water includes the most advanced feed control system in the country, with 24-hour monitoring to ensure consistent levels of fluoride.

Water fluoridation is not a new concept. Cities across the nation have been adding fluoride to their water supplies for decades. In addition, many cities in California have recently joined the long list of communities benefiting from water fluoridation. Metropolitan now joins more than 14,000 communities across the nation that have fluoridated water supplies.

Fluoridated Water and Fluoride Supplements

Drinking optimally fluoridated water on a regular basis makes the use of fluoride tablets or drops unnecessary. However, the continued use of fluoride treatments by professional dental caregivers is recommended. Drinking fluoridated water should be part of a total treatment plan for healthy gums and teeth, combined with brushing and flossing your teeth regularly and using less sugar in your diet.

Customers who do not wish to drink fluoridated water should know that most bottled waters do contain levels of fluoride below the optimum range. Home water treatment units that use reverse osmosis membrane filtration will effectively remove fluoride. However, activated carbon filters will not remove fluoride. As always, customers should check for state certification for fluoride removal on any home water treatment unit being considered. A list of state-certified water treatment devices may be found at www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/device/pages/watertreatmentdevices.aspx.

For more information on fluoride in Metropolitan's drinking water, contact the Metropolitan Water Quality Information Hotline (800) 354-4420, or visit the Metropolitan Web site at www.mwdh2o.com. For additional fluoride information contact or visit the American Dental Association Web site at www.ada.org. You may also contact your local Department of Public Health office at 213-580-5723.

2007 CVWD Fluoride Data in mg/L

Date	Encinal Reservoir	Fairmont & Briggs Sampling Station	Goss Canyon Reservoir	Oak Creek Reservoir	Paschall Mixing Station	Pickens Canyon	Shields Reservoir	Min.	Max.	Avg.
11/13/07	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.35	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.35	0.19
11/13/07	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.24	0.18
11/14/07	0.24	0.27	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.13	0.28	0.13	0.28	0.24
11/14/07	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.21	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.28	0.24
11/15/07	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.28	0.57	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.57	0.26
11/15/07	0.24	0.28	0.25	0.31	0.77	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.77	0.33
11/16/07	0.32	0.52	0.40	0.44	0.77	0.12	0.26	0.12	0.77	0.40
11/16/07	0.32	0.43	0.38	0.45	0.70	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.70	0.39
11/17/07	0.43	0.63	0.42	0.38	1.00	0.35	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.49
11/17/07	0.26	0.40	0.32	0.29	0.86	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.86	0.35
11/18/07	0.25	0.35	0.29	0.28	1.00	0.21	0.21	0.21	1.00	0.37
11/18/07	0.23	0.47	0.29	0.39	0.91	0.17	0.22	0.17	0.91	0.38
11/19/07	0.25	0.44	0.29	0.32	1.00	0.28	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.40
11/19/07	0.28	0.36	0.29	0.32	0.92	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.92	0.36
11/20/07	0.24	0.38	0.34	0.32	0.94	0.18	0.22	0.18	0.94	0.37
11/28/07	0.41	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.86	0.16	0.40	0.16	0.86	0.47
12/04/07	0.29	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.95	0.18	0.26	0.18	0.95	0.39

Water Awareness Day 2008

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State 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.

2007 Annual Water Quality Data

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	YEAR	Average Range	IMPORTED SURFACE WATER (a)	LOCAL GROUND-WATER (b)	COMBINED DELIVERED WATER (c)	Potential Source of Detected Constituent
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (d)	%	5.0	(0)	2007	Average Range	0.0% 0.0% - 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% - 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% - 0.0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/ E. coli (e)	%	0.0	(0)	2007	Average Range	0.0% 0.0% - 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% - 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% - 0.0%	Human and animal fecal waste
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS									
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	2007	Average Range	ND ND - ND	1.2 ND - 4.9	1.2 ND - 2.2	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops
Methyl tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) (g)(h)	ppb	13	13	2007	Average Range	ND ND - ND	ND ND - 26 (h)	ND ND - ND	Leaking underground gasoline storage tanks and pipelines
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Barium	ppm	1	2	2007	Average Range	ND ND - ND	ND ND - 150	ND ND - 89	Oil and mineral refineries discharges; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2007	Average Range	ND ND - 2.6	ND ND - 4.0	ND ND - 2.4	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (s) (naturally occuring)	ppm	2	1	2007	Average Range	0.20 0.1 - 0.2	0.21 0.16 - 0.29	0.20 0.14 - 0.25	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	45	45	2007	Average Range	0.5 ND - 0.8	49.8 (i) 31.0 - 64.0 (i)	29.5 18.0 - 41.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate plus Nitrite (as N) (j)	ppm	10	10	2007	Average Range	0.11 ND - 0.18	11.2 (i) 7.0 - 14.4(i)	6.7 4.1 - 9.3	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICALS									
Gross Alpha Activity (k)	pCi/L	15	NA	2007	Average Range	ND ND - ND	4.9 3.1 - 10	2.0 1.3 - 4.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (k) (l)	pCi/L	5	NA	2007	Average Range	ND ND - ND	ND ND - ND	ND ND - ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (k)	pCi/L	20	0.5	2007	Average Range	ND ND - ND	3.7 ND - 8.3	1.5 ND - 3.4	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS-Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum (g)	ppb	1000	600	2007	Average Range	70 ND - 140	ND ND - ND	29 ND - 57	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	2007	Average Range	86 71 - 101	79 6 - 110	82 33 - 106	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	2007	Average Range	2 1 - 2	1 1 - 1	1 1 - 1.4	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (m)	SI	non-corrosive	NA	2007	Average Range	0.30 0.18 - 0.52	(0.24) (1.10) - 0.73	0.08 (0.35) - 0.61	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor-Threshold (n)	Units	3	NA	2007	Average Range	NC NC - NC	1 1 - 1	1 1 - 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	2007	Average Range	8.2 8.1 - 8.4	6.7 6.4 - 7.3	7.4 6.8 - 8.0	Naturally present in the environment
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	NA	2007	Average Range	751 603 - 876	815 330 - 910	789 442 - 896	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	2007	Average Range	140 96 - 175	121 30 - 140	129 57 - 154	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	2007	Average Range	437 348 - 509	509 190 - 550	480 255 - 533	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (o)	NTU	5	NA	2007	Average Range	0.06 0.05 - 0.07	0.14 0.1 - 0.2	0.18 0.10 - 0.35	Soil Runoff
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS									
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	2007	Average Range	88 80 - 97	154 130 - 180	127 110 - 146	Naturally present in the environment
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	2007	Average Range	41 30 - 49	97 38 - 100	74 35 - 79	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (p)	ppm	NA	NA	2007	Average Range	181 137 - 211	347 140 - 380	279 139 - 311	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	2007	Average Range	19 14 - 22	30 11 - 35	25 12 - 30	Naturally present in the environment
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	2007	Average Range	3.7 3.1 - 4.3	4.1 3.5 - 5.1	3.9 3.3 - 4.8	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	2007	Average Range	80 66 - 93	41 19 - 54	57 38 - 70	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING									
Boron	ppb	NA	AL = 1,000	2007	Average Range	150 130 - 170	ND ND - ND	62 53 - 70	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	NA	NA	2007	Average Range	ND ND - ND	ND ND - ND	ND ND - ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (t)	ppb	6	AL = 6	2007	Average Range	ND ND - ND	ND ND - ND	ND ND - ND	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in fireworks, explosives solid rocket propellant, flares, matches, and a variety of industries.
Vanadium	ppb	NA	AL = 50	2007	Average Range	ND ND - ND	4.9 3.0 - 8.5	2.9 1.8 - 5.0	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (q)	ppb	80	NA	2007	Average Range	46 36 - 66	1.1 ND - 2.1	44 1.1 - 93	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (u)	ppb	60	NA	2007	Average Range	NS NS - NS	ND ND - ND	12.10 ND - 29.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	2007	Average Range	2.5 2.3 - 2.7	ND ND - ND	0.9 0.8 - 1.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AMOUNT OF WATER DELIVERED IN 2005 (in Million Gal.)						[illegible]	1,054 MG - 59%		
Lead and Copper Results which are Subject to an Action Level									

PARAMETER	UNITS	Action Level	90th Percentile of Sample Results	Number of Samples that exceeded the Action Level		Sample Year	Potential Source of Detected Constituent
Copper (g) (r)	ppb	1,300	1,700	4		2007	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of
Lead (r)	ppb	15	9.1	4		2007	natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Abbreviations & Footnotes

NA = Not Applicable
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ND = Monitored for, but Not Detected
PHG = Public Health Goal
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NC = Not Collected
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
SI = Saturation Index (Langelier)
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
umho/cm = micromhos per centimeter
TT = Treatment Technique
( ) = Federal MCLG
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units Measures suspended material in water
AL = California Action Level
[ ] = Federal MRDLG
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter

(a) Imported surface water is from Metropolitan Water District's (MWD), F.E. Weymouth Treatment Plant located in La Verne, CA.
(b) Data shown are either yearly averages and ranges, or are results of the latest analyses performed on CVWD's groundwater sources. Samples taken and analyses performed on groundwater sources are before treatment and disinfection.
(c) Data shown for combined delivered water are based on actual analyses of treated water, where applicable or calculated results based on proportion of imported surface water and treated groundwater delivered.
(d) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on monthly distribution system sampling. In 2007 over 520 samples were analyzed within the distribution system and the MCL was not violated in 2007.
(e) Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2007.
(f) Samples collected from raw, undisinfected groundwater wells. A total of 290 groundwater samples were analyzed in 2007.
(g) Aluminum, Copper and MTBE have both primary and secondary standards.
(h) MTBE was discovered in Well No. 7 above the MCL in August 2006. Well No. 7 was immediately taken out of service.
(i) Groundwater samples collected prior to nitrate removal treatment.
(j) State MCL is 45 mg/l as Nitrate, which equals 10.16 mg/l as N.
(k) Results are based on MWD's two (2) quarterly samplings done in 2006; and CVWD's 2006 (as indicated) 4-quarter radiological monitoring program. CVWD is required to make this survey every four years, the next survey will be in 2010. The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L
(l) State MCL is 5pCi/L for combined Radium -226 and - 228
(m) Corrosivity is measured by the Langelier Stability Index.
(n) MWD has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For more information, contact MWD at (213) 217-6850.
(o) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95 percent of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance.
(p) To convert the data from mg/L CaCO3 hardness to grains per gallon hardness divide the average of combined water 279 mg/l by 17.1, (i.e. 16.3 grains per gallon).
(q) Compliance is based on a running annual average (RAA) of multiple distribution system samples collected in 4 quarters. RAA during 2007 ranged from 37 to 44 ppb. For MWD the average and range for the treatment plant effluent was taken weekly for THM and monthly for HAA5.
(r) The primary standard for lead and copper are Action Levels which require Agencies to optimize corrosion control treatment techniques only. The combined delivered water reported for lead is within the 90th percentile value of the required 2007 tap water samples and is below the Action Level. Copper sampling results were above the action level and the District is currently investigating corrosion control options. (See copper report)
(s) Data for the naturally-occurring fluoride was taken before the fluoridation treatment began. Fluoridation treatment of imported water supplies from MWD started in November 2007. MWD was in compliance with all provision sof the State's Fluoridation System Requirements. For after treatment fluoride results, see the article on fluoride in this report.
(t) The primary MCL for Perchlorate was set at 6 ppb effective October 18, 2007. Perchlorate reporting level is 2 ppb. Perchlorate usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of Perchlorate and its salts.
(u) DLR - 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monbromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid except monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR - 2 ppm

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo esntienda bein.

Key Definitions

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 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal or PHG:
The level of a contaminant of drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL):
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):
The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS:
MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

Common Contaminants 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 layers in the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

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 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 septic systems.

Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts 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.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such high 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 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 health care provider. CVWD's daily testing of nitrate levels indicates that the levels were well below the 45 mg/L level.

Methyl-Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)

MTBE is a member of a group of chemicals commonly known as fuel oxygenates. Oxygenates are added to fuel to increase its oxygen content. MTBE is used in gasoline throughout the United States to reduce carbon monoxide and ozone levels caused by auto emissions. MTBE replaced the use of lead as an octane enhancer in 1979. Releases of MTBE to 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 bad odor and taste. Based on the limited sampling data currently available, most concentrations at which MTBE has been found in drinking water sources are unlikely to cause adverse health effects. However, the EPA is continuing to evaluate the available information and is doing additional research to seek more definitive estimates of potential risks to humans from drinking water. For additional information, please go to EPA's drinking water website, www.epa.gov/safewater/.

Lead and Copper have not been detected in our groundwater sources; however, these metals can increase when water contacts plumbing materials in your home. Because domestic plumbing is the primary source of these metals, drinking water regulations require testing tap water samples for lead and copper inside a number of representative homes every three years. If more than 10 percent of the tap samples from homes exceed the action level set by the USEPA, the water system is required to treat the water in a way that reduces the corrosiveness of the water. Testing completed in 2007 showed only a few tap water samples with detectable lead levels and these were well below the action levels.

The District did exceed the Action Level for copper and is currently conducting a corrosion control study in an effort to reduce the amount of copper added to customers' water by their plumbing systems. Details of this project are included later in this report.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in the water at your home are higher than 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 flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

DISTRICT INFORMATION

The District is governed by a five member Board of Directors elected at-large. The Board meets at 7:00 pm every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the CVWD's main office at 2700 Foothill Blvd. in La Crescenta and we welcome the public's input. This document and other information regarding the District can also be found on our web site at www.cvwd.com.

If you have any questions or comments regarding CVWD's 2007 Annual Water Quality Report, please contact David S. Gould, at (818) 248-3925 or e-mail him at dgould@cvwd.com or write toCrescenta Valley Water District 2700 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta, CA 91214.

COPPER COMPLIANCE

In 1991, the EPA published a regulation to control lead and copper in drinking water. This regulation is known as the Lead and Copper Rule (also referred to as the LCR or 1991 Rule). Lead and copper enter drinking water primarily through a customer's plumbing materials. Exposure to lead and copper may cause health problems ranging from stomach distress to brain damage.

The treatment technique for the regulation requires systems to monitor drinking water at customer taps. If lead concentrations exceed an action level of 15 µg/L or (ppb) or copper concentrations exceed an action level of 1300 ppb in more than 10% of customer taps sampled, the system must undertake a number of additional actions to control corrosion.

CVWD began sampling for lead and copper in 1994. First with a survey of customers' plumbing systems and then with water samples from about 100 customers' inside fixtures. The LCR requires CVWD to sample every six (6) months at the beginning of the process but allows the frequency intervals to be increased if the water system is within the action levels for lead and copper.

In the first year (1994) CVWD was below the action level (AL) and California Department of Public Health, (CDPH) permitted CVWD to sample one (1) year later and reduce the number of samples down to 30. In 1995, CVWD was again below the AL and CDPH allowed CVWD to decrease sampling frequency to every three (3) years. In 1998, 2001 and 2004, CVWD remained below the AL for lead and copper.

In June of 2007, CVWD performed the next round of required lead & copper sampling and the results indicated that the detected copper concentrations (sampled at the customers' inside taps) exceeded the CDPH 1300 µg/L Action Level for copper.

After reviewing the water quality data, CVWD found errors in lab testing and sent a request to CDPH to perform another round of sampling in October 2007 on sites with the ten highest copper levels. Unfortunately, the October 2007 samples were also above the Action Level for copper.

Since February 2008, the District has been working with CDPH on a plan to reduce the high levels of copper found in some customers' homes. This plan includes increased monitoring, and a complex corrosion control study that will enable the District to incorporate the best treatment technique.

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 doctor.

COPPER TABLE

PARAMETER	UNITS	Action Level	90th Percentile of Sample Results	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Samples that exceeded the Action Level	Sampling Date
Copper	ppb	1300	1700	35	7	Jun-07
Copper	ppb	1300	1350	35	4	Oct-07
Copper	ppb	1300	1760	67	11	Jan - Feb 2008