ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT

2022 ANNUAL

Water Quality Report

Published June 2023

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.

此報告中包含有關您的飲用水的重要資訊。您可請求翻譯或與能夠讀懂此報告的人交談。

해당 보고서에는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 내용을 이해하는 사람이 번역하거나 혹은 그러한 사람과 의논해 주십시오.

Naglalaman ang ulat na ito ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong inuming tubig. Isalin ito o makipag-usap sa isang taong nakauunawa rito.

Báo cáo này có các thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Hãy biên dịch báo cáo hoặc thảo luận với người hiểu được báo cáo.

#DiscoverRWD RWD.org

A BOLD VISION FOR OUR WATER FUTURE

Rowland Water District is dedicated to delivering high-quality water. To uphold that promise, we pursue projects and programs that ensure excellent service and lasting supply for the families and businesses that depend on us.

RWD has called upon state leaders to move forward without delay on water storage and delivery projects to improve the reliability of our main water sources – the State Water Project and the Colorado River Aqueduct.

With a changing climate driving both drought and extreme storms, we need projects like the Sites Reservoir in Northern California to capture stormwater that otherwise flows to the ocean and store it for dry times. We are also pushing for the Delta Conveyance Project, which would move water around the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and directly into the State Water Project system, pre-empting a potentially catastrophic collapse of the system in an earthquake.

These projects will take years to complete, and swift action is needed now to preserve supply sustainability. Our opinion piece on the topic, endorsed by 10 other water managers across the state, was picked up by a dozen papers across Southern California, delivering our appeal to a wide audience.

Reducing our reliance on imported water is a driver behind our regional partnerships like the Puente Basin Water Agency (PBWA), a joint powers authority with Walnut Valley Water District focused on optimizing local supplies. Our membership in the 20-member Public Water Agencies Group (PWAG) provides for emergency assistance from other districts and collaboration on solutions for common water issues.

Our PWAG participation also benefits our education programs. The group's Conservation and Education Team (CET) provides teacher "Splash Cash" grants for water education.

To ensure our water system is ready to meet current and future needs, RWD takes a proactive approach to capital projects that strengthen our system to deliver water when and where it is needed. RWD recently updated water mains on Colima Road in the City of Industry and relocated 18 new fire hydrants, expanding our ability to serve homes and businesses while improving public safety.

This year, RWD also purchased a mobile emergency generator capable of powering one of the District's pumping stations in the event of a natural disaster or extended electrical outage. The ability to keep our system operational will maintain drinking water quality and ensure reliable service during crucial times.

The health and safety of our 55,000 customers is a priority every day of the year, as evidenced by this annual Water Quality Report, which contains the results of almost a thousand water tests conducted over the past year and information about some of our many programs, including free landscape workshops.

Whether at the local, regional or state level, you can depend on Rowland Water District to lead the way to overcome today's challenges and ensure a safe and reliable water supply for generations to come.

Tom Coleman

Tom Coleman, General Manager

RWD CUSTOMER PROGRAMS

MINI SOLAR CHALLENGE

RWD's Mini Solar Challenge takes hands-on water education to the next level by prompting fifth and sixth graders to build solar-powered boats out of water bottles and race them in a competition held at Nogales High School. The free project-based learning program is designed to raise awareness about the stewardship of natural resources through a writing exercise, presentation, and a boat race. The top three winners in the Writing, Presentation and Racing categories are each awarded a gift card, a medal, and a certificate. The program is aligned with grade-level science standards and challenges the students in all aspects of Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM).

Filling Stations

In 2019, RWD launched a Water Bottle Filling Station program as part of the District's "What's in Your Bottle?" initiative, which promotes the value of tap water and reduces the use of plastic. Since the beginning of the program, drinking fountains at eight schools have been retrofitted with a double drinking fountain with a filling station. Students and staff are supplied with reusable water bottles and the filling station has a ticker that counts the number of plastic bottles that have been saved by using the provided water bottles. Remaining schools are set to be completed by the end of the 2023-2024 academic year.

Visit rwd.org/education for more information!

Landscaping Workshops

Rowland Water District recently completed its 2023 Landscape Series, a lineup of free customer workshops on topics such as composting and edible gardens, all with an emphasis on water efficiency. More than 100 customers attended the workshops held over a five-month span. As a result, customers gained insight on how to incorporate water-saving practices and drought tolerant landscaping at their homes. The workshops are offered annually to customers and, as an added incentive, participants receive presentation handouts and a California native plant.

Blood Drive

RWD partnered with LifeStream Blood Bank to host a community-wide blood drive in October with a goal of 20 appointments. RWD surpassed that goal with 29 appointments and 24 units of blood donated, enough to save about 72 lives! The blood drive is another way we give back to our community through the RWD – Our Community, Our Family program. RWD plans to host blood drives annually.

Internship Program

The District's six-month paid internship program provides entry-level knowledge and hands-on experience in meter reading, operations, and maintenance. The skills learned on the job give participants the ability to seek future full-time employment in the water industry while developing a competent workforce. One of our interns, Cade, had this to say: "The great thing about working for this internship program is, every week you're with another team. One week you're with operations, taking water quality samples at reservoirs, and the next week you could be reading water meters or maybe even with a maintenance crew replacing a service line."

SCAN TO LEARN MORE!

WET WINTER IMPROVES WATER SUPPLY PICTURE

This winter was one of contrasts in the world of water. While California's State Water Project system was inundated with precipitation delivered via a series of atmospheric rivers, the Colorado River system remained in serious drought. Both supplies are critical to our water supply.

In May, California, Arizona and Nevada, the largest users of Colorado River deliveries, reached a landmark agreement to use 13% less water through 2026. The deal averted a major crisis as the system's reservoirs remained at historic lows.

That is why RWD, despite an official end to the state's drought, will remain at a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage, which calls for reduction in water use by 20%. We must continue to conserve water in preparation for the next dry spell.

RWD also continues to support programs that help customers eliminate water waste and expand conservation, in addition to major projects such as the Sites Reservoir in Northern California and the conveyance project in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to increase system reliability.

RWD will continue exploring opportunities to expand its water supply portfolio and asks customers to use water as efficiently as possible, whenever possible.

CONTINUED WATER CONSERVATION NEEDED

To help customers be more efficient, RWD offers a variety of rebates for appliances and devices, including high-efficiency clothes washers, toilets, rotating sprinkler nozzles and soil moisture sensors. Details are available at **rwd.org/rebate-information**.

For more information on conservation requirements and water-saving tips, visit **rwd.org/drought-update** and **Yourwaterfootprint.org.**

WHAT'S YOUR Water Footprint? TAKING STEPS TO SAVE

The District's What's Your Water Footprint? website helps people of all ages learn how much water is consumed in everyday activities such as showering, laundry, and washing the car. **Yourwaterfootprint.org** offers water-saving tips, educational resources, kids' activities, and rebate information.

RWD IN THE COMMUNITY

ROWLAND HEIGHTS BUCKBOARD DAYS

For more than 30 years, RWD has participated in the Rowland Heights Buckboard Days (BBD) Parade and Festival. District staff were excited to be back in the parade in late 2022 and interact with customers after a two-year break due to the pandemic. In addition to participating in the parade, RWD staff also represent the District on the BBD Board of Directors. It's all part of our commitment to caring for our neighbors and our future.

We are looking forward to the 2023 parade on October 21st.

OUR COMMUNITY, OUR FAMILY

In 2020, the District established the "RWD-Our Community, Our Family" program to raise money for local charities. Since the start of the program, RWD employees have raised **more than $7,000** through a penny competition. For the past two years, staff's charity of choice has been Shoes That Fit, a Claremont-based non-profit that buys athletic shoes for children in need. In a 2022 event for Rowland Unified School District, staff helped distribute more than 120 name-brand athletic shoes to high school students.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

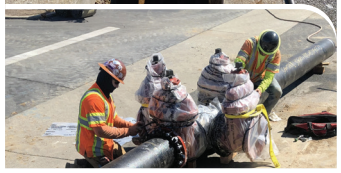
NEW PORTABLE GENERATOR | *Protects Reliable Service*

The District recently purchased another portable backup generator to ensure uninterrupted water service to customers in the event of a power outage or major disaster.

The unit is powerful enough to fuel operation of one of the District's eight pump stations, which helps move water to various elevations throughout the RWD service area. By powering one pump station, the district can provide water to over 400 homes.

The generator is part of the District's ongoing security planning and preparation efforts, preserving the ability to deliver clean, safe drinking water 24 hours a day to more than 55,000 customers.

COLIMA ROAD WIDENING | *Project Completed*



A major project to install a new water main, pipelines and fire hydrants on Colima Road in the City of Industry has been completed.

The work began last year when the City of Industry initiated a road widening project that and Los Angeles County was in conflict with an existing water main on Colima Road. In response, the District deemed it necessary to relocate the water main into the street.

The work involved placement of 5,600 feet of 12-inch transmission pipelines in the slow lane of traffic on Colima Road, connecting the new water main to existing mainlines at six major intersections, relocated 18 fire hydrants, and reconnecting numerous commercial potable water services to the new main. District staff worked hard to overcome many challenges, performing all the mainline connections at night to minimize disruptions for local restaurants and retail stores.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River water is most vulnerable to the effects of recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. The State Water Project is 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) 217-6000.

In addition to these sources, Rowland Water District stores supplemental groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin and owns water rights in the 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 (USEPA) 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. To ensure that water is safe to drink, the USEPA and 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. RWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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 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/lead.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER

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.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products 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 occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

2022 SAMPLE RESULTS

For specific questions regarding this report or any additional questions related to District drinking water, please contact ***Elisabeth Mendez, Compliance & Safety Manager, at (562) 697-1726*** *or email info@rwd.org*

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed January 1 - December 31, 2022. 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 (RL)	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				NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (a)	TT			% <0.3	100%	100%	100%	ND	%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	5%	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.3%				%	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					CFU/mL	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	ND	ND	NC		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (d) (p)	200	600	50	Range	58 – 240				ppb	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	156	ND	NR	ND		
Arsenic	10	.004	2	Range					ppb	Erosion of natural deposits: glass & electronics production wastes
				Average	ND	ND	NR	ND		
Barium	1000	2000	100	Range				120 –130	ppb	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	107	ND	NR	125		
Copper (d) (f)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 36 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide – 90th Percentile Level = 0.120 RWD Distribution System-Wide – Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppm	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (m)	2	1	0.1	Range	0.6 – 0.8			.30 –.31	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Average	0.7	0.17	NR	0.31		
Lead (f)	AL = 15	0.2	5		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 36 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		ND – .57		3 – 7.5	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion or natural deposits
				Average	ND	0.35	NR	3.8		
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	1	1	0.4	Range					ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion or natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	NR	ND		
Perchlorate (ClO4)	6	1	2	Range				.58 – 3.5	ppb	Industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	ND	NR	2.06		

PRIMARY STANDARDS *(Continued)*

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR (RL)	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										
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	200	1.7	10	Range					ppt	Banned nematicide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	5	0.06	0.5	Range				ND – 1.1	ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.15		
Toluene	150	150	0.5	Range					ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	1.7	0.5	Range				ND – 1.3	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.72		
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	50	(0)	4	Range	4 – 7				pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	6	5.82	NR	NC		
Combined Radium	5	(0)	NA	Range			.148 (2016)	2 – 3.2	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	Due 2023	Due 2028	2.7		
Radium 226	NA	0.05	1	Range	ND – 1		.147 (2016)		pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	Due 2023	Due 2028	NC		
Radium 228	NA	0.019	1	Range			.001 (2016)		pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	Due 2023	Due 2028	NC		
Strontium-90	8	0.35	2	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	0.330	NR	NC		
Tritium	20,000	400	1,000	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	170	NR	NC		
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range	1 – 3				pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	2	Due 2023		ND		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (k)										
Bromate (h)	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND – 7.6				ppb	By-product of drinking water ozonation
				Average	ND	NR	NR	NC		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.4 – 63.3				ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 29.88					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	1	Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 0.0 – 12.4				ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 7.46					
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.43 – 2.78				ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.65					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.7 – 2.6	1.0 – 1.32			ppm	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products.
				Average	2.4	1.35	NR	NC		

SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Parameter	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	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
Aluminum (d) (p)	200	600	50	Range	58 – 240				ppb	Residue from water treatment processes; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	156	ND	NR	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	(2)	Range	98 – 105			22 – 25	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	102	ND	NR	23.5		
Color	15	NA	(1)	Range					Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	ND	NR	ND		
Copper (d) (f)	1	0.3	0.05	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 36 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide – 90th Percentile Level = 0.120 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		ND – .28			ppb	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
				Average	ND	0.14	NR	ND		
Iron	300	NA	100	Range					ppb	Leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
				Average	ND	ND	NR	ND		
Odor Threshold (i)	3	NA	1	Range				1	TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	3	1	NR	1		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	964 – 1,020			500 – 520	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	992	480	NR	510		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	212 – 232			42 – 46	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	222	50	NR	44		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (n)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	632 – 643			290 – 310	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	638	260	NR	300		

OTHER PARAMETERS

GENERAL MINERALS

Alkalinity	NA	NA	(1)	Range	126 – 128	76 – 86		160 – 190	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	127	83.25	NR	175		
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range				200 – 230	mg/L	Naturally occurring from organic materials
				Average	NC	NC	NC	215		
Calcium	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	68 – 71	23 – 25		67 – 70	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	70	24	NR	69		
Magnesium	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	25 – 26			12 – 13	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	26	4.9	NR	12.5		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	NL = 6.5	NA	NA	Range				2.1 – 8.2	ppb	Discharge from manufacturing facilities
				Average	NC	NC	NC	4.2		
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	NL = 5.1	NA	NA	Range				ND – 3.1	ppt	Discharge from manufacturing facilities
				Average	NC	NC	NC	1.7		
Potassium	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	4.5 – 4.8			3.3 – 3.6	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	4.6	1.9	NR	3.5		
Sodium	NA	NA	(1)	Range	98 – 103			17	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	100	61	NR	17		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	(1)	Range	277 – 281			220	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	279	82	NR	220		
Total Anions	NA	NA	NA	Range				4.96 – 5.28	ppm	Negatively Charged Ions
				Average	NR	NR	NR	5.12		
Total Cations	NA	NA	NA	Range				5.24 – 5.32	ppm	Positively Charged Ions
				Average	NR	NR	NR	5.28		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Range					gpg	Measure of water quality
				Average	16.32	4.8	NR	12.87		

OTHER PARAMETERS *(Continued)*

Parameter	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	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
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS										
Boron	NL = 1000	NA	100	Range					ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	140	180	Due 2023	ND		
Chlorate	NL = 800	NA	20	Range					ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	88	ND	NR	NC		
Chromium VI	NA	0.02	1	Range				2.8 – 3.0	ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
				Average	ND	ND	Due 2023	2.9		
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NL = 10	3	(2)	Range					ppt	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	NC	NC	NC	ND		
MISCELLANEOUS										
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (l)	NA	NA	NA	Range	5.7 – 11				ppm	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	9.4	NR	NR	NC		
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)(g)	NA	NA	NA	Range				12.32 – 12.38	AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.5	12.21	NR	12.35		
Corrosivity (j) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	N/A	Range	0.56 – 0.75				SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.66	0.40	NR	NC		
pH	NA	NA	N/A	Range				7.8 – 7.9	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.1	8.5	NR	7.85		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (o)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	522 – 633				ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	602	260	NC	NC		

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)

ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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.

HIGHLIGHTS

(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; 936 samples were analyzed in 2022. The highest monthly percentage was 1.3%. 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 monitor 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 2021.

(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) Compliance with the state and federal bromate MCL is based on RAA.

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

(j) Positive SI = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or dissolve scale on pipes. Negative SI = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: Standard Methods (SM2330)

(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)

(m) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. TVWD does not have fluoride feed systems and all fluoride results are naturally occurring.

(n) Metropolitan's TDS compliance data are based on flow-weighted monthly composite samples collected twice per year (April and October). The 12-month statistical summary of flow-weighted data is reported in "Other Parameters". TVMVD is required to test once annually for TDS.

(o) Statistical summary represents 12 months of flow-weighted data and values may be different than the TDS reported to meet compliance with secondary drinking water regulations for Metropolitan. Metropolitan's and TVMWD's TDS goal is < 500 mg/L.

(p) Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. No secondary standard MCL exceedance occurred at the Metropolitan or TVMWD plant effluents.

(q) Data are from voluntary monitoring of constituents and are provided for informational purposes.

Rowland Water District

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OFFICE HOURS:
Monday - Thursday
7:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Friday 7:15 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Closed on alternating Fridays

AFTER HOURS:
Emergency Service: (562) 697-1726

For questions or more information about this report, please contact Elisabeth Mendez, Compliance & Safety Manager, at (562) 697-1726 or visit us online at RWD.org

Join us for a Board Meeting

Rowland Water District's Board of Directors meets at District headquarters on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 p.m. Agendas are posted on our website and meetings are open to the public.

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