

The SOURCE

PUBLISHED JUNE 2022

THE DISTRICT'S
BLUEPRINT FOR
SUCCESS RELIES
ON PUTTING THE
CUSTOMER FIRST

SAMPLING

TESTING

RESEARCHING

trust **THE tap**[®]
SAFE AFFORDABLE RELIABLE

MONITORING

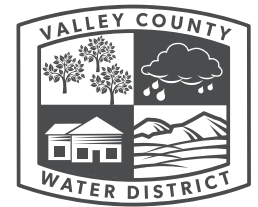
TREATING

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

    @vcwdwater



PROTECTING OUR WATER SUPPLY IS TOP PRIORITY.



Over the past year, Valley County Water District (District) focused on planning for a reliable water distribution system to deliver safe water to all of our customers.

This process began with the update of the District's Master Plan, which thoroughly reviewed current system conditions and identified improvements for overall system integrity. This planning process prioritized system needs and formulated methods to strategically fund these projects to minimize financial impacts to the

community. These projects will focus on replacing aging infrastructure and making improvements to meet current and future water demands. More information about these projects is located on page 3.

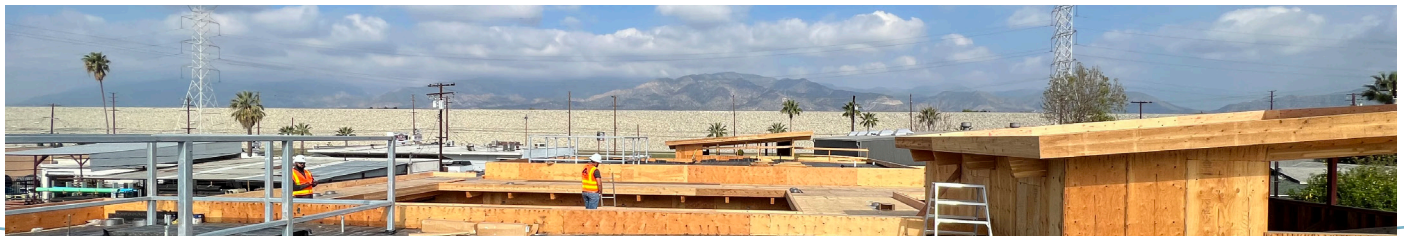
Recently, the District moved to a Stage Two Water Supply Emergency, limiting outdoor watering to 2 days per week. Current drought conditions in California required this adjustment to preserve limited local water resources and minimize the need to purchase imported water. We

appreciate our customers continued efforts to work with us to protect and improve our water system and resources.

We have created a program to help identify ways to save water at home through our *In Home Conservation Survey Kit*. You can learn more about this program on page 5 or on our website at vcwd.org/conservation.



José Martínez
General Manager



GOVERNING BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jazmin Lopez
Board President

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Board Member



For more about District projects and programs, visit us online: vcwd.org/projects

BALANCING DAILY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES WITH SYSTEM ENHANCEMENTS

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 improved reliability and lower maintenance costs.

At minimum, over a mile of pipeline is replaced each year as part of the District's capital improvement program. Daily maintenance activities regularly include:

- *Managing Groundwater Supplies*
- *Caring for an Aging Water System*
- *Monitoring Water Quality*
- *Implementing System Upgrades to Meet Customer Demand*

\$2.5 MILLION

SECURED BY DISTRICT
TO OFFSET FINANCIAL
IMPACT ON CUSTOMERS

The District regularly looks for opportunities to secure alternative funding sources, such as grants, to support the ongoing care and maintenance of our water system. These efforts enhance VCWD's public health and safety programs, educational projects, water awareness and conservation workshops, and community engagement.

Within the last year, Valley County Water District has successfully secured \$2.5 million in grant funding from federal, state and local sources.

Every new system improvement project is considered for its financial feasibility and capacity to support a growing community. Service enhancements are prioritized based upon the benefit to the customer.

Over the next year, the District will focus on:

- *Pipeline Replacements*
- *Reservoir Rehabilitation*
- *Smart Meter Installation*
- *New District Headquarters*
- *Demonstration Garden & Education Center*

Maintaining pumps, pipes and equipment is an important part of ensuring that VCWD customers receive high-quality water and exceptional service.

*120 Miles of Water Pipeline
Moves More Than 2 Billion
Gallons of Water Each Year*

CHANGE IS GOOD.

NEW HEADQUARTERS OPENING SOON!

5121 LANTE STREET
BALDWIN PARK, CA 91706

Stay Plugged In!

Follow us on social media and check our website for updates on our grand opening!

f i t y @vcwdwater

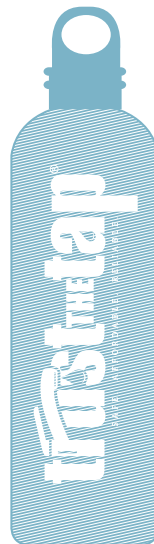


AFFORDABLE RATE

PROGRAM MAKES PAYING
YOUR BILL EASIER

The District offers an Affordable Rate Program to customers who meet certain income requirements. Residential customers may qualify for discounted fixed charges per billing period on their water bill.

For more information, visit:
vcwd.org/affordable rates.



TAP WATER IS MORE

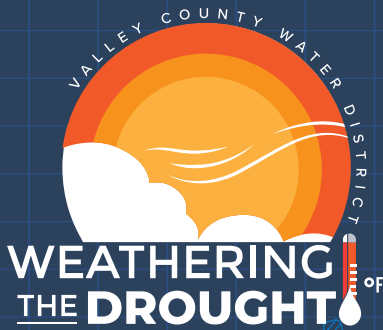
REGULATED AND TESTED

THAN BOTTLED WATER

Tap water is held to higher water quality standards than bottled water. Switch to using a reusable bottle and filling it with water from the tap. It costs less and is better for the environment.

Bottled water companies do not produce water, they produce plastic bottles.

Valley County Water District understood the impact COVID-19 had on its customers and committed to finding additional ways to serve the community by postponing approved rate adjustments in 2021. In addition, the District will not implement the approved rate adjustment in 2022.



Saving water during seasons of adequate water supply prepares our community for seasons of drought.

NOW IN STAGE TWO

WATER SUPPLY EMERGENCY.

Conservation in drought-prone California is essential to maintaining adequate water supplies. The District is taking an active role in addressing the drought and encouraging customers to make permanent changes to daily water use.



Change outdoor watering to **two days/week**. Even addresses water Mon/Thurs and odd addresses water Tues/Fri.



No outdoor watering between 9am and 5pm when temperatures are at their highest.



Household leaks can waste up to 1,000 gallons of water/month. **Fix leaks within 72 hours.**

Current water use restrictions, conservation tips and rebate information is available online at vcwd.org/conservation. Visit to find out more!

LEARN HOW TO CONSERVE AT HOME

Schedule a **free** Virtual Water Use Survey to identify conservation opportunities at home.

This new program provides customers with an in-home water conservation survey kit that includes step-by-step instructions on how to find the total amount of water your family consumes. The kit also includes several free conservation items such as a water hose nozzle, moisture sensor, shower timer, and much more.



Our full-time water conservation specialist will guide you through the process and answer your questions.

LEARNING TO SAVE WATER IS EASY.

For a free survey kit call (626) 482-9183 or visit vcwd.org/homesurvey for details.

REGULATED 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 2021 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.

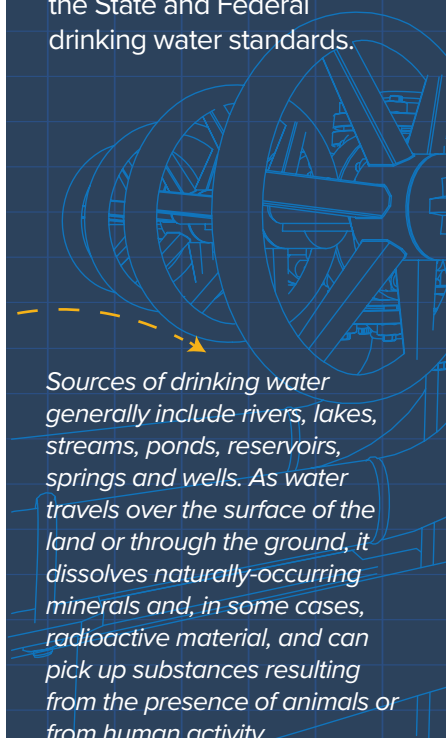
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SOURCE OF SUPPLY 100% GROUNDWATER

Valley County Water District's water supply comes from groundwater wells located in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.

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 2021, the water delivered to you by Valley County Water District met or surpassed all the State and Federal drinking water standards.



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 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.

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 Blvd., 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.

The Lante Treatment Plan is a state-of-the-art groundwater remediation facility that treats up to 9.5 million gallons of water a day.

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.



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)***.

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.

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>.

- **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.

2021 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	ND - 2	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.12	0.11 - 0.13	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) - <i>Naturally Occurring</i>	2	1	0.23	0.19 - 0.25	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	1	0.75 - 1.3	No	2021	Leaching from fertilizer use
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS — Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related							
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	34	28 - 36	No	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	450	430- 460	No	2021	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	22	21 - 23	No	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NA	270	250 - 280	No	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.11	ND - 0.3	No	2021	Soil Runoff
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST							
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NR	NA	160	140 - 170	NA	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	NR	NA	54	49 - 56	NA	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NR	NA	180	160 - 190	NA	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Grains of Hardness (gpg)	NR	NA	11	9.3 - 11	NA	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	NR	NA	11	10 - 12	NA	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	NR	NA	7.6	7.6 - 7.7	NA	2021	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	NR	NA	3.5	3.4 - 3.6	NA	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NR	NA	16	15 - 16	NA	2021	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING±							
Bromide (ppb)	NR	NA	88	75 - 98	NA	2019	Industrial Discharge
Manganese (ppb)*	SMCL = 50	NA	0.4	ND - 2.4	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NR	NA	0.17	ND - 0.64	NA	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
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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 2021, no schools submitted a 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	10	ND - 13	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)**	60	2	ND - 2.6	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)**	(4 / 4)	0.7	0.31 - 0.1	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

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 2021, and the range of the individual results for samples collected in 2021.

MEASUREMENTS

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

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).

QUESTIONS

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 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 Blvd.
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



Formed in 1926 as Baldwin Park Water District, Valley County Water 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.

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.

CALIFORNIA
USA
**SERVING
THE
COMMUNITY**
SINCE 1926