

BK.
2806

20' wide strip

2

30'

S. 89° 51' 52" W.

N. 1/4, Sec. 20

1

POR. NW. 1/4, SEC. 20

28.87 ± AC.
0.07 ± " (Sl. Easg.)
28.80 ± AC.

23

E. Ln. W. 342.5 Ft., NW. 1/4, Sec. 20

BK
2806

N. 30° 33' 59" W.
1521.96

Bdry Ln. Of Tr. No. 25927

Prop. line

20'

Backfill

10' 4"

Ground surface

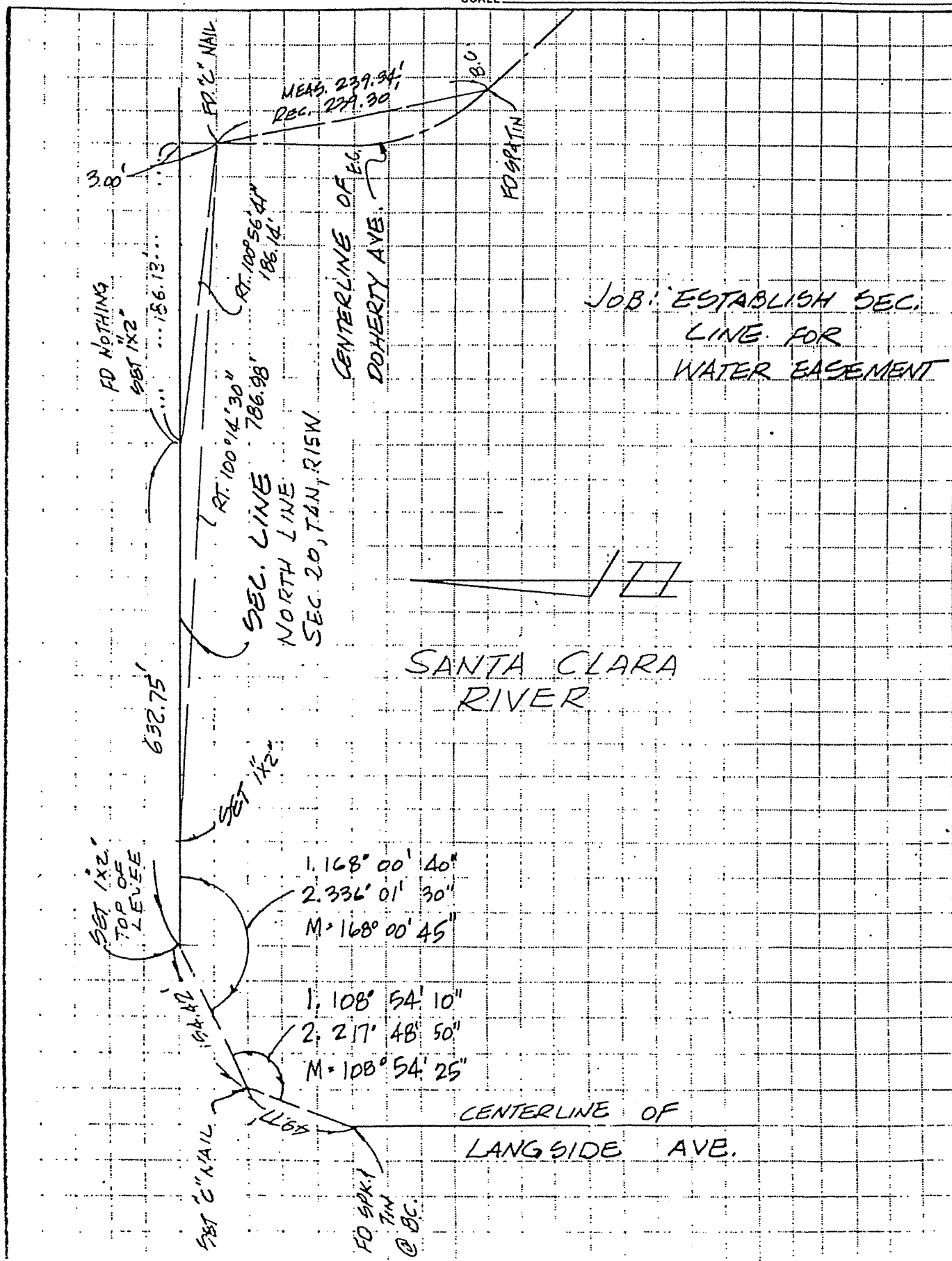
18" diameter
pipe line
buried approx.
10 feet.

SOLEDAD CANYON RD
F.M. 10877

S. Ln. N. 1/2, N.W. 1/4, Sec. 20

SW. Cor. Lot 208,
Tr. No. 25927

RK



SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER SUPPLY FACT SHEET

Where does the SCV get its Water?

In a normal year, the Valley receives 50% of the domestic water supplies from the State Water Project, and the rest from ground water supplies. 44,000 acre-feet of domestic water is our current consumption.

Where does the SCV obtain its Groundwater?

The SCV contains two sources of groundwater: the alluvium and the Saugus aquifers. The boundaries of the alluvium (or alluvial aquifer) are essentially contiguous with the overlying Santa Clara River and tributary creek channels. The Saugus, which is the deeper of the two aquifers, is much greater in extent and contains up to six million acre-feet of water (not all of it potable). While the alluvium behaves as an underground river with subsurface flow moving from the tributary creek portions of the aquifer into the Santa Clara River alluvium and from east to west towards the Pacific Ocean, the Saugus can be described as a giant subsurface bowl in which the groundwater is contained.

What is the Yield of the Alluvium and the Saugus Aquifers? How much can be extracted?

In 1987, Richard Slade, a Professional Registered Hydrologist, conducted a study of the alluvium which determined that the perennial yield of the aquifer was 31,500 to 32,500 acre-feet per year. Total extractions (includes domestic, agricultural and Honor Rancho use) during 1990 were about 23,000 acre-feet, or roughly 9,000 acre-feet less than the perennial yield. Anticipated production for 1991 is about 27,500 acre-feet, well below the perennial yield.

In 1988, Richard Slade conducted a study of the Saugus which determined that usable (i.e., potable) groundwater in storage in the Saugus was estimated to be 1.4 million acre-feet and that recharge to the aquifer ranged from 11,000 to 13,000 acre-feet per year in dry periods to 20,000 - 22,000 acre-feet per year in wet periods. Because of its size and the significant amount of water in storage, large extractions can be made from the Saugus over short periods of time (e.g., during a drought) without appreciably reducing the total amount of water in storage. Moreover, the amount of water extracted in this manner is naturally recovered by reduced extraction rates in subsequent years (e.g., during wet periods). In fact, the purveyors plan to significantly increase Saugus production during 1991 to minimize the effect of the continuing drought and the recent severe cutback of State Water Project (SWP) water to the Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA). 1990 Saugus production was just under 9,000 acre-feet while 1991

How much Imported Water do we Receive?

The CLWA is the wholesaler of imported State Project water to the SCV and has a base entitlement of 41,500 acre-feet from the State. In 1990 it supplied about 22,000 acre-feet to the four local retailers. The CLWA requested 26,100 acre-feet from the State for 1991.

How much State Water will we get this Year?

In January, the State notified the CLWA that it would most likely only receive 50% of its requested delivery. In February, the State announced that the CLWA (as well as all other municipal and industrial State Water Contractors) would only receive 10% of its requested delivery, a reduction of over 23,000 acre-feet from the amount expected in early January to be delivered for the year. Recent storms are filling state reservoirs and may allow for more water availability this year or in 1992.

What has been done to Prepare for the Drought?

Even though fully half of the SCV's water supply was lost in the space of two months, an action plan was developed to minimize the impact of losing this significant source of supply so that, at most, a 25% level of conservation would have to be obtained to weather the drought during this year. The same approach should also work for 1992 if it is also dry.

In short, the approach calls for:

1. Agreement among local purveyors that water supplies will be distributed in such a manner to equalize the impact of the drought on the public throughout the SCV.
2. Utilizing maximum available purveyor pumping capability to obtain as much groundwater as possible.
3. Utilizing the CLWA pipeline transmission system to move groundwater so that distribution is facilitated throughout the SCV.

What Long-Range Planning Efforts have been Undertaken to Manage our Water?

The CLWA has done a number of things since the AB 4175 legislation was implemented (1987) which expanded their ability to fund capital projects.

In 1987 the CLWA doubled the capacity of the existing (ESFP) treatment plant to 25 MGD. Also in 1987, the CLWA implemented a connection fee program as part of a capital financing plan which is intended to fund future CLWA infrastructure by the new development/growth that creates the need for the additional infrastructure.

In 1988 the CLWA purchased the Devil's Den Water District in central California and its 12,700 acre-foot State Water entitlement. Even though this entitlement is subject to agricultural deficiencies (and thus does not have the same degree of reliability as the CLWA's base entitlement of 41,500 acre-feet), the CLWA is doing a number of things to "firm up" the reliability of the Devil's Den supply as well as its base entitlement. In early January, the State approved the future transfer of the Devil's Den entitlement to the CLWA service area.

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The new treatment plant is ultimately sized at 120 MGD capacity. It will be built in 30 MGD increments, with the first stage planned to be in operation by 1993. Design work is complete. CLWA is negotiating a water wheeling agreement with the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) for capacity in its Foothill Feeder transmission line to transport CLWA water to a proposed CLWA turnout and transmission line to the new plant. An agreement should be finalized during 1991.

What is being done to utilize Reclaimed Water?

As a result of a study to provide reclaimed water service to the future Westridge golf course, it was recommended to the CLWA that it consider providing wholesale reclaimed water service to the project as well as the future Magic Mountain Resort golf course. The CLWA subsequently evaluated developing reclaimed water service for these new applications as well as replacing certain existing uses of potable water with reclaimed water. Examples of such existing uses are Magic Mountain Amusement Park, I-5 Freeway interchange landscaping, Christmas tree farms, College of the Canyons and CalArts. In summary, the CLWA identified a total potential of almost 9,000 acre-feet of reclaimed water use in the SCV (based on today's economics and existing plus the two proposed golf course uses). Of that amount roughly 1,500 acre-feet of uses were identified for the first phase of a reclaimed water system. Completion of the first phase is scheduled for late 1992. Design work is underway, and an application for low interest financing from the State has been prepared.

Groundwater Resources Information
for
City of Santa Clarita Meeting
March 13, 1991

A. Historic Work

1. Geology by CDMG (1958, 1983, 1984)
2. Groundwater by USGS (1972)
3. Various M.S. theses, several universities

B. Recent Work

Geology, hydrogeologic conditions, and groundwater resources in the valley performed in the period 1986 to present by Richard C. Slade, Consulting Groundwater Geologist. Work performed for these projects has included:

1. Reviewing prior studies.
2. Reviewing of large amount of oilfield data.
3. Identifying the two major aquifer systems in the valley (see attached figures).
4. Conducting aquifer tests in selected wells.
5. Identifying historic and current water levels in each aquifer system.
6. Updating water level and water quality information.
7. Identifying the number of active wells and the volume of groundwater extractions from each aquifer system by each major purveyor.
8. Assessing the volumes of groundwater available to wells in each aquifer system.
9. Providing recommendations to purveyors for siting and constructing new wells in each aquifer system.
10. Recommendations have been provided to and instituted by the purveyors and the Agency for regular periodic water level and water quality monitoring, and for staying abreast of key land use changes.

C. Current Conditions

1. From a short-term standpoint, water levels are going down in wells due to ongoing drought and pumpage.
2. For the long-term, purveyors are pumping within the ranges of extractions provided in our reports.



CASTAIC LAKE WATER
AGENCY BOUNDARY



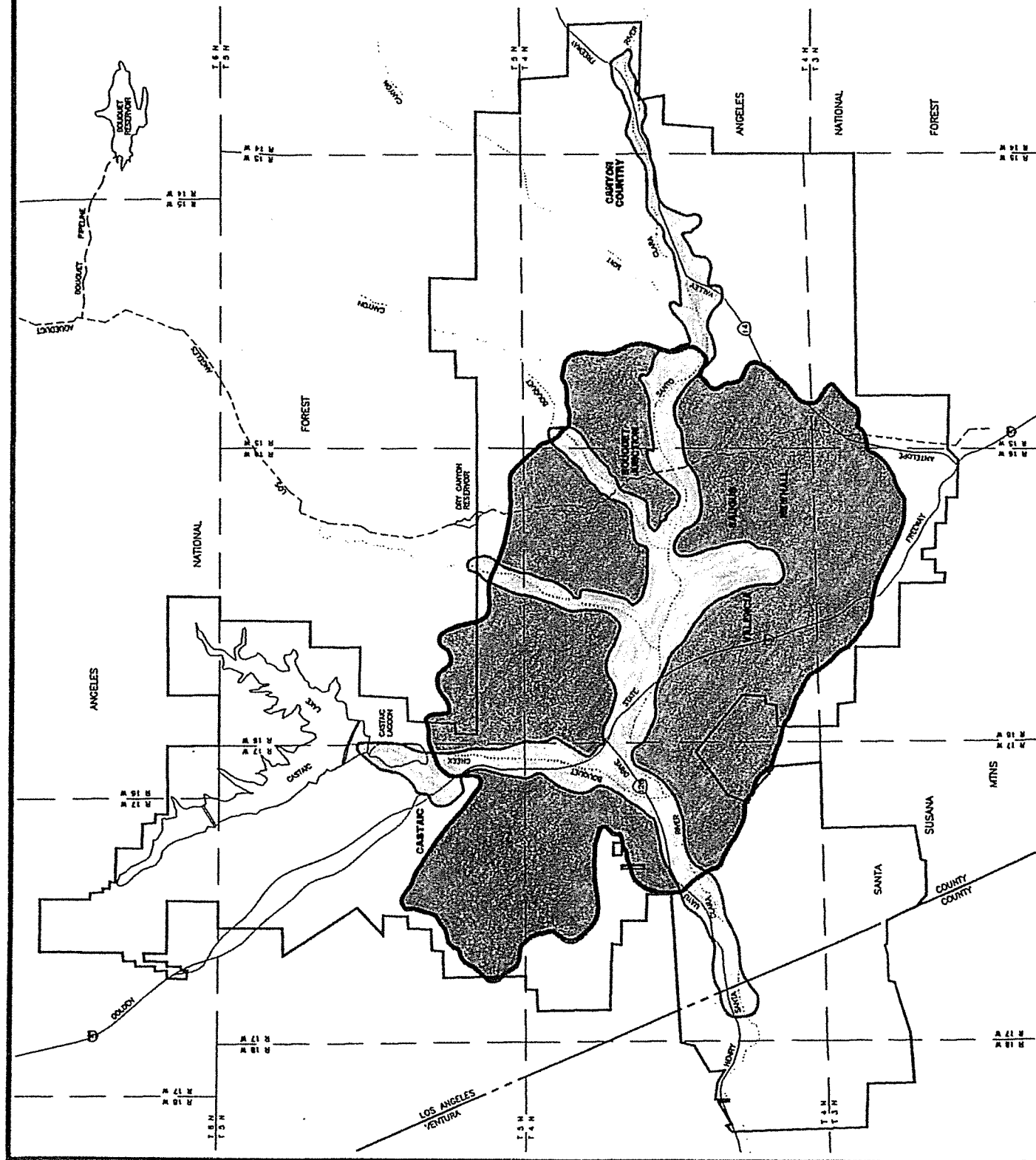
SAUGUS AQUIFER
BOUNDARY



ALLUVIAL AQUIFER
BOUNDARY



GROUND WATER BASINS



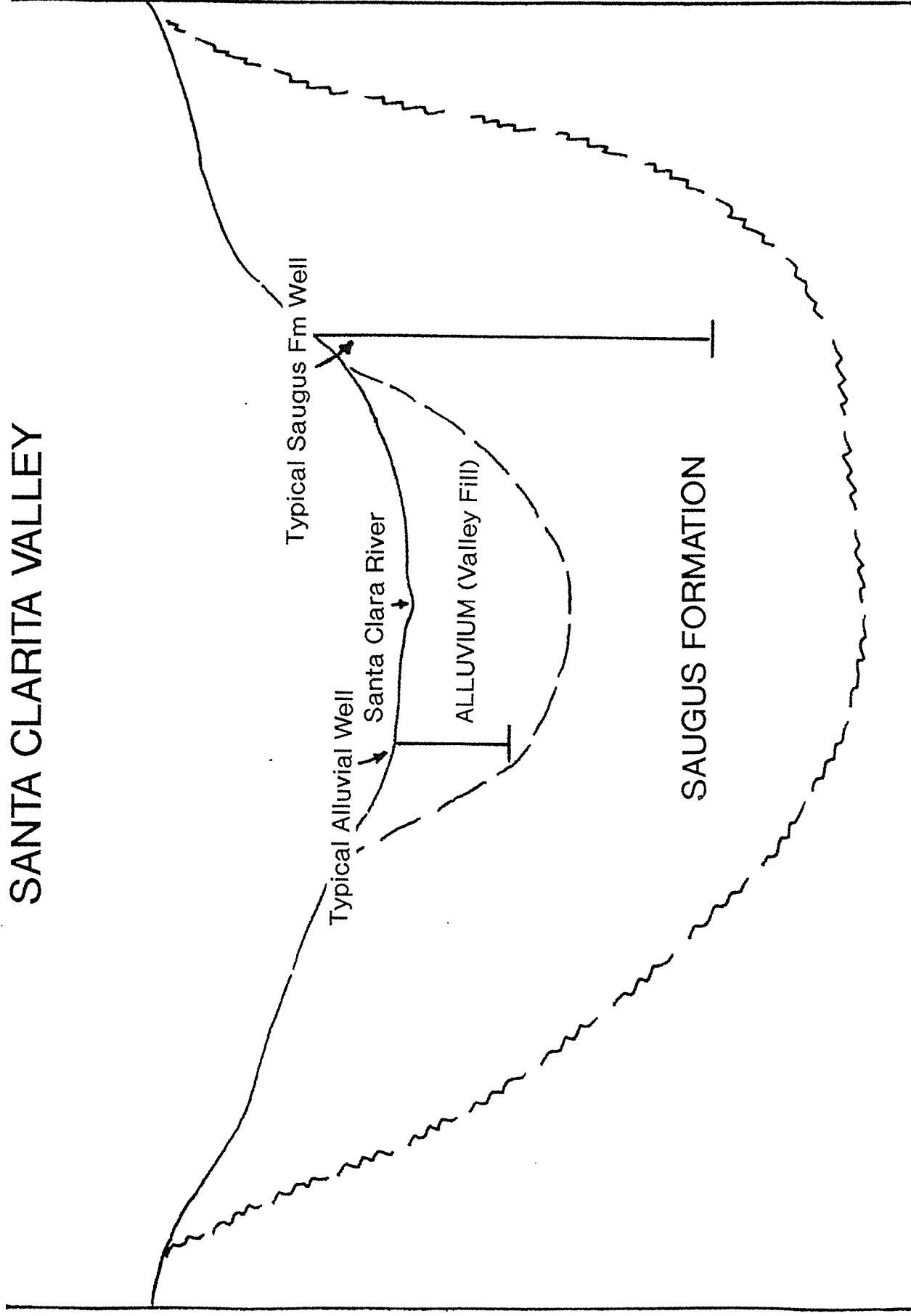
SCHEMATIC CROSS-SECTION

GROUNDWATER BASINS

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY

NORTH

SOUTH



OLDER NONWATER-BEARING ROCKS

PUBLIC HEARING

CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY PROPOSES UNCHANGED FEES AND RATES

The Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA) has proposed a fiscal year 1994/95 capital budget which requires no new or increased fees or rates.

Connection fees for NEW CONSTRUCTION that both increases water demand and is served by a retail water purveyor, within your proposed water service area (WSA-4), are proposed to remain at the existing level of \$3,803 per acre foot of estimated water demand.

Water rates charged to your retail water purveyor are proposed to include a \$40 per acre foot capital facilities charge. CLWA's overall water rates are proposed to remain at the same level as last year. CLWA's water rates have been unchanged since 1985.

The CLWA public hearing on its proposed eight water service areas, water rates, connection fees, and the CLWA 94/95 capital budget will be held on Wednesday, June 22, 1994 at 7:00 p.m. at the Agency's offices at 32700 N. Lake Hughes Road, Castaic, California 91384.

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Water rates charged to your retail water purveyor are proposed to include a \$287 per acre foot capital facilities charge. CLWA's overall water rates are proposed to remain at the same level as last year. CLWA's water rates have been unchanged since 1985.

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CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY

DIRECTORS

Charles J. Brogan
H. G. Callowhill
Mary R. Spring
E. G. "Jerry" Gladbach
Robert J. DiPrimio
Joe R. Whiteside
W. J. Manetta
Dan Masnada
Robert Larson
Bill J. Thompson
Joel D. Schecter

A Public Agency Established 1962

DISTRIBUTING SUPPLEMENTAL WATER FROM THE CALIFORNIA WATER PROJECT

GENERAL MANAGER

Robert C. Sagehorn

ATTORNEY

Lagerlof, Senecal, Drescher & Swift

BOARD SECRETARY

Betty L. Castleberry

Dear Neighbor:

An adequate future water supply is essential for the planned growth of our Valley. While our water supply at the moment is sufficient, our engineers have advised that we simply do not have the facilities in place to supply adequate water in the future.

Castaic Lake Water Agency in cooperation with your water retailer is developing a Water Plan that will meet the need. In order to allocate the costs of the proposed plan equitably throughout the community, the Agency proposes to apply new charges to benefitting users—including new development.

The proposed Plan is explained in the enclosed Newsletter. We encourage you to read it through carefully.

Through the establishment of Water Service areas, the Castaic Lake Water Agency can now impose a Standby Charge and a Connection Fee that will allow the Agency to charge property owners for their fair share of future water system costs. The Agency has found that it does not require a Standby Charge to support its water activities in fiscal year 1987-88. However, after September 1, 1987, a Connection Fee is proposed to be imposed at the time a building permit is issued for new construction which requires additional water service from your water retailer. **Current owners of improved property are not affected by this proposed Connection Fee unless they secure a building permit after September 1, 1987 for construction which is supplied water from a water retailer and increases demand.** The proposed Connection Fee will be \$960 per equivalent dwelling unit.

A property tax for fiscal year 1987-88 is proposed, as in the past, to fund the Agency's contract for the State Water Project and repayment of debt for voter approved local facilities. The proposed property tax rate for fiscal year 1987-88 is 11.0301 cents per \$100.00 of assessed valuation.

You are invited to attend a Public Hearing to be held on July 21, 1987 at W.S. Hart Auditorium, 24825 Newhall Avenue, Newhall, beginning at 7:30 p.m. The manager and staff of the Agency are now available to answer any questions you may have concerning proposed water service areas and the imposition of Connection Fees and taxes. The Board of Directors will be present at the public hearing to receive any formal comments you may wish to make.



E. G. "Jerry" Gladbach, President
Castaic Lake Water Agency
Board of Directors

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Santa Clarita, CA

CASTAIC LAKE WATER AGENCY
27234 Bouquet Canyon Road
Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2173



The Santa Clarita Valley 2000 Annual Water Quality Report



Castaic Lake Water Agency



Newhall County Water District



Santa Clarita Water Company



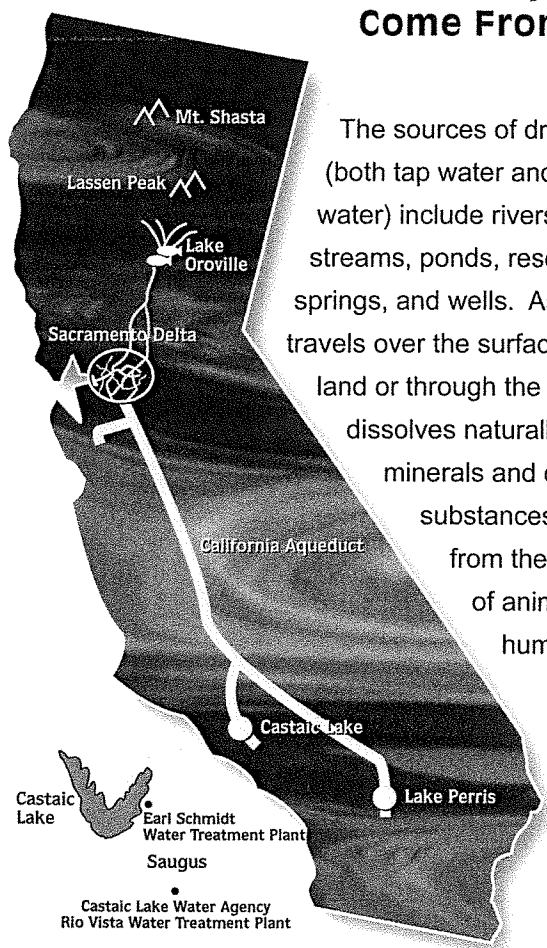
Valencia Water Company

We Take Pride in Serving You Excellent Quality Water

Every year since 1989 the residents of the Santa Clarita Valley (SCV) have received an Annual Water Quality Report from the Castaic Lake Water Agency and the four retail water purveyors. Our goal is to provide our customers the most up-to-date information on our water.

The Year 2000 Annual Water Quality Report contains a summary of the thousands of the most current tests performed on the local wells and Castaic Lake. The number of tests performed and how often those tests are performed varies. Some tests are run less than once per year because the concentrations of some constituents seldom change. Other tests are run continuously, 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Most tests are run weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually. All of the test results in this report were run in 1999 unless noted otherwise. If you do not find a chemical listed in this report, it was not found in any test performed on your water.

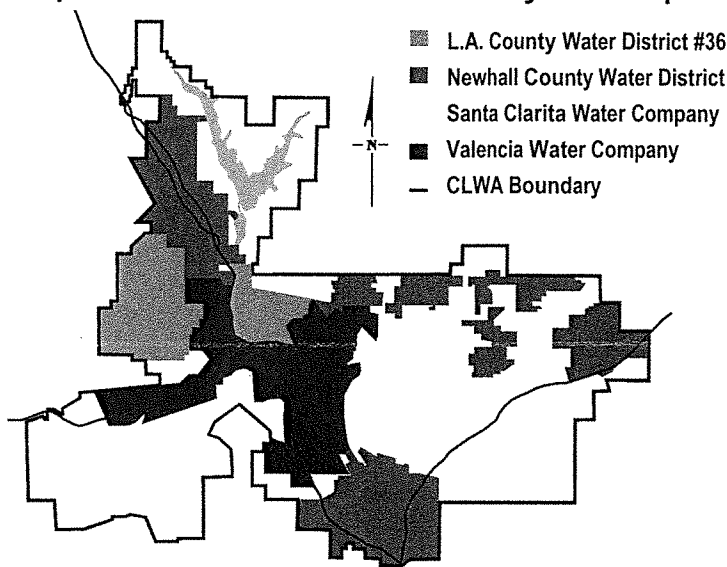
Where Does My Water Come From?



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

The residents of the Santa Clarita Valley receive high quality water from Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA), Los Angeles County Water Works District #36 (LACWD #36), Newhall County Water District (NCWD), Santa Clarita Water Company (SCWC), and Valencia Water Company (VWC). CLWA is the water wholesaler of the valley, supplying *surface water* (imported) to the four water retailers. The water that CLWA provides comes from the California State Water Project Aqueduct and local rainwater into Castaic Lake. The water travels from the snowmelt and rain of the Western Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coastal Mountains through the rivers of California's Central Valley and Sacramento River Delta. This water is treated by CLWA at two water filtration plants; the Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant (ESFP) located in Castaic, and the Rio Vista Treatment Plant (RVTP) located in Saugus. This water is then sold to the water retailers and supplied to the residents of the Santa Clarita Valley along with local *groundwater*, which is pumped to the surface by water wells.

Map of the Service Area Covered by This Report



Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 (LACWD #36) serves customers located in the area of Hasley Canyon and the community of Val Verde. In 1999, LACWD #36 customers received 100% CLWA water. LACWD #36 supplies its own Annual Water Quality Report to its customers.

Newhall County Water District (NCWD) serves customers in three (3) separate water systems located in the Castaic, Newhall, and Pinetree areas. In 1999, Castaic customers received 63% CLWA and 37% local groundwater, Newhall customers received 50% CLWA water and 50% local groundwater, and Pinetree customers received 55% CLWA water and 45% local groundwater.

Santa Clarita Water Company (SCWC) provides water to customers in Bouquet, Soledad, Sand Canyon, and in southwest Newhall. Their customers received approximately 45% CLWA water and 55% local groundwater.

Valencia Water Company (VWC) supplies water to customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch, and portions of Castaic, Saugus, and Newhall. VWC customers received about 45% CLWA water and 55% local groundwater.

Metals and Salts

A number of metals are tested in the wells once every three years and in Castaic Lake water every month. Alum (aluminum sulfate) is added at the ESFP to remove turbidity and as a result small concentrations of aluminum are found in its waters. Small quantities of naturally occurring arsenic are found in Castaic Lake. Likewise small concentrations of arsenic are found in a few wells. These are present due to the natural erosion of the rocks that waters travel over or through.

A number of naturally occurring salts are found in both surface and well water. Some are called anions such as chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, and sulfate. Others are called cations like calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. Taken together they are called Total Dissolved Solids (TDS).

The calcium and magnesium together are called Hardness and can deposit as scale. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. 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. High nitrate levels 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are pregnant or caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrates are tested quarterly. All other metals and salts are measured once every three years in ground water and annually in surface water.

Disinfection By-Products

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 HAA5 are measured at several points in each system and averaged once per quarter and reported as a running annual average. DBPs must be managed carefully to keep levels at a minimum while continuing to ensure that microbial protection is not compromised. In addition, there are a number of other disinfection by-products that have no MCLs or PHGs. This data was collected during a nationwide, eighteen-month study required by operators of surface water treatment plants. The data collected will be used by the EPA to develop future regulations.

Clarity/Turbidity

When you hold up a glass of water to the light, how much can you see on the other side? Water that is clear and does not scatter light is considered to have high clarity and low turbidity. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. Turbidity is a primary standard for surface water and a secondary standard for ground water. There is also a treatment technology standard for surface water: 85% of turbidity must be removed.

The R

SUBSTANCE (Parameters)	Units	MCL (AL)	MCLG (PHG)	Castaic Lake Wa	
------------------------	-------	-------------	---------------	-----------------	--

Metals and Salts				Range	
				Minimum	Maximum
Aluminum	ug/L	1000	(60)	<DLR	85
Arsenic	ug/L	50	None		
Fluoride	mg/L	2	(1)		
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	mg/L	45	(45)	<DLR	3

Disinfection By-Products					
Bromate (RVTP Only)	ug/L	10	None		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60	0	7	62
Trihalomethanes (THMs)	ug/L	80	0	13	113

Microbiological					
Coliform % Positive Samples	%	5	0	0	3

Clarity / Turbidity					
Surface Water Only	NTU	0.50	None	0.04	0.17

Radiological					
Alpha Activity, Gross	pCi/L	15	0		
Beta Activity, Gross	pCi/L	50	0		
Radium 226 & 228, Total *	pCi/L	5	0		
Uranium *	pCi/L	20	(0.2)		

Lead and Copper (Retailers Only)					
Copper	ug/L	(1300)	(170)		
Lead	ug/L	(15)	(2)		
Year of Analysis					

Secondary Standards				Range	
				Minimum	Maximum
Chlorides **	mg/L	250/500/600			
Color	Units	15		<5	15
Odor-Threshold	Units	8.5			
Sulfates **	mg/L	250/500/600			
Turbidity	NTU	5		0.04	0.17
Total Dissolved Solids **	mg/L	500/1000/1500			

Additional Tests				Range	
				Minimum	Maximum
Calcium	mg/L				
Magnesium	mg/L				
Sodium	mg/L				
Potassium	mg/L				
Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L				
pH	Units				

Water Quality Definitions

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) set 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) to remove the contaminant. 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

sults of Thousands of Tests on Yc

Agency	Santa Clarita Water Company			Valencia Water Company			Newhall County Water District Castaic System			Newhall County Water District Newhall System		
Typical	Range		Typical	Range		Typical	Range		Typical	Range		Typical
	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
2	3	4	4	2	4	3	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	<DLR
0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
<DLR	9	31	15	5	32	18	<DLR	2	<DLR	<DLR	34	19
<DLR												
27	2	59	27	7	28	18	19	29	25	<DLR	18	9
56	3	99	53	36	109	70	23	122	74	4	50	30
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.07												
<DLR	<DLR	7.4	2.6	<DLR	7.8	4.4	0.7	3.0	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.5
<DLR	<DLR	12.9	1.8	<DLR	2.8	0.6						
<DLR	2.9	5.1	4.0	1.2	4.3	2.0						
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
139	30	0	155	30	0	550	14	0	375	30	0	375
<DLR	30	0	6	30	0	5	20	0	5	30	0	5
1998			1998			1999			1999			1999
Typical	Range		Typical	Range		Typical	Range		Typical	Range		Typical
	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
42	44	59	52	43	65	56	36	59	45	35	59	45
<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
103	81	140	110	114	357	209	138	369	218	146	325	188
0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.97	0.09	0.05	0.47	0.18	0.15	0.95	0.21
320	438	576	514	482	913	650	514	728	578	440	600	535
Typical	Range		Typical	Range		Typical	Range		Typical	Range		Typical
	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	
43	71	92	77	87	145	103	66	102	75	28	160	99
18	19	37	25	24	37	29	22	38	27	4	42	24
40	54	66	61	56	80	66	73	81	77	54	153	82
2.7	1.7	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.8	2.1	2.9	2.4
183	254	336	295	308	517	373	253	410	299	88	555	346
8.11	7.44	7.59	7.50	7.19	7.78	7.52	7.30	8.30	7.60	7.38	7.98	7.57

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).

When a contaminant is regulated based on concentration there are three levels that are listed: the **Detection Limit for Report (DLR)**, the **Public Health Goal (PHG)** or **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**, and the **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** or **Action Level (AL)**.

The **DLR** is the smallest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured and reported. DLRs are set by DHS.

PHG and MCLG are 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. PHGs are set by the Cal EPD.

ur Water

Newhall County Water District
Pinetree System

Possible Source of Constituents

Range		Typical	
Minimum	Maximum		
<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	Erosion of natural deposits and Water Treatment
<DLR	<DLR	<DLR	Erosion of natural deposits
0.3	0.3	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
12	23	15	Erosion of natural deposits and Fertilizer run-off

8	14	11	Disinfection by-product
53	73	64	Disinfection by-product

0	0	0	Naturally occurring in the environment
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0.1	9.0	4.1	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man-made deposits Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits
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90th percentile	No. of Sites Tested	No. of Sites Above the AL	
1300	23	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
5	23	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
	1999		

Range		Typical	Notes
Minimum	Maximum		
44	91	63	
<5	<5	<5	
1	1	1	
76	86	83	
0.05	0.53	0.10	See text in the box to the left of these tables
444	616	504	

Range		Typical	Notes
Minimum	Maximum		
70	90	78	
17	20	19	
55	109	82	
3.1	3.1	3.1	
246	307	273	Divide these numbers by 17.1 to get grains/gallon
8.39	8.41	8.40	

A **Primary MCL** is 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.

An **AL** is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. MCLs and ALs are set by DHS.

Microbiological

The most important microbiological drinking water test is for bacteria. The test is a presence/absence test, which means either at least one bacterium is present in a 100 milliliter (mL) sample (present) or there are fewer than 1 bacterium per 100 mL (absent). Actual quantities of bacteria are not measured. Two tests are performed, for Total Coliform bacteria and for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). The presence of *E. coli* indicates fecal contamination of waters. **No *E. coli* was detected in any drinking waters in the SCV last year.** Total coliforms are a group of bacteria that indicate water quality may have deteriorated. The MCL for total coliforms is 5 percent of all monthly tests being positives.

The CLWA performs over 100 microbiological tests on its water each month. In all but one month all of these tests were "absent." In April, 3% of the samples were Total Coliform "present."

The Santa Clarita Water Company had only two Total Coliform "present" samples out of over 1,000 microbiological samples collected during the year. This resulted in a 1% average for the months of March and December.

None of the VWC or NCWD coliform tests were positive in 1999 for Total Coliforms.

Additional microbiological tests for the water-borne parasites *Cryptosporidium parvum* and *Giardia lamblia* were performed on Castaic Lake water, and none were detected.

Lead and Copper

The local water retailers are required to sample for lead and copper at specific consumer taps. The results for lead and copper are reported as the 90th percentile. The 90th percentile is the result that is greater than 90% of all the results. None of the samples collected exceeded the AL for either lead or copper.

Radiological Tests

Radioactive compounds can be found in both ground and surface waters. They are normally naturally occurring. Testing is conducted for two types of radioactivity: alpha and beta. If none is detected at concentrations above 5 picoCurries no further testing is required. If it is detected, the water must be checked for: uranium and radium.

Key for the Charts used in this Report

* Radiological MCLGs were never finalized (The MCLGs were proposed at zero in 1991)

** There are three MCLs for these parameters:
The first is the recommended, long term
The second is the upper, long term
The third is short term

mg/L Milligram per Liter
(1 milligram = 1/1,000 of a gram)

ug/L Microgram per Liter
(1 microgram = 1/1,000,000 of a gram)

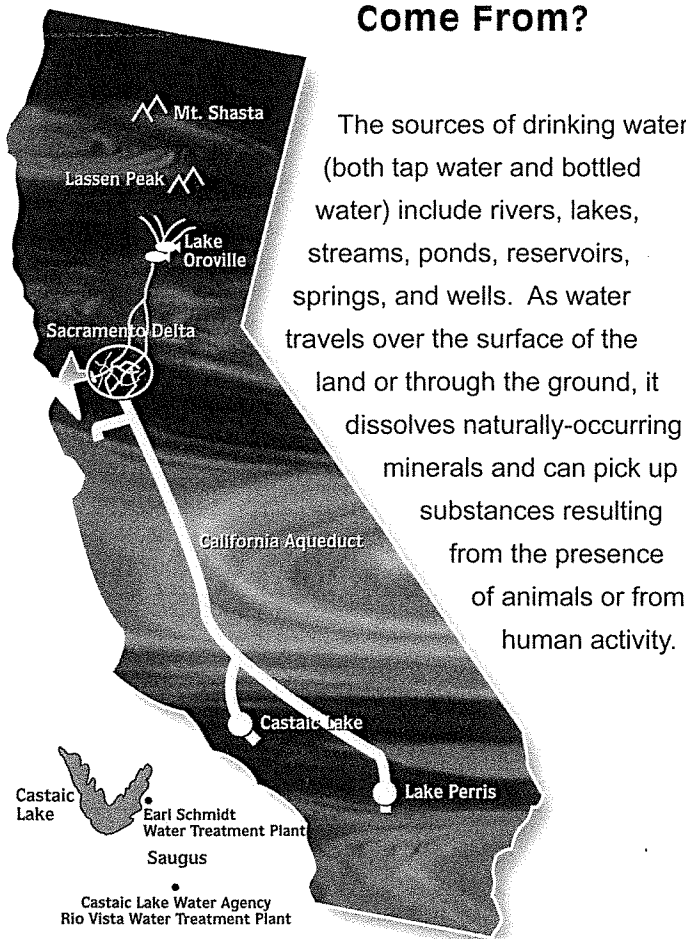
pCi/L Picocurie per Liter
(1 picocurie is the amount of radiation given off by a trillionth of a gram of radium)

We Take Pride in Serving You Excellent Quality Water

Every year since 1989 the residents of the Santa Clarita Valley (SCV) have received an Annual Water Quality Report from the Castaic Lake Water Agency and the four retail water purveyors. Our goal is to provide our customers the most up-to-date information on our water.

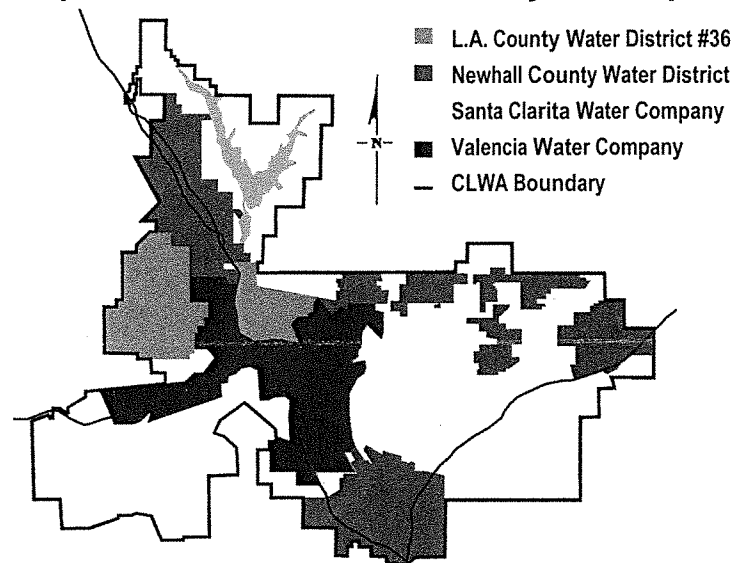
The Year 2000 Annual Water Quality Report contains a summary of the thousands of the most current tests performed on the local wells and Castaic Lake. The number of tests performed and how often those tests are performed varies. Some tests are run less than once per year because the concentrations of some constituents seldom change. Other tests are run continuously, 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Most tests are run weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually. All of the test results in this report were run in 1999 unless noted otherwise. If you do not find a chemical listed in this report, it was not found in any test performed on your water.

Where Does My Water Come From?



The residents of the Santa Clarita Valley receive high quality water from Castaic Lake Water Agency (CLWA), Los Angeles County Water Works District #36 (LACWD #36), Newhall County Water District (NCWD), Santa Clarita Water Company (SCWC), and Valencia Water Company (VWC). CLWA is the water wholesaler of the valley, supplying *surface water* (imported) to the four water retailers. The water that CLWA provides comes from the California State Water Project Aqueduct and local rainwater into Castaic Lake. The water travels from the snowmelt and rain of the Western Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coastal Mountains through the rivers of California's Central Valley and Sacramento River Delta. This water is treated by CLWA at two water filtration plants; the Earl Schmidt Filtration Plant (ESFP) located in Castaic, and the Rio Vista Treatment Plant (RVTP) located in Saugus. This water is then sold to the water retailers and supplied to the residents of the Santa Clarita Valley along with local *groundwater*, which is pumped to the surface by water wells.

Map of the Service Area Covered by This Report



Los Angeles County Waterworks District #36 (LACWD #36) serves customers located in the area of Hasley Canyon and the community of Val Verde. In 1999, LACWD #36 customers received 100% CLWA water. LACWD #36 supplies its own Annual Water Quality Report to its customers.

Newhall County Water District (NCWD) serves customers in three (3) separate water systems located in the Castaic, Newhall, and Pinetree areas. In 1999, Castaic customers received 63% CLWA and 37% local groundwater, Newhall customers received 50% CLWA water and 50% local groundwater, and Pinetree customers received 55% CLWA water and 45% local groundwater.

Santa Clarita Water Company (SCWC) provides water to customers in Bouquet, Soledad, Sand Canyon, and in southwest Newhall. Their customers received approximately 45% CLWA water and 55% local groundwater.

Valencia Water Company (VWC) supplies water to customers in Valencia, Stevenson Ranch, and portions of Castaic, Saugus, and Newhall. VWC customers received about 45% CLWA water and 55% local groundwater.