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the SOURCE

2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

WATER CONSERVATION IS A WAY OF LIFE

#continuetoconserve

VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

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.

Enhancing the System for Continued Reliability

Efforts to enhance our system and ensure the reliability of a safe and affordable water supply throughout our service area continue to be a priority for the District. With this, we are currently in the process of constructing new and maintaining existing infrastructure to achieve this goal and provide excellent service to our customers.

Thankfully, local rainfall totals were above average this year, which certainly helped, but unfortunately did not eliminate the significant impact created by numerous years of drought conditions on our ground water supplies. Collective efforts to make water conservation a way of life will make a difference in the preservation of this essential resource for our community.

In this year's Consumer Confidence Report, we are excited to share current projects, answer frequently asked questions, and present the water quality sample results collected in 2018. We continue to encourage all our customers to participate in 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

JOSÉ MARTINEZ
General Manager

vcwdwater.org

VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Governing Board

LENET PACHECO
Board President

MARGARITA VARGAS
Board Vice President

JAZMIN LOPEZ
Board Member

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Board Member

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Board Member

RESERVOIR MAINTENANCE PRESERVES ASSETS FOR THE FUTURE

The District has six water reservoirs, built between 1959-1970, with a combined storage capacity of 10 million gallons of water. These reservoirs are vital to the District's ability to provide water when the demand is at its highest for fire protection and during the hottest summer days.

In 2018, the District had all six reservoirs inspected and has scheduled rehabilitation on each of them over the next several years. This will continue to ensure reliability and prevent expensive repairs and replacement, while preserving these assets for future generations.

Developing Projects to Protect Our Essential Resource

NEW BOOSTER PUMP STATION ENHANCES FLOW OF WATER SUPPLY

The District recently celebrated a groundbreaking ceremony for a new Booster Pump Station located in Baldwin Park. The new pump station will enhance the flow of water supplies throughout our service area and improve operational efficiency.

In addition to the new station, the District will be installing advanced monitoring and emergency backup power equipment. This will ensure reliability and improve the overall management of the water being treated and delivered to customers. The project will be complete in early 2020 and will allow for the construction of additional water storage reservoirs in the system.

CONTINUE TO CONSERVE

Is the drought over?

Although we had a great year of rain, we are only slightly above the average rainfall for a non-drought year. We have experienced drought conditions for over a decade and recovery will not happen during the course of one rainy season.

It will take many years of above average rainfall to recover from the impacts of the prolonged drought and replenish our groundwater supplies.

MAKE WATER CONSERVATION A WAY OF LIFE IN YOUR HOME & FAMILY

FREQUENTLY *Asked* QUESTIONS

Where does our water come from?

The District's water supply comes from 4 groundwater wells located in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. This underground aquifer is like a large underground pool of water, which gets replenished from local rainfall and expensive imported water from Northern California.

With all this rain, why hasn't my water bill gone down?

As a public agency the District can only charge our customers the true cost to provide water service. The majority of our costs are associated with repair and replacement of aging infrastructure and the purchase of imported water supplies to replenish and manage the groundwater basin. Annual precipitation only makes up a small percentage of the overall water supply that is available to our customers.

Why do I still need to conserve water?

The District is 100% reliant on groundwater supplies. Even though a majority of California is not experiencing drought conditions (due to above average rainfall) our local water supplies continue to be critically depleted.

This past November the Main San Gabriel Basin aquifer hit a historically low level. Collectively, the District is working together with other local water utilities to continue to responsibly manage our water supply. This goal can only be accomplished with your conservation efforts.

Is my water safe to drink?

Yes! The District continues to meet all State and Federal drinking water standards. Routine water samples are collected throughout our service area and are taken to a state-certified laboratory for analysis. Water provided from your tap is more regulated and tested than bottled water.

For specific additional information about the quality of water delivered to your tap, please see pages 5-10 of this document.

Detailed WATER SAVING CHECKLIST

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL (626) 338-7301 OR VISIT VCWD.ORG

Trust THE *Tap*

VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

SAFE. AFFORDABLE. RELIABLE.

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 2018 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.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR WATER OR THE DISTRICT, PLEASE CONTACT US.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Mr. Tom Mortenson at (626) 962-1915.

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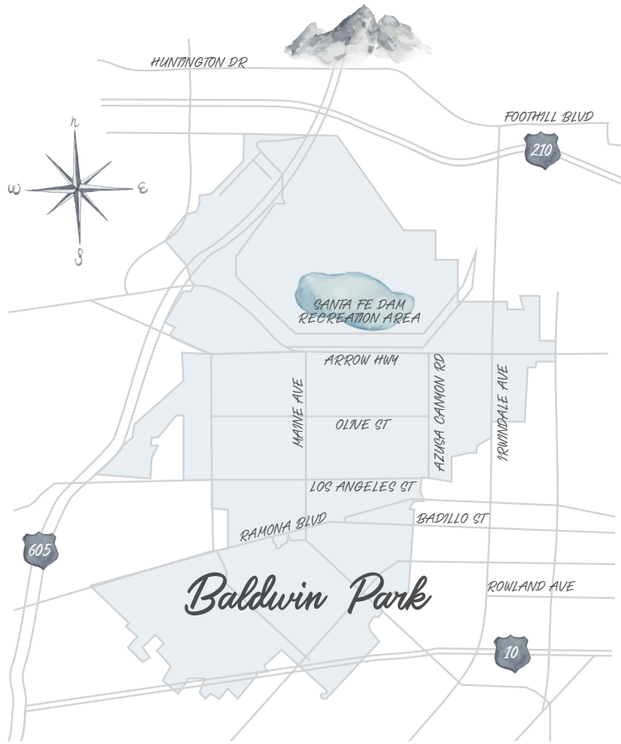
REGULAR TESTING

Valley County Water District (District) regularly tests your drinking water using DDW-approved methods to ensure its safety. Over 100 compounds have been monitored in the District's water supply. Only the detected constituents are reported in the accompanying table. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included. Again in 2018, the water delivered to you by the 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.

Source of Supply

The District's water supply comes from groundwater wells located in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. However, as a result of historic industrial discharges, several of the District's groundwater wells are contaminated and have been taken out of service. Water treatment facilities have been constructed at the District to clean up groundwater contamination.



Drinking Water Source Assessment

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for the 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 the 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 Mr. Tom Mortenson at (626) 962-1915.

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.

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PEOPLE

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).

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 Water District 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: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

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 https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water or visit DDW website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml.

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.
- ***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.

2018 DRINKING WATER QUALITY DATA

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detection	MCL Violation	Recent Test Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
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 - 2.1	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.12	0.10 - 0.13	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) - naturally occurring	2	1	0.28	0.26 - 0.31	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	1.3	0.54 - 1.9	No	2018	Leaching from fertilizer use
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related							
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	23	22 - 24	No	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	N/A	1	1	No	2018	Naturally-occuring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	N/A	430	390 - 470	No	2018	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	27	23 - 31	No	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	N/A	250	220 - 270	No	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST							
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	NR	N/A	160	140 - 170	N/A	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	NR	N/A	53	45 - 60	N/A	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	NR	N/A	180	150 - 200	N/A	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Grains of Hardness (gpg)	NR	N/A	11	8.8 - 12	N/A	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	NR	N/A	10	8.8 - 12	N/A	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	NR	N/A	7.8	7.7 - 7.9	N/A	2018	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	NR	N/A	3.4	3.0 - 3.6	N/A	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NR	N/A	14	12 - 16	N/A	2018	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)	NR	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; NR = not regulated; 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)	NR	N/A	1.8	1.3 - 2.6	NA	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium, Total (ppb)	NR	N/A	470	440 - 510	NA	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	NL = 50	N/A	2.2	1.6 - 3.3	NA	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
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

At least 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 2018, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

Chemical	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	Average	Range of Detection	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)**	80	2.95	ND - 5.3	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)**	60	0.28	ND - 1.1	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)**	(4 / 4)	0.63	0.25 - 0.97	No	Drinking water disinfectant

Chemical	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Average	Range of Detection	Recent Test Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
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. *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 2018, and the range of the individual results for samples collected in 2018.*

Valley County Water District
14521 Ramona Boulevard
Baldwin Park, CA 91706

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 that meets all State and Federal drinking water standards.

BOARD MEETINGS

2nd and 4th Monday at 5:30 PM

Valley County Water District
Board of Directors Room
14521 Ramona Boulevard
Baldwin Park, California 91706

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

@vcwdwater