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the SOURCE

Consumer Confidence Report 2017



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Sra. Jandy Macias al (626) 338-7301.





The District has been working cooperatively with other local water providers to enhance the overall quality and management of our water supply.

Over the past year the District completed an assessment of our system which prioritized projects that will maintain safe and reliable water deliveries and determined the true cost of providing this precious resource. Through this process we identified the need to enhance water storage and the ability to move water throughout our system. As a result, we recently adjusted our rate structure to undertake these projects over the next five years and secure available water resources, while spreading these costs fairly between current and future District customers.

We are in the process of beginning the projects identified in our assessment that include a new booster pump station, reservoirs, headquarters and meter replacement program. These enhancements will improve overall service and to ensure reliability throughout our entire service area.

We continue to encourage you to participate in our Board meetings, community activities, new payment programs and water use efficiency efforts. For more information about District projects and programs please visit our website or follow us on social media @vcwdwater. [f](#) [i](#) [t](#)

Governing Board

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District Overview

Formed in 1926 as Baldwin Park Water District, Valley County Water District (District) is an independent, special district that provides water services to a portion of the cities of Baldwin Park, Irwindale, West Covina, and Azusa. The District is positioned above a portion of the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin, which is its primary source of water.

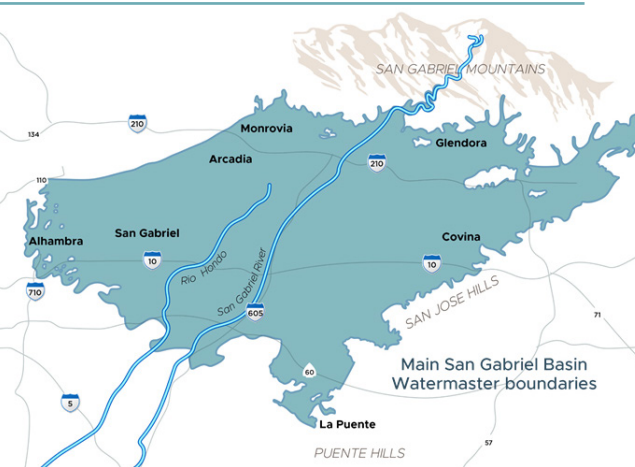


Today the District serves a population of approximately 56,150 through 12,758 water delivery service connections with water which exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards.

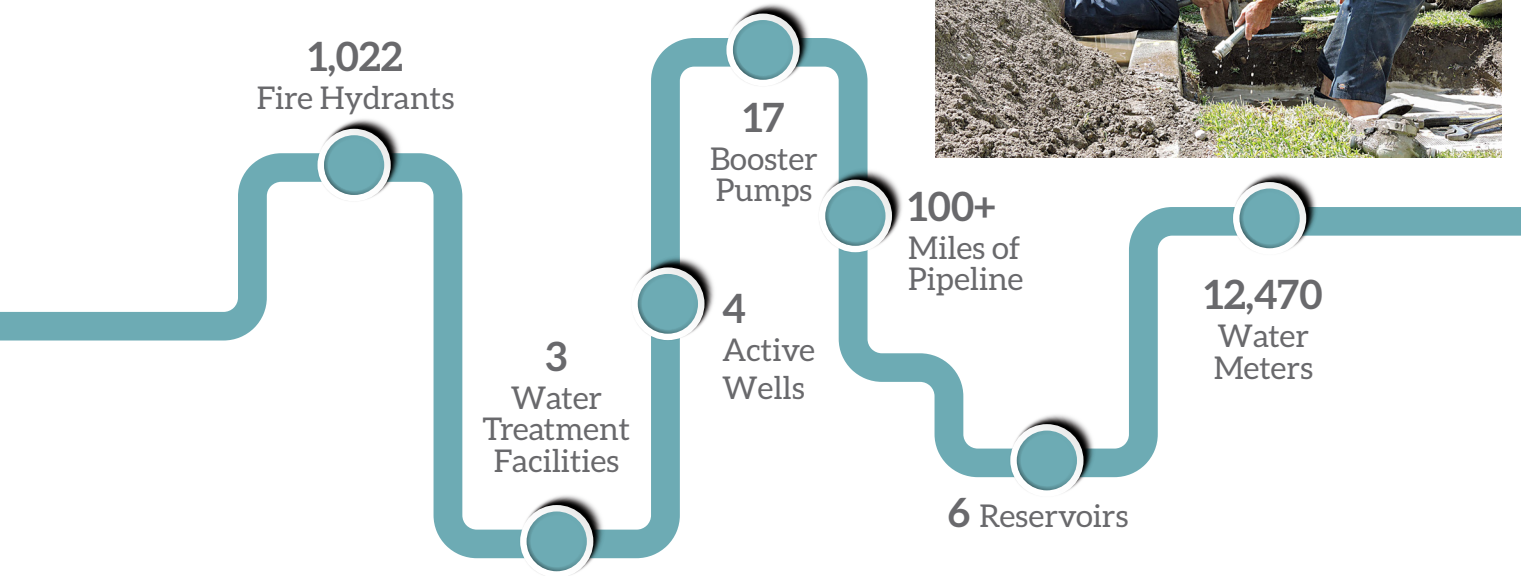
Source of Supply

Each year, the agencies that manage and protect our groundwater resources in the Main San Gabriel Basin set a safe operating yield, which establishes the amount of water the District and other providers can draw out.

As a party to the 1968 court action that determined pumping rights in the Basin, the District may extract additional water to meet customer needs. However, any amount beyond the allocated annual rights must be replaced. This replacement water is imported from Northern California and purchased from the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District.



System Overview



Planned Infrastructure Upgrades

In the coming years, the District will continue to complete the capital improvement projects outlined in the 2014 Water System Master Plan. These proactive improvements and regular system updates ensure the District's ability to provide reliable service to its customers and prevents costly emergency repair projects.



- **New Storage Reservoir and Booster Pump Station**
- **New District Administrative and Operations Facility**
- **Replacement of all Distribution System Water Meters with New Advanced Metering Technology**
- **Replacement of Aging Pipelines**

Available Customer Programs

The District offers several customer programs to assist with payments and conservation. To participate, visit us online at www.vcwd.org or contact us at (626) 338-7301.

AFFORDABLE RATE PROGRAM

This new program is available for customers meeting certain income requirements. If you qualify for a reduced rate with Southern California Edison or SoCalGas Company California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) program, you may qualify for a discount off fixed charges on your monthly water bill.

PAY NEAR ME PAYMENT PROGRAM

Pay your District water bill with cash at CVS Pharmacy, 7-Eleven and Family Dollar stores by using the PayCode located on your bill.



CONVENIENT PAYMENT OPTIONS

The District accepts cash, money order, check, and major credit cards when paying your water bill. Customers can pay in person, by mail, over the phone, online, with autopay, or in our dropbox. Details are available by visiting the District's website.

CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Important conservation updates, water saving tips, rebates, and landscape workshops are available to District customers at no charge. Program details are available at www.vcwd.org/conservation.

WATER USE SURVEY CHECKLIST

A detailed checklist with indoor, outdoor and irrigation water savings tips are available at the District office or on our website. Stop by for a free copy and learn ways to save water and money!

IN-HOME WATER USE SURVEY

A free in-home inspection (conducted by a District-approved vendor) is available for qualifying customers to provide recommendations to lower water use. To schedule, contact the District at (626) 338-7301 x204.

Available Rebates

For Information on Available Rebates Visit: www.vcwd.org



WASHING MACHINES



TOILETS



IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS

Regulating Drinking Water Quality

Water utilities in California have provided an annual report to their customers since 1991 which summarizes the prior year's water quality and explains important issues regarding their drinking water. In 1996, the United States Congress reauthorized the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which was originally passed in 1974 and later amended in 1986. The 1996 reauthorization called for the enhancement of nation-wide drinking water regulations to include important components such as source water protection and public information. This year's water quality report covers water quality testing from calendar year 2017 and has been prepared in compliance with the consumer right-to-know regulations required by the SDWA 1996 amendments.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the public agencies responsible for drafting and implementing regulations that ensure your tap water is safe to drink. USEPA and DDW establish drinking water standards that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided to the public.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Valley County Water District regularly tests your drinking water using DDW-approved methods to ensure its safety. Over 100 compounds have been monitored in Valley County Water District's water supply. Only the detected constituents are reported in the tables on pages 10-11. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included. Again in 2017, the water delivered to you by Valley County Water District met or surpassed all the State and Federal drinking water standards.

In addition, the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (Watermaster), who manages our groundwater basin, continuously and vigilantly reviews upcoming State and Federal drinking water regulations. Watermaster has been proactive when monitoring unregulated contaminants in the Main San Gabriel Basin to ensure the water supply meets water quality standards.

For more information about your water quality or questions about this report, please contact Ms. Tara Robinson at (626) 338-7301.

Drinking Water Source Assessment

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for Valley County Water District was completed in December 2002. The purpose of the drinking water source assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of the drinking water sources which could pose a threat to the water quality.

The assessment concluded that Valley County Water District's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: gasoline stations, chemical/petroleum processing and storage, automobile repair shops, fleet/truck/

bus terminals, food processing, landfills/dumps, leaking underground storage tanks, dry cleaners and metal plating/finishing/fabricating. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer areas, railroad yards/maintenance/fueling area.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Valley County Water District at 14521 Ramona Boulevard, Baldwin Park, California 91706. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Ms. Tara Robinson at (626) 338-7301.

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.

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 EPA.

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

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

Notification Level (NL): An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council, county board of supervisors).

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



POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

Sources of drinking water generally include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 residential uses.
- **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**, that can be naturally-occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

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, visit USEPA's Drinking Water website at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water or visit DDW website at www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml.

Immuno-Compromised Persons

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) provides guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and is available through the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791**.

About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Valley County WaterDistrict 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/ground-water-anddrinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water**.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

Secondary MCLs: They are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Measurements: Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb), and parts per trillion (ppt). If this is difficult to imagine, think about these comparisons:

PPM: 1 drop in 14 gallons; 1 second in 12 days; 1 penny in \$10,000; 1 inch in 16 miles

PPB: 1 drop in 14,000 gallons; 1 second in 32 years; 1 penny in \$10 million; 1 inch in 16,000 miles

It is important to note, however, that even a small concentration of certain contaminants can adversely affect a water supply.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

2017 Drinking Water Quality Data

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detection	MCL Violation	Recent Test Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
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PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS — Health-Related Standards

RADIOLOGICALS

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND - 3.6	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.5	1.1 - 1.9	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2	ND - 2	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.13	0.11 - 0.15	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) - naturally occurring	2	1	0.26	0.23 - 0.28	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	1.4	0.68 - 2.2	No	2017	Leaching from fertilizer use

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related

Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	23	20 - 25	No	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	N/A	1	1	No	2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	N/A	450	410 - 490	No	2015	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	27	23 - 31	No	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	N/A	250	220 - 290	No	2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	160	140 - 180	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	56	49 - 63	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	190	160 - 210	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Grains of Hardness (gpg)	N/A	N/A	11	9.4 - 12	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	11	9.7 - 12	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	N/A	N/A	7.9	7.9 - 8	N/A	2015	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.4 - 3.8	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	15	14 - 16	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	N/A	65	55 - 80	N/A	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	N/A	0.02*	0.58	0.31 - 1.1	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (ppb)**	50	(100)	0.53	0.31 - 0.97	N/A	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion

MCL = maximum contaminant level; MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal; N/A = not applicable; ND = not detected; PHG = public health goal; NL = Notification Level; gpg = grains per gallon; ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter; ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter; NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; < = average is less than the reporting limit; pCi/l = picoCuries per liter

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detection	MCL Violation	Recent Test Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.8	1.3 - 2.6	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium, Total (ppb)	N/A	N/A	470	440 - 510	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	NL = 50	N/A	2.2	1.6 - 3.3	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Chemical	Action Level (AL)	PHG	90th Percentile	Site Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites	AL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
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LEAD AND COPPER CONCENTRATIONS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.15	0/32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	1/32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Thirty residences are tested every three years for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples (32 residences) was collected in 2017. Copper was detected in 26 samples; none exceeded the regulatory action level (AL). Lead was detected in 2 samples; 1 sample exceeded the regulatory AL. The AL is the concentration of lead or copper which if exceeded in more than ten percent of the samples tested, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. In 2017, no school submitted request to be sampled for lead.

Chemical	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	Average	Range of Detection	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
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DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)***	80	2.83	ND - 4.3	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)***	(4 / 4)	0.59	0.2 - 0.84	No	Drinking water disinfectant

Chemical	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Average	Range of Detection	Recent Test Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
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UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

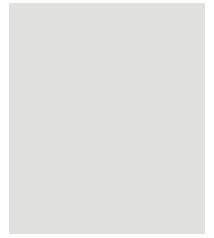
Chlorate (ppb)	800	N/A	66	66	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	N/A	0.02*	0.31	0.31	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (ppb)**	MCL = 50	(100)	0.3	0.3	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.6	1.6	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium, Total (ppb)	N/A	N/A	510	510	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	N/A	1.6	1.6	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal. *There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. ** Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring. *** The table shows the highest running annual average for 2017, and the range of the individual results for samples collected in 2017.

Valley County Water District

14521 Ramona Boulevard

Baldwin Park, CA 91706



Servicing the Cities of Baldwin Park, Irwindale, West Covina and Azusa in Southern California

Valley County Water District Provides a Safe and Reliable Supply of Water to All of Our Customers at a Reasonable Cost, and In An Environmentally Sound Manner

Meet Our Board of Directors

The Board of Directors schedule regular public meetings on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 5:30 PM. Agendas for regular board meetings are posted to the District's website with a minimum of 72 hours notice. All meetings are open to the public and attendance is encouraged and welcomed. The Board of Directors hold their regular meetings at the location below, unless otherwise noticed.

Valley County Water District Board of Directors Room

14521 Ramona Boulevard, Baldwin Park, CA 91706

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