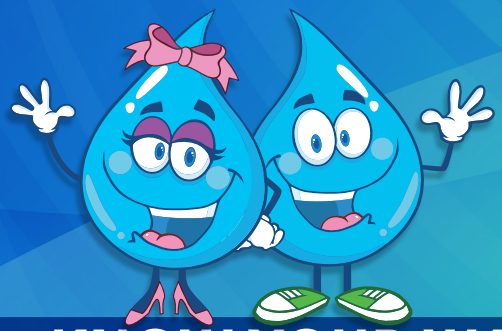
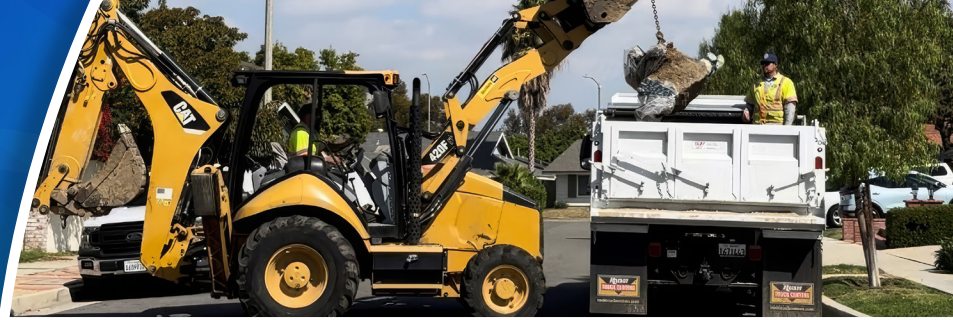
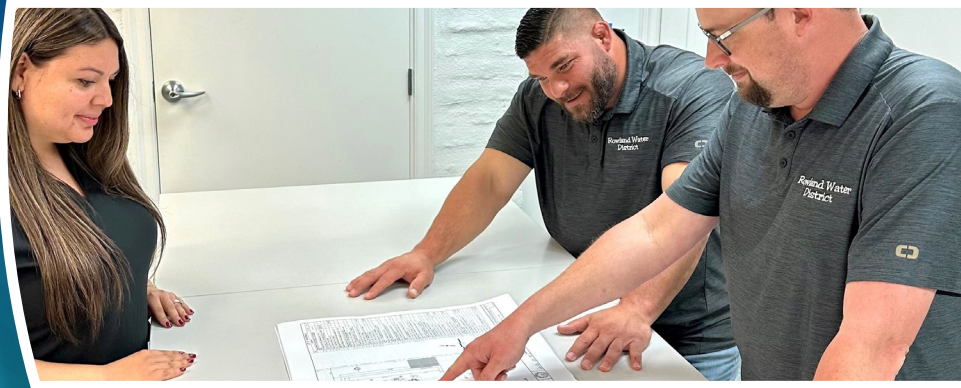
2023 ANNUAL

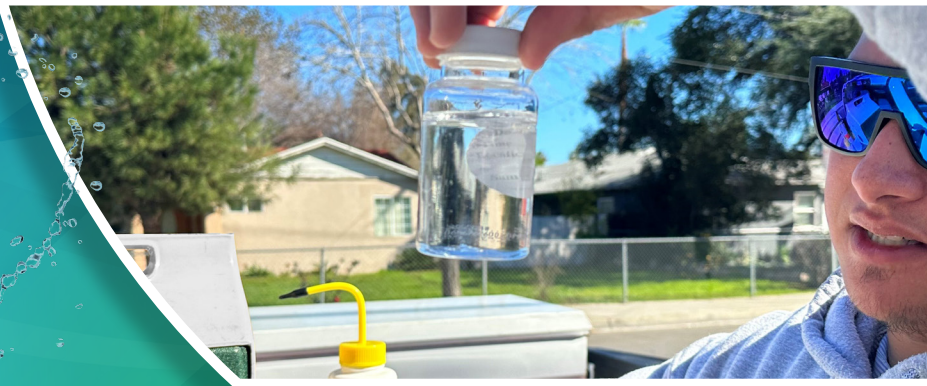
Water Quality Report

Published June 2024









KNOW YOUR WATER

We are devoted to caring for our neighbors and our future.

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.

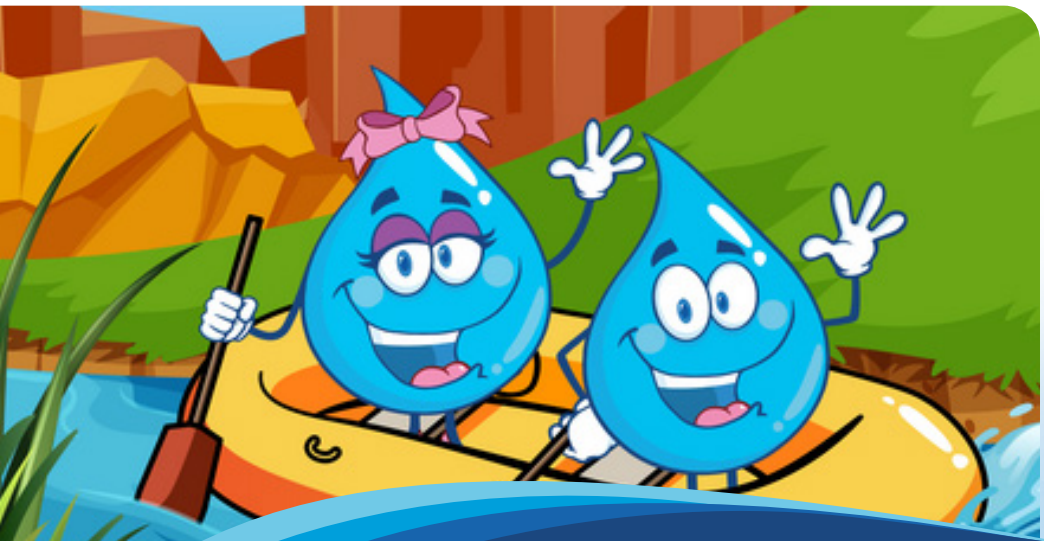
Message From the

GENERAL MANAGER

Your water comes from all across the western United States, from the State Water Project in Sacramento to the Colorado River Aqueduct in Utah, and even the water under your feet in the Main San Gabriel Basin. Each source balances with the others to build a more reliable water future that you can count on.

Rowland Water District (RWD) continually pursues new water sources like recycled water and local water agreements like Puente Basin Water Agency, a joint powers authority with Walnut Valley Water District, to ensure our local communities and customers have water today, tomorrow and during the next drought.

"A giant thank you is owed to our essential workers, who helped ensure the water we deliver is clean, safe and reliable."



We've built a library of video resources describing Where our Water Comes From. We also have a video series about the importance of the Colorado River and how it impacts our water supplies.

If you are curious about how the water you drink is treated, we encourage you to take a few minutes to watch a tour of our treatment facility.

Conservation is now a way of life here in California. As we seek new sources of water, we look for everyone to play a part in securing water for us all. From a conservation website supporting your efforts to conserve to educating and engaging with students at every level, we are here to provide you with the resources you need to help us safeguard our water supplies for generations to come.

We are devoted to caring for our neighbors and our future. We always will be.

Tom Coleman

Tom Coleman, General Manager

WATER SOURCES

State Water Project

MainSanGabrielBasin WATERMASTER

California Domestic Water Company

PUENTE BASIN WATER AGENCY established 1971

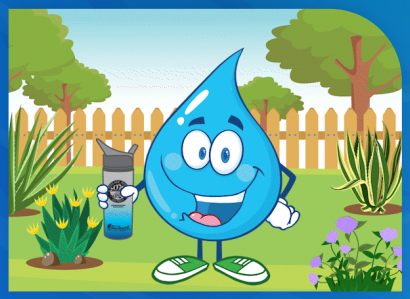
THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Colorado River

3V THREE VALLEYS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

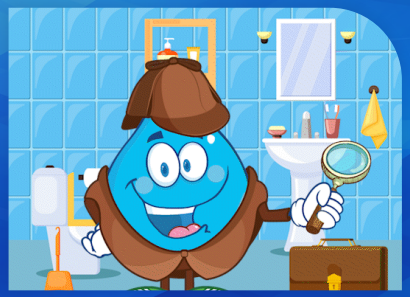
ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT

QUICK LINKS



www.rwd.org/conservation

www.rwd.org/classes



socalwatersmart.com/en/residential/rebates/available-rebates/available-rebates-overview/

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 hat may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

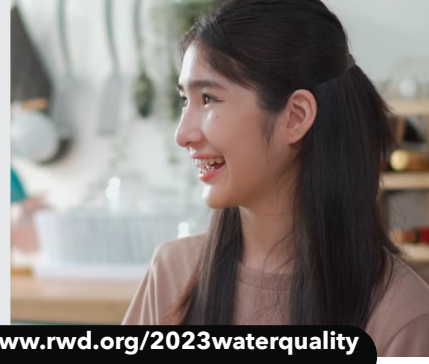
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

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

2023 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, 2023. 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.



Visit **www.rwd.org/2023waterquality** to learn more.

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	0.06				NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (a)				% <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					CFU/mL	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	ND	ND	NC		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (d) (p)	200	600	50	Range	ND - 71				ppb	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	Highest RAA 115	ND	NR	ND		
Arsenic	10	.004	2	Range		2.0 - 3.1			ppb	Erosion of natural deposits: glass & electronics production wastes
				Average	ND	2.55	ND	ND		
Barium	1000	2000	100	Range					ppb	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	107	ND	ND	120		
Copper (d) (f)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 36 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = .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			0.28 - 0.30	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Average	0.7	0.18 (naturally occurring)	0.34 (naturally occurring)	0.29		
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		0.53 - 0.7	2.4 - 4.8	3.1 - 4.9	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion or natural deposits
				Average	0.8	0.64	2.9	3.6		
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	ND	ND		
Perchlorate (ClO4)	6	1	2	Range				0.94 - 2.3	ppb	Industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	ND	ND	1.4		

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	NC		
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	5	0.06	0.5	Range				ND - 0.54	ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
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 - 1.2	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.77		
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	50	(0)	4	Range	ND - 6				pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	6.86	NR	NC		
Combined Radium	5	(0)	NA	Range			.148 (2016)	ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	2.58	Due 2028	ND		
Radium 226	NA	0.05	1	Range			.147 (2016)		pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	Due 2028	NC		
Radium 228	NA	0.019	1	Range			.001 (2016)		pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	2.01	Due 2028	NC		
Strontium-90	8	0.35	2	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	ND	NR	NC		
Tritium	20,000	400	1,000	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	ND	NR	NC		
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range	ND - 3		1.4 - 2.1	2.0 - 3.2	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	1.92	2.7		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (k)										
Bromate (h)	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND - 12				ppb	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
				Average	Highest RAA 2.4	NR	NR	NC		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.0 - 35.7				ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 21.73					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	1	Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.2 - 25.2				ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 11.37					
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.37 - 2.78				ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.62					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.8 – 3.0	0.76 - 1.02			ppm	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
				Average	Highest RAA 2.4	Highest RAA 0.89	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	ND - 71				ppb	Residue from water treatment processes; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	115	ND	ND	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	(2)	Range	34 - 55				ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	44	58	28	20		
Color	15	NA	(1)	Range					Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	ND	ND	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					ppb	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Iron	300	NA	100	Range					ppb	Leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Odor Threshold (i)	3	NA	1	Range				1	TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	2	1	1	1		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	357 - 507	270 - 430		480 - 500	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	432	350	600	490		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	51 - 72			40 - 41	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	62	41	39	40.5		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (n)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	209 - 296		280 - 350	300 - 330	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	252	100	315	315		

OTHER PARAMETERS

GENERAL MINERALS

Alkalinity	NA	NA	(1)	Range	65 - 78	59 - 71	170 - 220		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	72	66	195	170		
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range				200 - 210	mg/L	Naturally occurring from organic materials
				Average	NC	NC	NC	205		
Calcium	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	20 - 28	17 - 32	57 - 89	65 - 70	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	24	24.5	73	67.5		
Magnesium	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	7.8 - 13		9.4 - 16	12 – 13	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	10	4.5	12.7	12.5		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	NL = 6.5	NA	NA	Range				ND - 2.4	ppt	Discharge from manufacturing facilities
				Average	ND	ND	ND	1.5		
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	NL = 5.1	NA	NA	Range					ppt	Discharge from manufacturing facilities
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Potassium	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	2.6 - 30		1.5 - 2.1	3.4 – 3.6	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	2.8	1.9	1.8	3.5		
Sodium	NA	NA	(1)	Range	39 - 55		21 - 25	15 - 17	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	47	56	23	16		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	(1)	Range	81 - 122		180 - 290	210 - 230	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	102	74	235	220		
Total Anions	NA	NA	NA	Range				4.71 - 4.85	ppm	Negatively Charged Ions
				Average	NR	NR	NR	4.78		
Total Cations	NA	NA	NA	Range				4.98 - 5.40	ppm	Positively Charged Ions
				Average	NR	NR	NR	5.19		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Range					gpg	Measure of water quality
				Average	5.96	4.33	13.74	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			150 - 170	ND - 110	ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	140	100	160	55		
Chlorate	NL = 800	NA	20	Range					ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	19	ND	ND	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	ND	2.7		
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NL = 10	3	(2)	Range	ND - 5.3				ppt	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	2.2	ND	NR	ND		
MISCELLANEOUS										
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (l)	NA	NA	NA	Range	1.3 - 9.4				ppm	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	4.2	NR	NR	NC		
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)(g)	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.1 - 12.4			12.32 - 12.43	AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.2	11.86	12.53	12.38		
Corrosivity (j) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	N/A	Range	0.21 - 0.58				SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.39	0.01	0.69	NC		
pH	NA	NA	N/A	Range		8.2 - 8.8		7.9 - 8.0	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.95		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (o)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	210 - 641				ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	357	130	350	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

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

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

NOTES

(a) Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD monitors 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. 937 samples were analyzed in 2023. 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 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. Metropolitans and TVMWD 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.

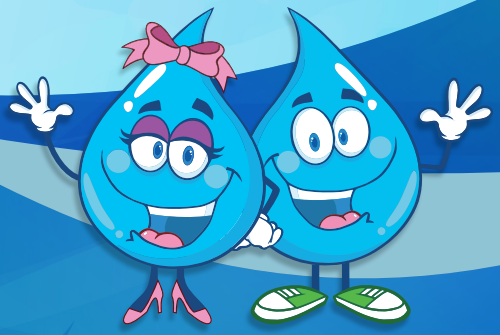
Rowland Water District
3021 Fullerton Road
Rowland Heights, CA 91748
(562) 697-1726

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.

Board of Directors

Szu Pei Lu-Yang - Division V
President

John E. Bellah - Division III
Vice President

Anthony J. Lima - Division II
Director

Robert W. Lewis - Division IV
Director

Vanessa Hsu - Division I
Director

Tom Coleman
General Manager

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