Inside...

CITY OF COVINA

2021 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. Michael N. Melinte**, City of Covina, Water Utility Superintendent, at **(626) 384-5232**.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a **Mr. Michael N. Melinte**. Telefono: **(626) 384-5232**.

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

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 2020. The Watershed Sanitary Survey concluded that Covina Irrigating Company's surface water source is vulnerable to: erosion, debris removal, forest fires, sediment debris flow 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.

Every five years, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, another source of water for the City of Covina, is required by the DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in Colorado River and State Water Project source waters. The most recent watershed sanitary surveys of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's source water supplies from the Colorado River was updated in 2020 and the State Water Project was updated in 2016. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality. U.S. EPA also requires Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to complete a SWA that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. Copies of the most recent Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by contacting the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California at (800) CALL-MWD.

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199

June 2022

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 2021. 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

January, February, and March experienced the least rainfall on record in California history, and 2022 marks the third year of drought in our State. In response to the historic drought conditions, Governor Gavin Newsom signed an Executive Order on March 29, 2022 that calls for an increase in water conservation. Remember that the following wasteful water practices are prohibited state-wide:

- Irrigation water that runs off onto streets and sidewalks is prohibited. Monitor your sprinklers!
- Water may not be used to wash down walkways, sidewalks or driveways.
- Vehicle washing must use a hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle.
- Leaks that cause water loss are prohibited and must be repaired as soon as reasonably possible.
- Decorative water features that do not use re-circulating water are prohibited.

➤ Check your water bill for allowable watering days.
➤ Irrigation systems may operate before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m. only.

■ Rebates and Incentives

Consider appliances or irrigation systems that conserve water. A variety of rebates and incentives are available to interested homeowners. Visit www.bewaterwise.com for details. Rebates are available for:

- High efficiency clothes washers and toilets.
- Rotating sprinkler nozzles.
- Rain barrels and cisterns.
- Weather based irrigation controllers.
- Soil moisture sensors.
- Turf replacement.

For further information, please visit the City's website at www.covinaca.gov or contact our water Division at (626) 384-5220.

Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Michael N. Melinte

Water Utility Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA

2021 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 2021. 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.

2021 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 and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California are responsible for testing their drinking water purchased by the City. The 2021 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 2021, Covina's water supply came primarily from the Covina Irrigating Company, which filters surface water from the San Gabriel River. During the months of May, June, and July, a portion of the water supply was imported surface water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which comes from the Colorado River and Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in Northern California through its Weymouth Plant. 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, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California uses primarily ozone for disinfection (chlorine as backup).

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.

CITY OF COVINA 2021 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY SURFACE WATER Results[1]	COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY SURFACE WATER Range of Detections	MWD SURFACE WATER Results[1]	MWD SURFACE WATER Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS									
Surface Water Treatment Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)[2]	TT = 1 NTU	NA	2021	0.19	--	0.03	--	No	Soil runoff
	TT = at least 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	NA	2021	100%	--	100%	--	No	Soil runoff
RADIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENTS									
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	5	(0)	2021	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	2021	3.3	3.3	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	50	(0)	2021	ND	ND	5	4 - 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	2021	2.5	2.5	2	1 - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	2021	0.082	0.032 - 0.4	0.15	ND - 0.24	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2021	2.8	ND - 3.4	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	2021	ND	ND	0.11	0.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (µg/l)	10	0.1	2021	NR	NR	ND	ND - 7	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (mg/l) - naturally-occurring	2	1	2021	0.13	0.13	NR	NR	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) - treatment-related	2	1	2021	NR	NR	0.7	0.6 - 0.9	No	Water additive for dental health
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS									
Aluminum (µg/l)	200	600	2021	82	32 - 400	150	ND - 240	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	2021	83	71 - 95	96	95 - 97	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	NA	2021	ND	ND	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	2021	ND	ND	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	2021	550	500 - 590	960	960 - 970	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	2021	54	47 - 61	220	220	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	2021	310	290 - 320	600	600 - 610	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST									
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	2021	98	86 - 110	130	120 - 130	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2021	25	24 - 25	67	64 - 70	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	2021	99	87 - 110	270	270	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2021	9	6.3 - 12	26	25 - 26	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	NA	NA	2021	8.1	8.1 - 8.2	8.1	8.1	NA	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2021	2.8	2.5 - 3	4.6	4.4 - 4.7	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2021	64	63 - 65	98	95 - 100	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING AT ENTRY POINTS TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	Average Amount	Range of Detections
Manganese (µg/l)[3]	50	NA	2020	1.6	0.84 - 3.2

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; **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 **MWD** = Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Weymouth Plant

[1] The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during year 2021, 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 and MWD'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] Manganese is regulated with a secondary MCL of 50 µg/l but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 20 µg/l. Manganese 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	43	16 - 82	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)[1]	60	NA	18	ND - 25	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)[1]	(4)	(4)	2.7	1.4 - 3.6	No	Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic Quality							
Color (color units)[2]	15	NA	<3	ND - 25	No	Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)[2]	3	NA	1	1	No	Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)[2]	5	NA	0.37	ND - 7.7	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).

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 2021, no schools submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	Average Amount	Range of Detections
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (µg/l)	NA	NA	2020	13	ND - 28
Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (µg/l)	NA	NA	2020	9.1	ND - 20
Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (µg/l)	NA	NA	2020	19	ND - 44