2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

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。

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.

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

ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT

At The Source: Reflections From The GM

At Rowland Water District, delivering safe, clean, and reliable water isn't just our mission—it is our promise. Your water comes from a blend of sources including the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, the Colorado River Aqueduct, and local supplies like the Main San Gabriel Basin. This diverse portfolio strengthens our resilience and helps safeguard your water through changing conditions.

We have worked to make significant strides in system reliability and sustainability in recent years. As an integral partner in the Puente Basin Water Agency, we have advanced regional collaboration—repairing the critical Old Baldy Well, identifying new water supply opportunities, and championing California's new regulations ***Making Conservation a California Way of Life*** so that together we can stay ahead of state mandates. From education programs and rebate opportunities to community partnerships and online tools, we are empowering you and your family to be part of the water savings solution.

We are making major capital investments to ensure long-term reliability, including the rebuild of the Cuatro Booster Station. These improvements are part of a broader commitment — such as the Six Basins Regional initiative, recycled water expansion, groundwater banking, and advanced treatment technologies —all guided by our 5th edition of our Strategic Plan, Effective Action for Sustainable Progress. We also modernized metering systems, secured FEMA funding, and continue rehabilitating reservoirs and upgrading pipelines to strengthen system performance for years to come.

We also understand that open, accessible communication builds trust. That is why we are enhancing our digital tools—including redesigning our website at www.rwd.org and an investment in an upcoming online platform designed to let you monitor your water consumption—to provide real-time insight and make it easier than ever for you to stay informed and engaged.

Water quality remains at the heart of everything we do. We rigorously test and monitor our systems to ensure your water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. And as regulations evolve, we are staying ahead by adopting emerging contaminant treatment technologies—so you can trust every drop.

Behind this work is a team of dedicated professionals whose expertise and commitment keep your water safe. We view water as more than a service—it's a shared responsibility. Through collaboration, innovation, and our core values guiding WHO we are: Welcoming, Humble and Original, we are securing a sustainable water future for generations to come.

Thank you for your continued trust and partnership as we work together to protect and sustain our most vital resource—today and for the future.

Tom Coleman

Tom Coleman
General Manager

W — welcoming — Be warm, grateful, and fun

H — humble — Be selfless, generous, and kind

O — original — Be creative, impactful, and unique

Rowland Water District values established September 25, 2024.

BEHIND THE SCENES: MEET THE TEAM

Water Systems

Wondering if your water meets state standards and is safe to drink? Our expert Water System Operations Team works tirelessly behind the scenes, overseeing reservoir maintenance, testing over 1,200 water samples annually, monitoring the recycled water system, and inspecting cross-connection and backflow devices. Though small in number, this powerhouse team ensures your water remains safe, reliable, and drinkable around the clock.

Maintenance

Our Maintenance Team consists of nine skilled, certified, and dedicated professionals who keep our water system running smoothly. They handle everything from maintaining water meters and fire hydrants to repairing underground pipes, fixing leaks, and providing field customer service. Working around the clock, they are the familiar faces you see on the streets, ensuring reliable water service for our community.

CARING FOR OUR NEIGHBORS

Ingrained in our values is building a human connection with those we serve. With this in mind, RWD staff launched the "Caring for Our Neighbors" charity program in 2024 to foster a deeper sense of community.

This employee-led initiative is dedicated to giving back to the community through acts of kindness including charitable giving and volunteer efforts.

For the first monetary drive, staff raised over $2,000 which was allocated to providing 44 fully equipped backpacks filled with school supplies to students at Blandford, Jellick, and Rowland Elementary Schools at the start of the 2024-2025 school year. There's no better way to empower a student's success than by giving them the tools they need to succeed in the classroom.

Beyond school support, our team actively contributes to other programs familiar to the community:

- Partnering with RUSD at the Fresh Start event in July 2024 to help distribute clothes and shoes to children before the start of the school year.
- Assisting the RUSD Family Resource Center organization at various holiday-themed meal disbursement events.
- Hosting blood drives with LifeStream. Setting a record-breaking 49 donations collected in one blood drive -- enough to potentially save up to 150 lifes locally!
- Volunteering at the Los Angeles Regional Food bank, assembling food boxes destined for wildfire victims.

For the 2024-2025 fiscal year, staff set a goal of raising $4,000 to support local charities. This is yet another example of how far beyond normal customer service our staff is willing to go to deepen our connection with the community.

We are incredibly proud of our team's generosity, commitment, and the positive difference they continue to make, bringing us to a full circle perfectly aligning with our purpose statement: ***We are devoted to caring for our neighbors and our future.***

Caring for our Neighbors

SERVING WITH PURPOSE BEYOND YOUR TAP

At Rowland Water District, our commitment goes far beyond delivering clean and reliable drinking water—we proudly serve our community with purpose and heart. Whether we're presenting at local schools, participating in "Principal for a Day," hosting conservation and gardening workshops, or engaging with the public at community events, we place our neighbors at the core of everything we do.

This year, we were proud to launch our First Annual ***Discover Rowland Fest*** in celebration of Water Awareness Month. With over 200 community members in attendance, the event was a tremendous success! Guests enjoyed hands-on demonstrations, landscaping workshops, interactive games, educational activities, and more.

We're already looking ahead to next year—Save the Date for May 16, 2026 as we bring back the Second Annual ***Discover Rowland Fest***. We can't wait to celebrate with you again!

2025 Mini Solar Challenge Race Day

2025 Principal For A Day

Discover Rowland Fest

Community Event

2025 Mini Solar Challenge

CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS:

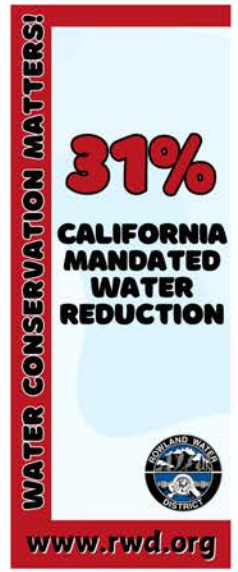
How you can help and what it means for you

With weather patterns growing more unpredictable and Colorado River facing historic challenges, water resiliency is more important than ever for California. That's why, under the states mandated ***Making Conservation a California Way of Life*** regulation, water agencies across California, including Rowland Water District (RWD), are stepping up efforts under the states mandates to conserve and prevent water waste to protect our most precious resource.

Beginning January 1, 2025, RWD customers are asked to reduce their water use by **31%** to help meet California's mandated conservation targets. Small changes at home can lead to big savings!

Curious about your water footprint? Visit www.YourWaterFootprint.org for practical tips on reducing your water use.

Through our partnership with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, RWD customers have access to valuable rebates and incentives on a variety of water-efficient devices. Explore available programs at www.socalwatersmart.com.



Have You Seen Our New Light Post Banners?

Protecting Your Water: Lead and Copper Compliance

In accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), RWD has completed a thorough inspection of all service lines in our system. We are pleased to report that no lead service lines were found. This means you can be confident that your drinking water is not being delivered through lead pipes.

Our team has developed a service line inventory as part of this initiative. You can view the results and see the service line materials for your address as well as learn more about the process by visiting our website at:
https://rwd.org/lead-and-copper-information/

If you have any questions or would like more information, please contact us at 562-697-1726 or info@rwd.org.

ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT

31%

CALIFORNIA MANDATED WATER REDUCTION

Follow -US-

www.rwd.org

Innovation Meets Safety: A District Win!

H.R. LABOUNTY SAFETY AWARD RECIPIENT

Rowland Water District is proud to announce that one of our employees has been honored with the 2024 H.R. LaBounty Safety Award from ACWA/JPIA! This recognition highlights our ongoing commitment to workplace safety and excellence. Casey addressed an ergonomic hazard by customizing a sit-to-stand desk. Casey delivered a long-term engineering solution that set a standard for individualized ergonomic practices. His dedication to workplace safety contributed to RWD receiving the prestigious H.R. LaBounty Safety Award. Congratulations, Casey!

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

In December 2022, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) completed its most recent source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. The Colorado River source is considered most vulnerable to the effects of recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater discharges. The State Water Project, based on a 2021 assessment, is considered most vulnerable to urban and stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6000. In addition to these imported sources, RWD also stores or owns 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 the 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) 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 tap water is safe to drink, the 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals—such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants—can be particularly at risk for infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. USEPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) offer guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. For more information, call 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 plumbing components in homes and buildings. If 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 it 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/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.

SOURCES OF WATER

ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT
By the Numbers

14,000
Customer Service Connections

18
Water Storage Reservoirs

200+ MILES
Potable Water Mains

8
Booster Pump Stations

18 MILES
Recycled Water Mains

22
Booster Pumps

1,650
Fire Hydrants

Rowland Water District continues to provide our water users with unique opportunities to self-educate, and elevate their perceptions of the true value of water.

2024 SAMPLE RESULTS

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed January 1 – December 31, 2024. The state requires RWD 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 - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR (RL)	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Ground Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Ground Water (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY										
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity (a)	TT	NA	NA	Highest %<0.3	0.06 100%	0.08 100%	0.09-0.34/0.21 100%	 ND	NTU %	Soil Runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	TT	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 0%				%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E.coli* (c) (Total Coliform Rule)	TT	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 0%				(c)	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (d) (p)	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND-150 Highest RAA 93	 ND	 ND	 ND	ppb	Residue from water treatment processes; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	1000	2000	100	Range Average	 124	 ND	 ND	 140	ppb	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI	10	0.02	0.1	Range Average	 ND	 ND	0.4-0.63 0.5	2.6-3.4 3.0	ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
Copper (d) (f)	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 31 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = .147 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 Average	0.3-0.8 0.7	 0.11 (naturally occurring)	0.1-0.62 0.38 (naturally occurring)	0.31-0.34 0.33	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead (f)	AL=15	0.2	5		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 31 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 0 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 Average	 ND	ND-0.49 0.23	ND-4.2 1.55	2.6-4.0 3.5	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	1	1	0.4	Range Average	 ND	 ND	 ND	4.0-4.7 4.35	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ClO4)	6	1	1	Range Average	 ND	 ND	 ND	0.89-1.8 1.4	ppb	Industrial waste discharge
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS										
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	5	0.06	0.5	Range Average	 ND	 ND	 ND	ND-1.10 0.56	ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	1.7	0.5	Range Average	 ND	 ND	 ND	ND-2.7 1.5	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

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 info@rwd.org.

SAMPLE RESULTS CONTINUED

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR (RL)	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Ground Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Ground Water (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	(0)	3	Range				ND-3.81	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	ND	1.56		
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50	(0)	4	Range	ND-5				pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	2.29	NR	NR		
Radium 226	NA	0.05	1	Range			0.82	ND-0.233	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	DUE 2028	0.105		
Radium 228	NA	0.019	1	Range			0.34	ND-1.02	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	DUE 2028	0.384		
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range	ND-3		1.6-3.4	2.2-3.0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	2.5	2.6		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (k)										
Bromate (h)	10	0.1	1.0	Range					ppb	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
				Highest	Highest RAA 2.0	NR	NR	NR		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 8.6 - 51.4				ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 31.52					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 2.1 - 30.6				ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 12.32					
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 0.95 - 3.61				ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 2.65					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range					ppm	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
				Average	Highest RAA 2.4	Highest RAA 1.18	NR	NR		
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards										
Aluminum (d) (p)	200	600	50	Range	ND-150				ppb	Residue from water treatment processes; natural deposits erosion
				Average	93	ND	ND	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	(2)	Range	96-116		4.9-15	23-28	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	106	56	9.3	25.5		
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 -- 31 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 0.147 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0					ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Odor Threshold (i)	3	NA	1	Range					TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	ND	1	1	1		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	912-1080		380-450	520-560	mS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	996	420	417	540		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	200-250		21-28	45-50	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	225	31	23	47.5		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (n)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	573-690		220-280	310-360	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	632	230	253	335		
Turbidity (a)	5	NA	0.1	Range			0.4-0.95		NTU	Soil Runoff
				Average	ND	0.044	0.58	ND		

SAMPLE RESULTS CONTINUED

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR (RL)	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Ground Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Ground Water (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
OTHER PARAMETERS										
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalky Substances PFAS Analyzed by EPA Methods 553 and 537.1 (t,u)										
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	NL=6.5	1	4	Range			ND-3.4	ND-2.6	ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND	1.68	0.5		
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NL=5.1	.007	4	Range			ND-4.7		ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND	4.0	ND		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	NL=500	NA	3	Range			ND-3.8		ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND	1.43	ND		
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	NL=1000	NA	3	Range			ND-2.7		ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND	1.9	ND		
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	NA	NA	2	Range			ND-3.1		ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND	2.08	NR		
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	NA	NA	2	Range			3.2-5.7		ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND	4.65	NR		
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalky Substances PFAS Analyzed by EPA Methods 553 Only (t)										
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	NA	NA	5	Range			ND-3.5		ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND	2.4	NR		
Perfluoropenetanoic Acid (PFPeA)	NA	NA	3	Range			ND-5.5		ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND	3.7	NR		
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic Acid (NFDHA)	NA	NA	20	Range					ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND	8	NR		
General Minerals										
Alkalinity	NA	NA	(1)	Range	109-127			170-180	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	118	78	170	175		
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range					mg/L	Naturally occurring from organic materials
				Average	NR	NR	NR	210		
Calcium	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	59-76		59-66	69-74	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	68	22	62	72		
Magnesium	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	25-29		8.5-9.4	12-14	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	26	11	9.1	13		
Potassium	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	4.6-5.4		1.5-1.9	3.3-3.7	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	5.0	2.4	1.7	3.5		
Sodium	NA	NA	(1)	Range	93-117		9.8-17	17-20	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	105	46	14.2	18.5		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	(1)	Range	241-303		20-190	220-240	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	272	99	130	230		
Total Anions	NA	NA	NA	Range				5.05-5.29	meq/L	Negatively Charged Ions
				Average	NR	NR	NR	5.17		
Total Cations	NA	NA	NA	Range				5.26-5.82	meq/L	Positively Charged Ions
				Average	NR	NR	NR	5.54		

SAMPLE RESULTS CONTINUED

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR (RL)	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Ground Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Ground Water (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Unregulated Contaminants										
Boron	NL=1,000	NA	100	Range					ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	140	140	ND	ND		
Chlorate	NL=800	NA	(10)	Range					ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	80	56	ND	NR		
Lithium	NA	NA	(10)	Range	32-47				ppb	and pharmaceuticals
				Average	40	NR	ND	NR		
Vanadium	NL=50	NA	3	Range			3.4-3.9		ppb	Naturally occuring; industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	ND	3.65	ND		
Miscellaneous (q)										
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (f)	NA	NA	NA	Range	5.5-11				ppm	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
				Average	8.4	NR	NR	NR		
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)(g)	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.4-12.6			12.1-12.35	AI	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
				Average	12.5	12.3	NR	12.23		
Corrosivity (j) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.60-0.65				SI	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
				Average	0.62	.44	NR	NR		
pH	NA	NA	NA	Range		7.9-8.6		7.6-7.8	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.2	8.25	NR	7.7		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (o)	1,000	NA	NA	Range	506-680	230-270	220-280	310-360	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
				Average	587	250	253	335		

DEFINITION OF TERMS

AI Aggressiveness Index
AL Action Level
Average Result based on arithmetic mean
CaCO3 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
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 Results based on minimum and maximum values; range and average values are the same if a single value is reported for samples collected once or twice annually
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
UCMR5 Fifth unregulated contaminant monitoring rule

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. 954 samples were analyzed in 2024. 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 2024.

(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.

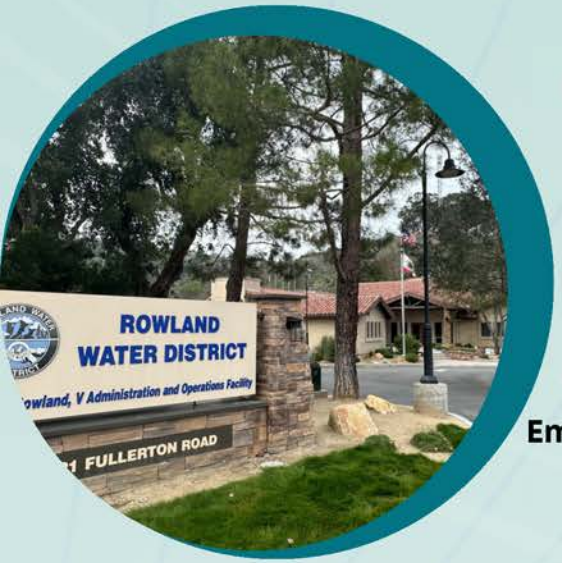
(p) Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. No secondary standard MCL exceedance occurred at the Metropolitan or TVMWD plant effluents.

(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

JOIN US FOR A BOARD MEETING:

The Board of Directors of the Rowland Water District invites the public to attend Board meetings on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 p.m., at the District Headquarters. Agendas are posted on our website and meetings are open to the public.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John E. Bellah - Division III
President

Vanessa Hsu - Division I
Vice *President*

Anthony J. Lima - Division II
Director

Szu Pei Lu-Yang - Division V
Director

Robert W. Lewis - Division IV
Director

Follow -US-

RWD.org

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