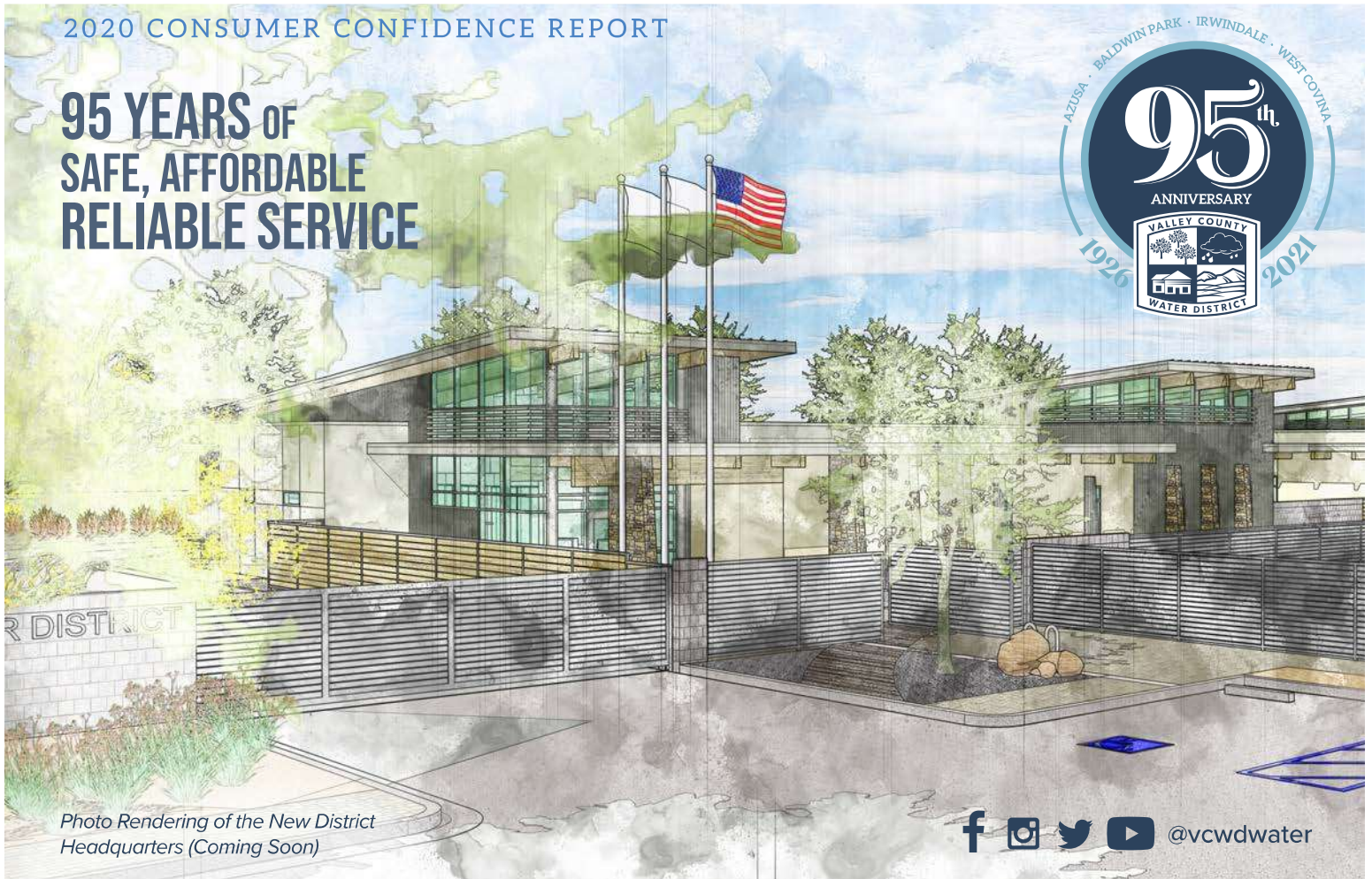


PUBLISHED JUNE 2021

the SOURCE

2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**95 YEARS OF
SAFE, AFFORDABLE
RELIABLE SERVICE**



*Photo Rendering of the New District
Headquarters (Coming Soon)*

[f](#) [ig](#) [tw](#) [yt](#) @vcwdwater

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.

VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

WE UNDERSTAND HOW IMPORTANT WATER IS TO YOUR HEALTH AND SAFETY.

The District made a commitment to the community we serve to provide a safe and reliable supply of water back in 1926.

This responsibility is not taken lightly here at the District. We have dedicated staff members monitoring our treatment and water distribution systems 24/7. State-of-the-art equipment and processes are in place to remove potential contaminants and continuous improvements to our infrastructure are being made to ensure that water always reaches your tap.

Knowing that many of you were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, our Board of Directors delayed the approved rate adjustments this past year and no increases were made to the cost of your water service. In addition, we are currently reviewing the potential expansion of the District's Affordable Rate Program and implementing easier payment options for our customers to utilize.

It has been an honor for the District to work together with the communities we serve over the past 95 years. We look forward to providing your water needs into the future with a high level of service and pride. Please look for the District's upcoming activities in our mailings, website, or social media platforms.

Thank you for partnering with us to better serve our community!



A stylized blue ink signature of José Martinez.

José Martinez
General Manager

GOVERNING BOARD OF DIRECTORS

David L. Muse
Board President

Jazmin Lopez
Board Vice President

Ralph Galvan
Board Member

Lenet Pacheco
Board Member

Javier E. Vargas
Board Member



For more information, view
our latest video about the
District's plans for the future
at: vcwd.org/headquarters

Planning for the Future

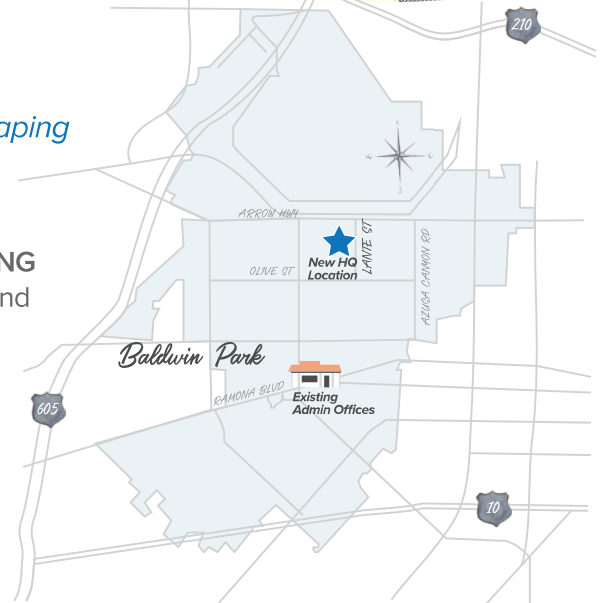
THE NEW VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT headquarters facility will centralize the District's administrative and operations staff to better serve the community.

OPENING 2022

- ✓ Improved Customer Experience and Payment Options
- ✓ Public Demonstration Garden With Water Wise Landscaping
- ✓ Community Space for Workshops & Events

OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS, THE DISTRICT HAS BEEN EVALUATING the efficiency of its existing facilities to meet water demands now and into the future. A thorough review of the current system identified the need for additional storage capacity to meet peak water demands for our customers and provide sufficient fire protection.

The District developed a plan to centralize operations and administrative services into one facility thereby opening up its existing operations yard for construction of the new reservoirs.



As a community partner, the District is proud to invest in projects that support its essential role in the public health and safety of their customers.

95 YEARS OF SERVICE BEGAN JANUARY 20, 1926



The Baldwin Park County Water District was incorporated under the County Water Districts Act. In 1926, the District purchased the system from Mr. Walker with money obtained from a bond issue.



1950's

The District was serving a population of 23,000 with 5,479 meters and 2,760,000 gallons/day in consumption.

1970's

The District's service area was well developed, and potable water service was provided to 9,000 meters covering portions of the cities of Baldwin Park, Irwindale, West Covina, and Azusa.

The governing Board of Directors adopted a resolution to change the name to Valley County Water District on December 20, 1977.



1980's

Soil and groundwater contamination was detected in the San Gabriel Valley as a result of improper use and disposal of industrial chemicals dating back to World War II.

1990's

The State Water Resources Control Board asked the Maine San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority to submit a plan and time schedule for cleanup of the groundwater contamination. The Maine Street Water Treatment plant was installed as a result.



For a more detailed timeline of the District's history, visit us online vcwd.org/history.



2021 The District celebrated its 95th year of service with the groundbreaking of a new headquarters facility in February 2021.

2018

The District secured a \$25 million dollar bond to invest in aging infrastructure identified in the 2013 Master Plan.

2013

The District evaluated the efficiency of its existing facilities and capacity to meet water needs now and into the future. The findings of the report continued to identify storage deficiencies.

2005

The Lante Treatment Plant is a state-of-the-art groundwater remediation facility. It was designed to treat up to 9.5 million gallons of water per day.

2004

The Nixon Water Treatment Plant was constructed.

Improved Services to the Community

Our responsibility to provide water to the community we serve 365 days a year was challenged by the global pandemic. Despite the challenges, the District adjusted and completed or initiated several capital improvement projects, including:



- Smart Meter Installations
- New District Website
- Pipeline Projects
- New Booster Pump Station
- District Headquarters Groundbreaking
- Reservoir Rehabilitation Projects
- Xeriscape Landscape Projects
- New Emergency Generator Installation
- Risk and Resiliency Plan
- Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Master Plan Update
- New Payment Options

Routine water maintenance is essential for a continuous supply of water to our community. The District takes a proactive approach to the ongoing needs of our water system, which leads to increased reliability and lower maintenance costs.

Bond funding is being used for 15,880 feet of new water main, 61 valves and 33 fire hydrants.

Stay updated on current projects at vcwd.org/projects.

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 nationwide 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 2020 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.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Ms. Dana Diaz at (626) 962-1915.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Ms. Dana Diaz al (626) 962-1915.

REGULAR TESTING

VALLEY COUNTY WATER 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 on page 10. Detected unregulated

contaminants of interest are also included. Again in 2020, 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.



Valley County Water 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 to clean up groundwater contamination.

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.

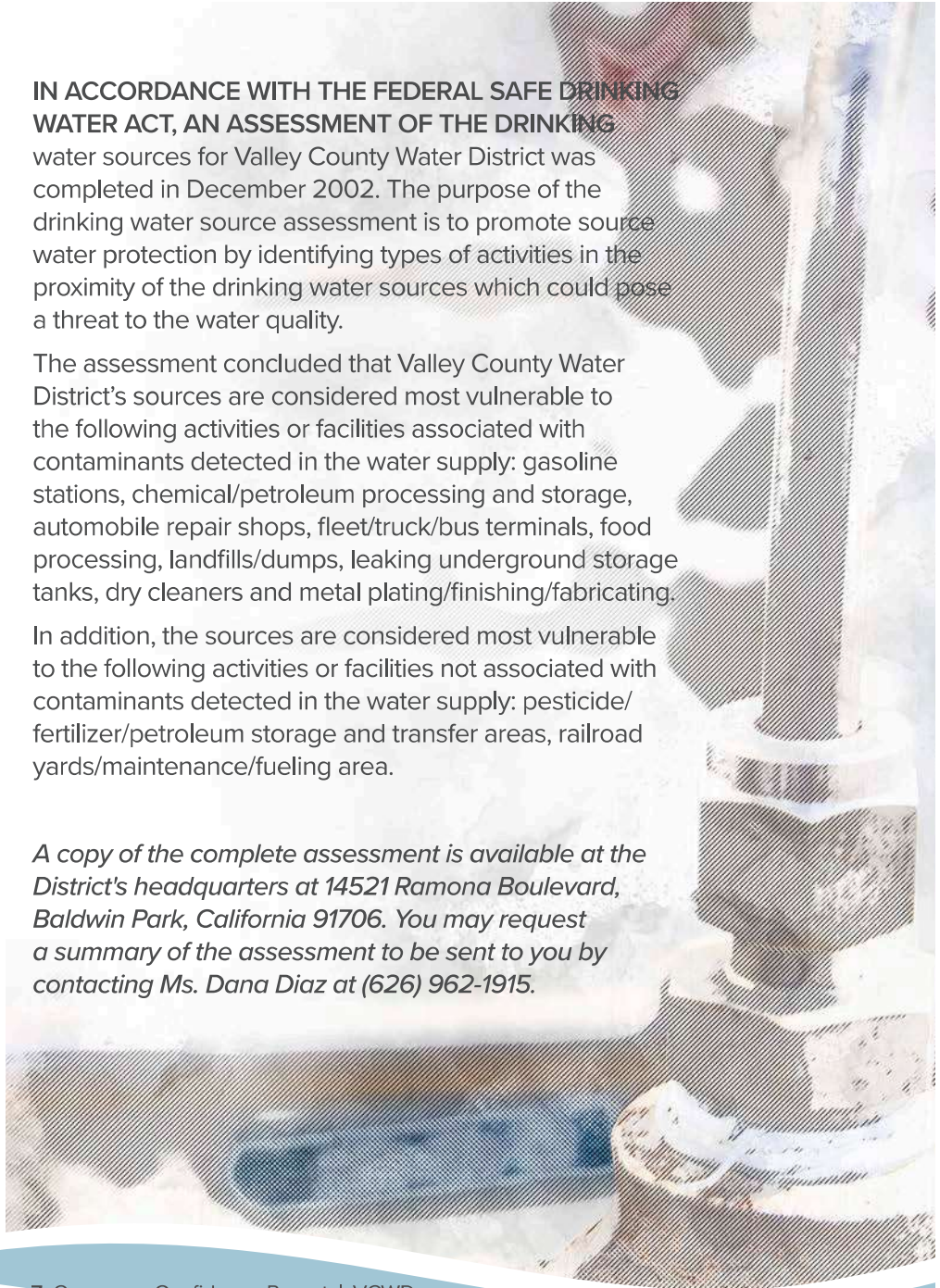
DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

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 the District's headquarters at 14521 Ramona Boulevard, Baldwin Park, California 91706. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Ms. Dana Diaz at (626) 962-1915.



Potential Contaminants in Drinking Water

It is important to note 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.

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 https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.html.

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.

2020 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							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.4	1.1 - 1.9	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.1	2.0 - 2.1	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.12	0.11 - 0.13	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) - <i>Naturally Occurring</i>	2	1	0.26	0.24 - 0.28	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	1.1	0.65 - 1.5	No	2020	Leaching from fertilizer use
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related							
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	23	22 - 24	No	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	1	1	No	2018	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	430	390 - 470	No	2018	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	27	23 - 31	No	2018	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NA	250	230 - 260	No	2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST							
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (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 CaCO ₃ (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±							
Bromide (ppb)	NR	N/A	88	75 - 98	N/A	2019	Industrial Discharge
Manganese (ppb)*	SMCL = 50	N/A	0.4	ND - 2.4	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NR	N/A	0.17	ND - 0.64	N/A	2019	Various natural and man-made sources

MCL = maximum contaminant level; 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; SMCL = secondary MCL; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; < = average is less than the reporting limit; pCi/l = picoCuries per liter ±UCMR require reporting for five years. Detections are removed from the report once they have reached the fifth year.

It is important to note that not all contaminants are detected each year. Only those contaminants detected in the reporting year or require multi-year reporting are included in this data.

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	0.17	0/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	1/31	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 (31 residences) was collected in 2020. Copper was detected in 27 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 10 percent of the samples tested, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. In 2020, no schools 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	9.2	1.3 - 14	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)**	60	1.2	ND - 1.9	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)**	(4 / 4)	0.69	0.23 - 0.95	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						
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.14	ND - 0.78	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.16	ND - 1.1	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.18	ND - 1.1	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; * Manganese is regulated with a secondary standard of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the DLR of 20 ppb. Manganese was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring. **The table shows the highest running annual average for 2020, and the range of the individual results for samples collected in 2020.

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).

ppm		ppb
ONE DROP IN 14 GALLONS	—  —	ONE DROP IN 14,000 GALLONS
ONE SECOND IN 12 DAYS	—  —	ONE SECOND IN 32 YEARS
ONE PENNY IN \$10,000	—  —	ONE PENNY IN \$10 MILLION

QUESTIONS? CONTACT THE DISTRICT

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Ms. Dana Diaz at (626) 962-1915. The Board of Directors meets virtually on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 5:30 PM. These meetings are open to the public. Information on how to participate is available at vcwd.org/boardmeetings.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Ms. Dana Diaz al (626) 962-1915.



14521 Ramona Boulevard
Baldwin Park, CA 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

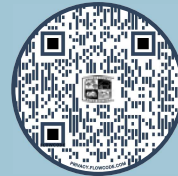
Formed in 1926 as Baldwin Park Water District, Valley County Water District (District) is an independent, special district that provides water services to a portion of the cities of Baldwin Park, Irwindale, West Covina, and Azusa. The District is positioned above a portion of the Main San Gabriel Groundwater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

Today the District serves a population of approximately 57,000 through 12,745 water delivery service connections with water that meets all State and Federal drinking water standards.

VIRTUAL BOARD MEETINGS

2nd and 4th Monday at 5:30 PM

To participate, visit vcwd.org/boardmeetings for details.



To view this report online, scan this QR code with your smartphone camera and follow the link or use a QR code scanning application.

