CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199

June 2020

Dear Water Customer:

The City of Covina strives to provide its residents and businesses with the highest quality water, reliable service, and competitive rates. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) offers an overview of water quality and the testing results from 2019. The report explains where your drinking water comes from, provides information on contaminants that may reasonably be found in your drinking water, and how Covina's water quality compares with regulatory standards. The information summarized in this report also fulfills requirements found in the California Health and Safety Code (Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 20, Section 116470) regarding the need for community water systems to prepare and distribute an annual Consumer Confidence Report by July 1 of each year.

■ **Water Use Restrictions**

Ongoing water conservation is necessary in order to replenish our ground water basin and ensure an adequate water supply for future years.

From April through October, outdoor irrigation is restricted to Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays only. Landscape irrigation systems may operate before 9 am and after 5 pm, for a period of no longer than 15 minutes per station. From November through March, watering is limited to Wednesdays only. Remember that wasteful water practices are prohibited state-wide. Irrigation water that runs off onto streets and sidewalks is prohibited, and water may not be used to wash down sidewalks or driveways.

■ **Neighborhood Water System Upgrades**

The City of Covina continues to improve its water distribution system through a strategic multi-year, multi-phase effort. Underground water lines that have reached the end of their useful life are being upgraded, followed by the resurfacing of affected roads and improved sidewalk accessibility. We appreciate the community's patience and cooperation during this construction activity.

■ **COVID-19 and Water Quality**

COVID-19 does not impact the quality and supply of our local tap water. Tap water continues to be safe for everyday uses. The coronavirus is not transmitted through water. Tap water is regulated for safety by the US EPA and is tested weekly to ensure that it meets state and federal drinking water quality standards.

For further information, please visit the City's website at www.covinaca.gov for tips on reducing water usage, a full listing of water use restrictions, and ongoing updates on COVID-19. For information regarding water-conservation rebates, please visit www.socalwatersmart.com.

Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Andy Bullington

Interim Director of Public Works

CITY OF COVINA

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Drinking Water

Introduction

Each day, City of Covina (City) employees strive to provide customers with the highest quality water, reliable service and competitive rates. This Consumer Confidence Report provides an overview of water quality and the testing results from 2019. The report also explains where your drinking water comes from, contaminants that may reasonably be expected to be found in your drinking water, and how Covina water quality compares with regulatory standards.

2019 Results

Your drinking water is regularly tested to ensure its safety. The City of Covina routinely tests drinking water from its distribution system for bacterial and chemical contaminants, while the Covina Irrigating Company is responsible for testing its drinking water purchased by the City. The 2019 Consumer Confidence Report compares the quality of your tap water to Federal and State drinking water standards. The State allows the City to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the City's data, though representative, is more than one year old. The report also includes information on detected unregulated contaminants of interest.

Your Water Supply

In 2019, 100 percent of Covina's water supply came from the Covina Irrigating Company, which filters surface water from the San Gabriel River. Drinking water is disinfected with chlorine or chloramines before it is delivered to your home or business; Covina Irrigating Company also employs ultraviolet light (UV) technology to disinfect its water supply.

Water Quality Standards

Drinking water standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. 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.

The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **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.
- **Secondary MCLs**: set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard**: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Treatment Technique**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Notification Level (NL)**: The level above which a water agency is required to notify its governing body (i.e. City Council, Board of Directors, and County Board of Supervisors) if an unregulated contaminant is found in its drinking water.

Water Quality Goal

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and the State of California have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **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 U.S. EPA.
- **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.
- **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 EPA.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. All 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 at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water or by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or 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 applications, and septic systems.

Important Health Information

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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water or by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The U.S. EPA Would Like you to Know 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. The City of Covina is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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 https://www.epa.gov/lead or by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Coliform Bacteria

This Consumer Confidence Report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements that took effect during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the State Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new Federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system

CITY OF COVINA 2019 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY SURFACE WATER		MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Results[1]	Range of Detections		
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS							
Surface Water Treatment Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)[2]	TT = 1 NTU	NA	2019	0.12	--	No	Soil runoff
	TT = at least 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU			99%	--	No	
RADIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENTS							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	2019	3.2	3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	2019	1.7	1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	2019	0.063	ND - 0.11	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2019	<2	ND - 2.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) - naturally-occurring	2	1	2019	0.18	0.17 - 0.19	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/l)	10	10	2019	0.41	ND - 0.6	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS							
Aluminum (µg/l)	200	600	2019	63	ND - 110	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	2019	40	37 - 44	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold number)	3	NA	2019	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	2019	320	280 - 360	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	2019	23	15 - 31	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	2019	170	140 - 200	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST							
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	2019	84	82 - 86	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2019	20	15 - 25	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	2019	84	67 - 100	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2019	8	7.4 - 9.1	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	NA	NA	2019	8	8 - 8.1	NA	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2019	2.2	1.8 - 2.7	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2019	28	25 - 30	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING AT ENTRY POINTS TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	Average Amount	Range of Detections
Chlorate (µg/l)	800	NA	2015	260	250 - 260
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l)	NA	0.02	2015	0.39	0.38 - 0.4
Chromium, Total (µg/l)[3]	MCL = 50	(100)	2015	0.45	0.44 - 0.45
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l)	1	NA	2015	0.083	0.083
Molybdenum, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2015	5.4	5.4
Strontium, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2015	390	380 - 390
Vanadium, Total (µg/l)	50	NA	2015	5.1	5 - 5.1

NA = Not Applicable; **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **ND** = Not Detected; **mg/l** = parts per million or milligrams per liter; **PHG** = Public Health Goal; **MCLG** = Federal MCL Goal; **NL** = Notification Level; **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter; **µg/l** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **<** = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes

[1] The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during year 2019, except for turbidity, which is described below.

[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Covina Irrigating Company's treated surface water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a **"treatment technique" (TT)**. A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

[3] Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 µg/l but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 µg/l. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

CITY OF COVINA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL or (MRDL)	MCLG or (MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Test	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfectant / Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)[1]	80	NA	48	21 - 67	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)[1]	60	NA	27	4.3 - 33	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)[1]	(4)	(4)	2.7	1.1 - 3.1	No	Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic Quality							
Color (color units)[2]	15	NA	1.4	ND - 10	No	Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)[2]	3	NA	1	1 - 2	No	Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)[2]	5	NA	0.2	ND - 2.2	No	Monthly	Soil runoff

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **µg/l** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter;

Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids; twelve locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.

[1] The highest running annual average is reported as average amount while the maximum and minimum of the individual results are reported as range of detections. Compliance is based on the running annual average.

[2] This water quality is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic characteristics (taste, odor, color).

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percent Monthly Positive	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Test	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5.0%	0	**9.4%**	**Yes***	Weekly	Naturally present in the environment

No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria. The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E.coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

* Two routine samples and four repeat samples collected in November 2019 were positive for total coliform; however, fecal coliform/E.coli were not detected. Consequently, the maximum contaminant level for total coliform was exceeded during November 2019. This was due to a water leak related to construction activities taking place on a water main line. The water leak was repaired upon discovery. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment. One Level 1 Assessment was completed, and as a result, we were required to implement two corrective actions, and we completed both of these actions.

Lead and Copper Rule At-the-Tap Samples	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/l)	15	0.2	ND <5	1/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.14	0/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

In July 2019, 31 residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. Concentrations were measured at the tap. The 90th percentile concentration is reported in the table as the "Result." Lead was detected in two samples and copper was detected in 12 samples. One result for lead exceeded the regulatory Action Level and no results for copper exceeded the regulatory Action Level. The regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Residential sampling is required every three years, and will take place again in 2022. In 2019, no schools submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	Average Amount	Range of Detections
Chlorate (µg/l)	800	NA	2015	660	660
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l)	NA	0.02	2015	0.35	0.35
Chromium, Total (µg/l)[1]	MCL = 50	(100)	2015	0.41	0.41
Molybdenum, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2015	5	5
Strontium, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2015	420	420
Vanadium, Total (µg/l)	50	NA	2015	4.7	4.7

[1] Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 µg/l but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 µg/l. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

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Inside...

CITY OF COVINA

2019 Water Quality Report

(CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT)

The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

Questions

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact **Mr. Andy Bullington**, City of Covina, Interim Director of Public Works, at **(626) 384-5219**.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a **Mr. Andy Bullington**. Telefono: **(626) 384-5219**.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Public Participation Opportunity

Regularly scheduled meetings of the City of Covina City Council are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM in the City Hall Council Chambers. City Hall is located at 125 East College Street. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.

City of Covina
125 East College Street
Covina, California 91723-2199

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Drinking Water Source Assessments

Every five years, Covina Irrigating Company, from which the City of Covina purchases water, is required by the DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its surface source water. A Watershed Sanitary Survey for Covina Irrigating Company's surface water source was updated in December 2015. The Watershed Sanitary Survey concluded that Covina Irrigating Company's surface water source is vulnerable to: erosion, debris removal, forest fires and recreational activities. U.S. EPA also requires Covina Irrigating Company to complete a Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the Watershed Sanitary Survey. The SWA was completed in April 2003. The SWA concluded that Covina Irrigating Company's surface source is considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities that may contribute to detected microbiological and turbidity contaminants in the raw supply: animal feeding operations, permitted discharges, unauthorized dumping, septic systems, campgrounds and recreational areas. In addition, the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities for which no associated chemical contaminant has been detected: historical mining operations and animal feeding operations. Copies of Covina Irrigating Company's most recent Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by contacting the Covina Irrigating Company at (626) 332-1502.