ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT

2019 Annual Water Quality Report

KNOW YOUR WATER

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Itong ulat ay may mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na iniinom ninyo. Ipasalin ito o kausapin ang isang tao na nakakaintindi nito.

本報告包含有關您飲用水的重要資訊。將它翻譯為中文或向能夠理解其內容之人士諮詢。

Phúc trình này có các chi tiết quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Hãy dịch ra ngôn ngữ của quý vị hoặc hỏi người hiểu tiếng Anh.

이 보고서는 당신이 마시는 물에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함합니다. 번역을 하시든지 또는 이를 이해할 수 있는 분과 상담하십시요.

WHAT'S YOUR *Water Footprint?*

TAKING STEPS TO SAVE

www.RowlandWater.com


ROWLAND
WATER
DISTRICT
IS
HERE
TO
SERVE
YOU
#DiscoverRWD

Ensuring Your Water Supply Remains Safe and Reliable

The COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically changed the way we go about our daily lives, here in America and around the world. In California, the effects of the virus have been felt in a myriad of ways, but thankfully one thing has remained constant here in our District as we face this unprecedented unknown: your safe drinking water supply.

All public water systems in California regularly test for bacteria and other substances, then report the findings of all tests to state regulators and to customers through an annual Water Quality Report issued by July 1 each year. At Rowland Water District, that means we test more than 1,000 times yearly. In addition, all of the water sourced by Rowland Water District is treated before it enters the system, and our most recent water quality report shows that this water not only meets, but exceeds state and federal health and safety standards. So you can rest assured that your water quality and supply remains unaffected by COVID-19, and strict state regulations will continue to ensure that we are able to provide you with safe, clean drinking water.

We do not expect the recent outbreak to have any impact on your water service and delivery, and neither do our neighboring agencies. You should know that water is NOT a source for the virus, and according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention it has NOT been detected in any drinking-water supplies to date.

Rowland Water District has contingency plans in place to ensure the continued delivery of water in emergency situations. We will continue operations 24-hours a day, seven days a week to make sure you receive the highest level of service you have come to expect from Rowland Water District. We will continue to make sure every drop from every faucet meets the highest drinking water standards in the nation.

Additionally, this is a critical time for each of us to do our part to protect our community. Here are some specific measures you can take to protect yourself and your loved ones:

- ***Avoid contact with people who are sick***
- ***Practice social distancing, keeping at least 6 feet between yourself and others***
- ***Wash your hands with soap and water regularly. Alcohol hand sanitizers are also effective***
- ***Try not to touch your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands***
- ***Stay home when you are sick (and keep sick children home from school)***
- ***Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces***

Even during this unparalleled time of change, we will not waver in our responsibility to you, our partners in the community. We will continue to make sure the water you use in your home meets the highest drinking water standards in the nation, because a safe, dependable water supply is something you can always count on from Rowland Water District, now and in the future.

Tom Coleman

Tom Coleman, General Manager

ABOUT THE DISTRICT

Rowland Water District

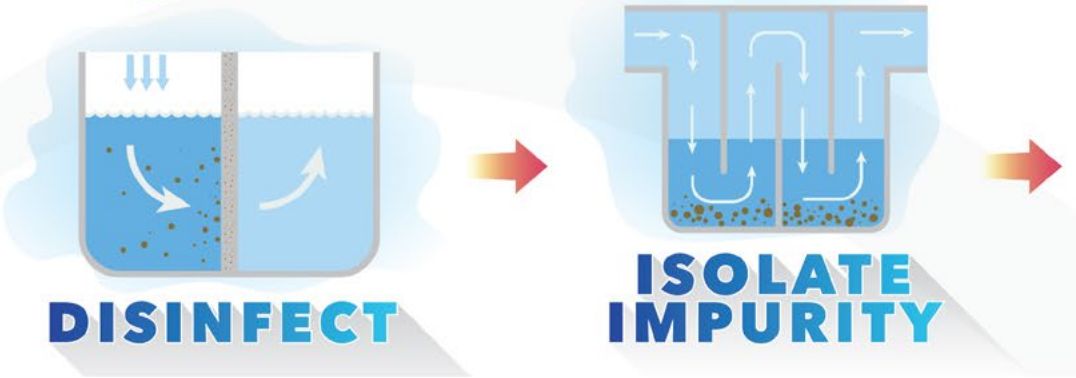
Rowland Water District transports, maintains, and delivers water to close to 58,000 people in portions of the cities of Industry and West Covina, as well as in the unincorporated areas of Hacienda Heights, La Puente, and Rowland Heights.

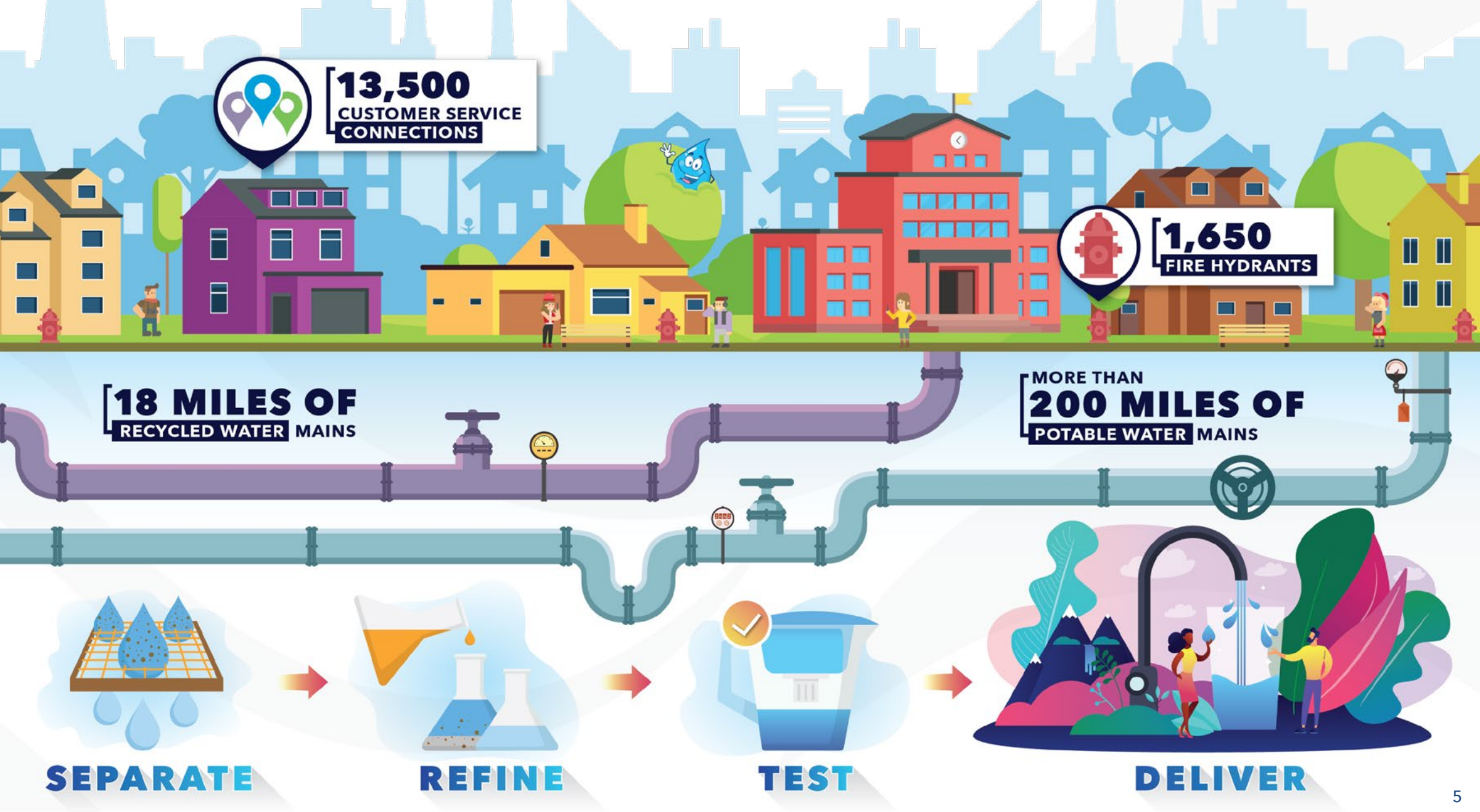
The District relies mostly on imported drinking water supplies from the Colorado River and from Northern California, which are delivered by our wholesalers, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Three Valleys Municipal Water District. The District also receives local groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.

We also have eight booster pump stations, consisting of 22 booster pumps pumping water to various elevations throughout our service area. We continue to provide our water users with unique opportunities to self-educate, and are bringing awareness to the fact that water should never be taken for granted.

Your water undergoes an intensive treatment process before being delivered to homes and businesses in our community.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California blends, cleans, disinfects, and treats your water at their Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne and at Three Valleys Municipal Water District's Miramar Plant in Claremont prior to sending it to Rowland Water District for distribution.




13,500
CUSTOMER SERVICE
CONNECTIONS
1,650
FIRE HYDRANTS
18 MILES OF
RECYCLED WATER MAINS
MORE THAN
200 MILES OF
POTABLE WATER MAINS
SEPARATE
REFINE
TEST
DELIVER

ROWLAND WATER IS HERE FOR YOU

District works to minimize economic hardships across service area

We understand that this unprecedented public health crisis has left some of our loyal customers in a difficult financial situation, and we are here to help. In order to provide assistance to those trying to cope with a loss of income during this time, Rowland Water District will temporarily suspend water shutoffs due to non-payment and late payment fees. We hope that this measure will provide some much-needed peace of mind during this outbreak.

Rowland Water District is proud to provide a safe and reliable drinking water supply. Frequent hand washing is a critical practice in preventing the transmission of COVID-19 and we will ensure that all of our customers continue to have access to this vital resource.

Customers who have fallen behind on water bills are encouraged to call Rowland Water District at (562) 697-1726 for information on how to set up a payment plan.

CUSTOMER SERVICE COMMITMENT CONTINUES DESPITE PANDEMIC CONCERNS

District works to minimize economic hardships across service area

Rowland Water District is committed to maintaining high-quality water and excellent customer service, as well as protecting public health. We are fully prepared to respond to this pandemic and to maintain operations to avoid any service disruptions.

To do our part to prevent the spread of the virus, we have temporarily closed our offices to the public, and our administrative staff is working from home, when possible. The dedicated essential personnel who maintain the critical water system continue to work, so we can ensure safe water and uninterrupted service to the more than 58,000 people who rely on the Rowland Water District every day.

Rowland Water District is closely monitoring local public health recommendations related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and we are also monitoring updates around the clock from our state health department, as well as the Centers for Disease Control and the World Health Organization.

As an additional step to further protect the health of our community, the District is encouraging customers to pay bills online at **ipn.paymentus.com/rotp/rowd?lang=en** or via phone (855) 288-0679. This will allow us to limit person-to-person contact with employees and other members of the public.

For the latest information on our office closures, visit **www.RowlandWater.com** or call (562) 697-1726 during regular business hours.

MINI SOLAR CHALLENGE FUELS LEARNING FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

A new science component in Rowland Water District's popular education program inspired hundreds of fifth- and sixth-grade students to learn about renewable energy by building a mini solar-powered boat.

The Mini Solar Challenge aligns with grade-appropriate standards in the areas of Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM). About 300 students from four schools in the District's service area participated in the event held earlier this year.

In addition to building their boat and racing it against other students' boats, participants were asked to write a report and create a presentation on renewable vs. consumable energy. Medals were awarded to the top three students in each category during virtual award ceremonies in April.

THE MINI SOLAR CHALLENGE WILL BE OFFERED AGAIN DURING THE UPCOMING SCHOOL YEAR, FOR UP TO 10 CLASSES.

The mini challenge is based on another District co-sponsored event – the annual high school-level Solar Cup – in which teams from across Southern California build full-size boats and race them at Lake Skinner in the Temecula Valley.

For more information about Rowland Water District's free water education programs, materials, presentations, activities and financial support for teachers, visit **www.rowlandwater.com/education.**

DISTRICT TAKES ACTION ON WATER CONSERVATION WITH NEW WEBSITE

As water use restrictions continue to be mandated by state government, it's important for customers to understand the changes they can make in their own homes to achieve conservation goals.

With that in mind, Rowland Water District has launched an exciting, innovative website focused on providing user-friendly information and resources related to water conservation. At **yourwaterfootprint.org,** consumers can find the tools they need to monitor their 'water footprint' and learn how to immediately change water use behaviors. The online platform is just one component of a larger educational campaign that includes conservation-related bill inserts, handouts, flyers, educational programs for kids, and more.

The interactive website features an online water footprint calculator to determine total household water use and to identify exactly where consumers have opportunities to reduce water use.

There is also a kid-friendly section where students can learn more about their water usage, and an interactive educational picture to further explore the places where they can reduce their water footprint.

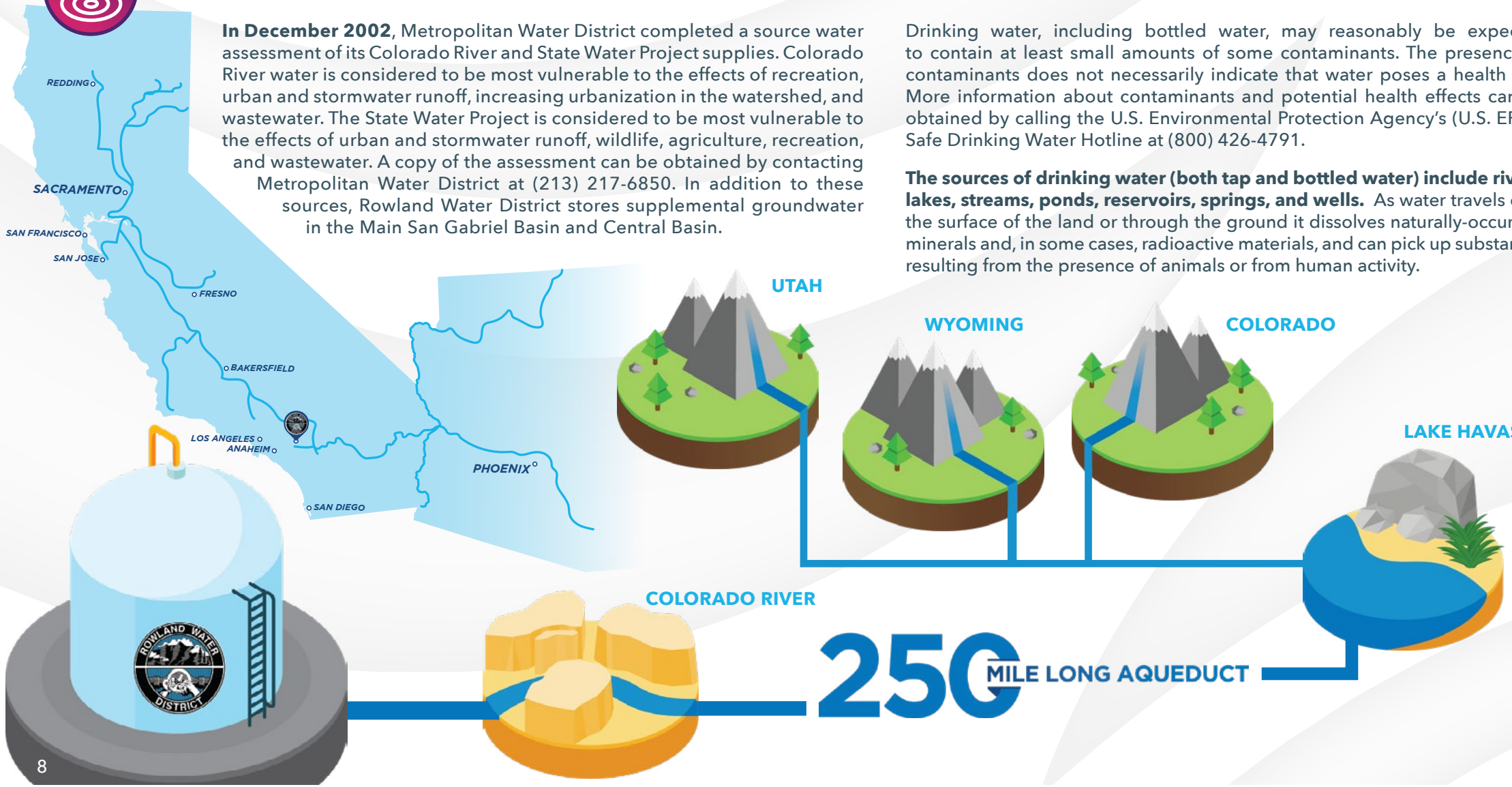
To learn more, visit **YourWaterFootprint.org**

SOURCES OF WATER

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River water is considered to be most vulnerable to the effects of recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. The State Water Project is considered to be most vulnerable to the effects of urban and stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan Water District at (213) 217-6850. In addition to these sources, Rowland Water District stores supplemental groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin and Central Basin.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



WATER QUALITY

Strict Standards for your Drinking Water

Rowland Water District is committed to providing safe, high quality drinking water to consumers. We continue to maintain a high-level of public confidence by keeping customers well-informed regarding the quality of their water supply while continually working to improve the water treatment process and protect our precious water resources.

Our drinking water is in compliance with all health and safety standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Each year, the District tests nearly 1,000 water samples for regulated and unregulated contaminants and impurities, and results consistently show that the samples not only meet, but exceed federal standards for drinking water quality.

California water systems are now required to monitor for per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS is a collective term for a large group of synthetic chemicals that include perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). Governor Gavin Newsom recently signed AB 756, which gives the State Water Resources Control Board the authority to require water systems to monitor for the compounds beginning January 1, 2020 with notification levels of 6.5 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA.

These synthetic contaminants have been detected in some water supplies, particularly around landfills and airports. Although PFAS has not been found in our water supplies above the new notification levels, we will continue to test for these compounds and other impurities, making sure every drop meets the highest drinking water standards in the nation.

The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Information about water contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

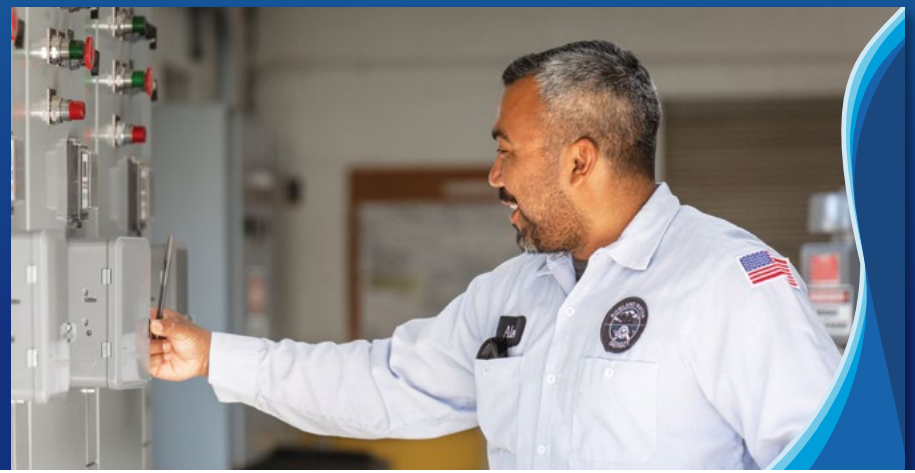
Established in 1953, Rowland Water District originally supplied water to about 200 ranchers and farmers, and now serves approximately 58,000 residents in the unincorporated portions of Rowland Heights, La Puente, Hacienda Heights, and the cities of Industry and West Covina.

The District is governed by a publicly elected Board of Directors with five members, each representing a specific division of the service area. Maintaining the highest quality and most reliable drinking water supply, as well as establishing District policy and the annual budget, are the Board's primary functions.

Board meetings are scheduled at 6 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month *(unless otherwise noted)* and held at the District office at 3021 Fullerton Road, Rowland Heights, CA 91748. Agendas are posted at the District office 72 hours in advance of the meeting and on the District's website at **www.rowlandwater.com**.

Comprehensive water quality reporting is done on an annual basis and describes the sources of potable water, as well as the supply's composition and how it compares to state and federal health and safety standards.

Rowland Water District is committed to providing safe drinking water and strives to maintain the highest level of public confidence within the community. The District works hard to keep customers well informed on all issues related to water supply, quality and conservation.



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-occuring 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.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occuring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants found in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for 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 by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. Rowland 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at ***www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.***

2019 SAMPLE RESULTS

For specific questions regarding this report or any additional questions related to District drinking water, please contact Roy Frausto, Engineering & Compliance Manager, at (562) 697-1726 or email info@rowlandwater.com.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed January 1 - December 31, 2019. The state requires the District to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the DDW determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range / Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Groundwater Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Groundwater (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY										
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE)	TT	NA	NA	Highest	0.04	0.076	0.20		NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (a)	TT	NA	NA	% <0.3	100%	100%	100%	ND	%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	5%	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 0%				%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli (c) (Total Coliform Rule)	(c)	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 0%				(c)	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (e)	TT	NA	(1)	Range	ND – 1				CFU/mL	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	ND	ND	NC		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (d)	1	0.6	0.05	Range	ND – 0.110	ND – 0.100			ppm	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
				Average	0.122	ND	ND	NC		
Arsenic	10	.004	2	Range				2.0 – 2.9	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits: glass & electronics production wastes: runoff
				Average	ND	ND	ND	2.4		
Barium	1	2	0.1	Range				0.12 – 0.13	ppm	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.125		
Copper (d) (f)	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 35 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide – 90th Percentile Level = 0.255 RWD Distribution System-Wide – Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppm	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	1	0.1	Range	0.6 – 0.9		0.41 – 0.59	0.26 – 0.27	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Average	0.7	ND	0.5	0.27		
Lead (f)	AL=15	0.2	5		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 35 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide – 90th Percentile Level = ND RWD Distribution System-Wide – Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppb	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	0.4	Range			1.6 – 3.5	3.3 – 5.3	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	0.5	ND	2.56	4		
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10	NA	NA	Range					ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	NC	NC	NC	4		
Perchlorate (ClO4)	6	1	4	Range				ND – 2.1	ppb	Industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	ND	ND	1.3		

PRIMARY STANDARDS *(Continued)*

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range / Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Groundwater Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Groundwater (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS										
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	5	0.06	0.5	Range				ND – 0.60	ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.05		
Toluene	150	150	0.5	Range					ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries
				Average	0.6	ND	ND	ND		
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	1.7	0.5	Range				ND – 1.1	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.56		
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	50	(0)	4	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	1.79	NR	NC		
Combined Radium	5	(0)	NA	Range					pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND (2015)	0.148 (2016)	NC		
Radium 226	NA	0.05	1	Range					pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND (2015)	0.147 (2016)	NC		
Radium 228	NA	0.019	1	Range					pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND (2015)	0.001 (2016)	NC		
Strontium-90	8	0.35	2	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	0.13	NR	NC		
Tritium	20,000	400	1,000	Range					ppb	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	377	NR	NC		
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range				2.3 – 3.2	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND (2018)	2.4 (2017)	2.8		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS										
Bromate (k)	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND – 8.1				ppm	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Average	1.9	NA	NA	NC		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (k)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.0 – 48.4				ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 31.53					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (k)	60	NA	1	Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.1 – 15.2				ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 12.45					
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.12 – 2.63				ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.45					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.7 – 2.6	1.07 – 1.16			ppm	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
				Average	2.4	1.12	ND	NC		

SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Aluminum (d)	200	600	50	Range	ND – 110	ND – 100			ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
				Average	Highest RAA 122	ND	ND	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	(2)	Range	46 – 55		6.8 – 9.8	20 – 24	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	50	74	8.3	22		

SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS *(Continued)*

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range / Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Groundwater Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Groundwater (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Color	15	NA	(1)	Range	ND – 1				Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	ND	1	ND	ND		
Copper (d) (f)	1	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 35 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide – 90th Percentile Level = 0.255 RWD Distribution System-Wide – Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents-MBAS	500	NA	(50)	Range					ppb	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
				Average	ND	0.11	ND	ND		
Iron	300	NA	100	Range					ppb	Leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
				Average	243	ND	ND	ND		
Odor Threshold (i)	3	NA	1	Range					TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	1	1	1		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	435 – 503	300 – 440	380 – 410		µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	469	370	395	490		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	65 – 81		25 – 31	40 – 47	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	73	32	28	44		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	224 – 289		210 – 230	290 – 300	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	266	250	220	295		

OTHER PARAMETERS

GENERAL MINERALS

Alkalinity	NA	NA	(1)	Range	67 – 70	60 – 77	150 – 160		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	68	68.5	155	170		
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range					mg/L	Naturally occurring from organic materials
				Average	NC	NC	NC	210		
Calcium	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	23 – 27	15 – 19	51 – 52	66 - 67	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	25	17	51.5	67		
Magnesium	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	11 – 12		1.5 – 8.6	12 – 13	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	12	11	8.05	12.5		
Potassium	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	2.2 – 2.7				ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	2.4	1.8	1.4	3.6		
Sodium	NA	NA	(1)	Range	46 – 54		13 – 22	17 – 18	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	50	49	17.5	17.5		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	(1)	Range	101 – 116		160 – 170		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	108	95	165	220		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Range	5.91 - 6.78		9.36 - 9.94		gpg	Measure of water quality
				Average	6.32	5.56	9.65	12.87		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

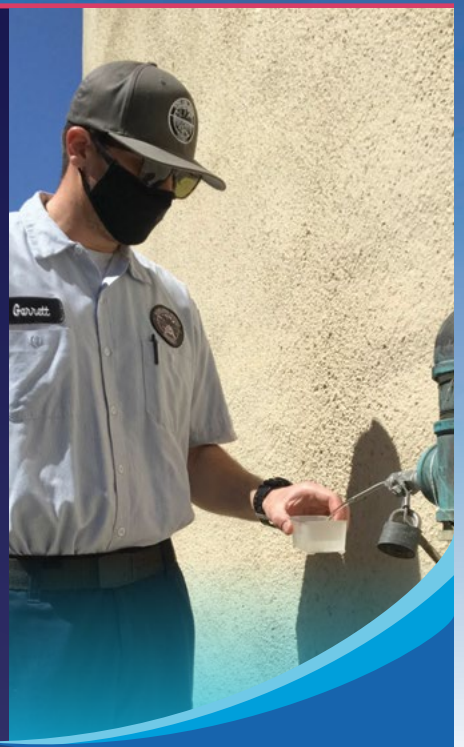
Boron	NL=1000	NA	100	Range		120 – 160			ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	120	140	150	ND		
Chlorate	NL=800	NA	20	Range					ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	42	ND	NR	NC		
Chromium VI	NA	0.02	1	Range				2.6 – 2.8	ppb	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
				Average	ND	ND	ND	2.7		

OTHER PARAMETERS *(Continued)*

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Groundwater Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Groundwater (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
MISCELLANEOUS										
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (l)	NA	NA	NA	Range	1.1 – 7.3	NR	NR	NC	ppm	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	2.6					
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)(g)	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.1 – 12.2			12.01 – 12.53	AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.1	11.46	NR	12.27		
Corrosivity (j) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	N/A	Range	0.34 – 0.38			0.15 – 0.68	SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.36	-0.33	NR	0.62		
pH	NA	NA	N/A	Range			7.9 – 8.2	7.6 – 8.1	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.5	8.58	8.1	7.9		

DEFINITION OF TERMS

AI Aggressiveness Index
AL Action Level
Average Average value of all samples collected
$CaCO_3$ Calcium Carbonate
CCPP Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential
CDWC California Domestic Water Company
CFE Combined Filter Effluent
CFU Colony-Forming Units
DLR Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
HAA5 Sum of five haloacetic acids
HPC Heterotrophic Plate Count
LRAA Locational Running Annual Average
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL Million Fibers per Liter
MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MWD Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NA Not Applicable
NC Not Collected
NR Not Required
ND Not Detected at or above DLR or RL
NL Notification Level to SWRCB
NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L picoCuries per Liter
PHG Public Health Goal
ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
RAA Running Annual Average
Range Lowest to highest sampling results
RL Reporting Limit
SI Saturation Index (Langelier)
SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board
TDS Total Dissolved Solids
TON Threshold Odor Number
TT Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes
TVMWD Three Valleys Municipal Water District



GLOSSARY

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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Running Annual Average (RAA): Highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all within a 12-month period.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12 month period.

NOTES

(a) Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD monitor turbidity at the CFE locations using continuous and grab samples. Turbidity, a measure of cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. Turbidity was in compliance with the TT primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU.

(b) Results are based on Rowland Water District's distribution system's highest monthly percent positives. 954 samples were analyzed in 2019. The highest monthly percentage was 0%. Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.

(c) The MCL for E. coli is based on routine and repeat samples that are total coliform-positive, and either is E. coli-positive or the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, or the system fails to analyze a total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli. The MCL was not violated.

(d) Aluminum and Copper have both primary and secondary standards.

(e) All distribution system samples had detectable total chlorine residuals, so no HPC was required. Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD monitors HPCs to ensure treatment process efficacy.

(f) Lead and Copper samples are required to be collected once every three years during the months of June - September. Sample results are from 2018.

(g) AI ≥ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water; AI 10.0–11.9 = Moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water. Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)

(h) Gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

(i) Compliance with odor threshold secondary MCL is based on RAA. Treatment plants begin quarterly monitoring if annual monitoring results are above 3.

(j) SI measures the tendency for a water to precipitate or dissolve calcium carbonate (a natural mineral in water). Water with SI <-2.0 is highly corrosive and would be corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. SI between -2.0 to 0 indicates a balanced water and SI >0.5 is scale forming.

(k) RWD was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rule (D/DBPR). Compliance was based on the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of all data collected at distribution system-wide monitoring locations.

(l) Positive CCPP = non corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scales on pipe. Negative CCPP = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: Standard Methods (SM 2330)

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Closed on alternating Fridays

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For questions or more information about this report, please contact ***Roy Frausto****, Engineering & Compliance Manager at (562) 697-1726, or visit us online at www.RowlandWater.com*

Our Mission

Bound by our core values – Accountability, Communication and Teamwork – we are committed to providing the highest level of service to our customers

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