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。

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.

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#DiscoverRWD | RWD.org

"WE ARE **DEVOTED** TO **CARING** FOR OUR **NEIGHBORS** AND OUR **FUTURE**"

DRIVEN BY VALUES.
DEVOTED TO OUR COMMUNITY.

Caring for our neighbors has been at the heart of Rowland Water District since 1953. It is the commitment that drives how this organization operates, how it invests, and how it measures itself. Everything comes back to one promise: safe, reliable drinking water at a fair price, delivered to your tap every single day.

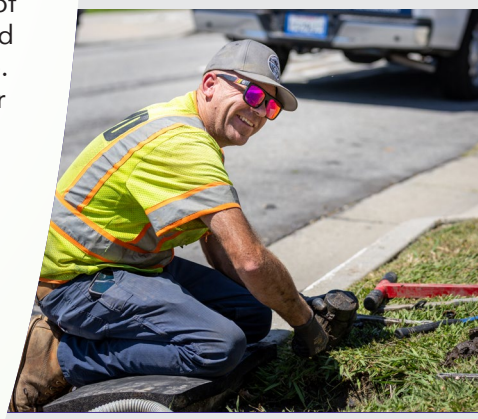
That promise is kept by the people behind our systems. The team at Rowland Water is **welcoming, humble, and original**. Those are not aspirational words. They describe how this organization actually operates, from the front office to the field.

We are **welcoming**, which means being warm, grateful, and fun. You hear it when someone picks up the phone. You feel it when a crew arrives at your door. Every customer interaction is treated as an opportunity to connect, and this team is genuinely thankful for the trust the community places in them every single day.

We are **humble**, which means being selfless, generous, and kind. Leadership and staff operate as equals with a shared purpose. Credit flows to the team and not the title. When something needs fixing, this organization focuses on the solution, rather than the scorecard. That generosity of spirit shapes how customers are treated, how colleagues support one another, and how the district shows up for their neighbors.

We are **original**, which means being creative, impactful, and unique. Managing a blended water supply across a complex regional system requires a broad, district-wide skill set. It takes people who ask thorough questions, pursue new partnerships, and invest in solutions that serve this community for decades to come. That originality is evident in how this team approaches every challenge, and it is a big part of what makes Rowland Water unlike any other agency in the region.

The scope of what this team manages reflects that commitment. Rowland Water operates 290 miles of water mains, 17 storage reservoirs with a combined capacity of 47 million gallons, and 14,000 service connections across portions of two cities and three unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, serving nearly 55,000 people. Your water is drawn from three carefully managed sources: Colorado River water transported by a 242-mile aqueduct, State Project water originating in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and delivered via the California Aqueduct, and local groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin. Those sources are blended, treated, tested, and delivered through active partnerships with Three Valleys Municipal Water District and the Puente Basin Water Agency. The water arriving at your tap is tested over a thousand times each year for regulated and unregulated contaminants, and this year's results meet and exceed all state and federal health and safety standards.



This annual report is a reflection of that work and dedication to full transparency with the people we serve. We encourage you to read it carefully, and welcome any questions you may have.

Tom Coleman

Tom Coleman, General Manager

IN THEIR OWN WORDS:
WORK, *AND LIFE*, AT ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT

Twenty-nine people keep the water running within the Rowland Water District service area. They work in shifts, in the heat, on weekends, and after midnight. Most of what they do never gets seen. A leak gets fixed, the street gets cleaned up, and a customer goes about their day. That is the point.

The crew here ranges from interns figuring out their first week to a general manager who started in the industry over 30 years ago. In between are maintenance workers, operators, field technicians, a compliance manager, a marketing coordinator, a finance director, and a customer service team. They cross paths every day. They eat lunch together. They know each other's families.

Ask any of them what they like most about the job and the answer lands in the same place every time. "The guys, the team" they say. "The crew. The people you spend ten hours a day with, endure hard jobs alongside, and trust to cover a shift when something comes up unexpectedly."

> PEOPLE ARE AT THEIR BEST WHEN THEY'RE **GIVING**

That familiarity follows them out to the street. When a field worker knocks on a customer's door to explain a service line repair, the approach is the same as it would be for a neighbor. Take the time. Open the meter box. Show them what is happening and why. "They're happy to see us," one maintenance worker puts it. "They're even happier that they can go about their day."

The District runs on a purpose statement its staff can actually recite: We are devoted to caring for our neighbors and our future. It shows up in the food drives, the volunteer hours at the LA Food Bank, the backpacks donated to local schools, and the mentorship extended to other water districts. It also shows up at five in the morning when a pump fails and nobody is going to notice unless it does not get repaired.

"People are at their best when they're giving," one senior leader says. The team here seems to have internalized that. They give the work their full attention. They give customers a straight answer. And somewhere along the way, they gave each other a place they actually want to come back to on Monday.

CARING FOR OUR NEIGHBORS
AND OUR FUTURE

At Rowland Water District, the word neighbor has always meant something broader than the person next door. It describes the staff member who covers a weekend shift, the customer calling in about a bill, the community organization down the street, and the water agency across the region trying to figure out what Rowland Water seems to have figured out. Caring for all of them, consistently, is our purpose.

Inside the organization, caring looks like accessible leadership, genuine investment in individual growth, and a culture where an intern can walk into the general manager's office and have a real conversation. Staff at every level describe feeling known, not just employed.

For customers, it looks like a field crew that takes an extra ten minutes to explain what they are doing and why. It looks like a customer service team that treats a rate question with the same patience they would give a family member. It looks like transparency before problems become surprises.

In the community, Rowland Water District shows up in ways that have nothing to do with water rates or service lines.

That presence is driven by the staff themselves, who organize community service projects throughout the year.

> WE ARE **DEVOTED** TO **CARING** FOR OUR **NEIGHBORS** AND OUR **FUTURE**

Los Angeles Food Bank

Staff partners with the Los Angeles Food Bank on a quarterly food drive, with each quarter dedicated to collecting specific high-demand items for families and individuals across Los Angeles County. Drives have collected all kinds of nutritious food, with donations delivered to the food bank in December 2025 and March 2026. In March 2026, Rowland staff also joined a mobile food pantry distribution in South Gate, helping serve 513 households in a single day.

Foster Love

RWD staff have also worked with foster youth through a partnership with Foster Love, a local charity that provides essential items to children in the foster system. Staff sponsored bicycles for kids in need and came together to build 15 of them, ranging from 12-inch to 20-inch, pairing each one with a properly fitted helmet. RWD staff delivered the bikes directly to A Greater Love foster family agency.

And then there is the Philippines.

In October 2024, Rowland Water District began a formal mentorship partnership with Norzagaray Water District in the Philippines, sponsored by the Asian Development Bank. A team from Rowland traveled to Norzagaray to work directly with their staff on operations, stakeholder engagement, and financial management. The partnership concluded in October 2025 and was recognized by the Asian Development Bank as one of the more successful collaborations of its kind. That a district of 29 people, serving a single community in Southern California, would cross an ocean to help another agency build capacity says something about how seriously Rowland takes the word neighbor. The experience changed both organizations. It also changed the people who made the trip.

In the industry, caring for the future means mentoring other agencies, developing the next generation of water professionals through internship programs, and sharing what works freely and without reservation.

The future this District is devoted to is its people - both the team behind the work and the communities it proudly serves.

Watch the video here!

HOW ONE TEACHER INSPIRED A GREENER CAMPUS

What was once a barren section of Santana High School has been transformed into a California native plants garden buzzing with hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees, thanks to teacher Candace Leuthold and her students.

Ms. Leuthold received two $1,500 classroom grants through Rowland Water District's Splash Cash program for the 2025-26 school year to help students learn sustainable ways to grow native plants and food.

Students planted sage, monkey flower, California fuchsia, and other native plants throughout the campus garden, helping beautify the area while giving students a space to connect with nature and learn sustainable practices firsthand.

Students also learned how to grow plants and herbs using hydroponic systems, including how to reuse seeds from mature plants to grow new ones. These systems will ultimately require little water and minimal maintenance.

Ms. Leuthold says, "One of the most rewarding parts was watching students become invested in the garden's success. Many students who were initially hesitant became excited to grow and care for the plants, with some even taking responsibility for maintaining areas around campus."

Now in her fourth year participating in the Splash Cash program, Ms. Leuthold has helped more than 300 students learn sustainable practices through hands-on learning experiences. Her work is one example of how RWD supports environmental education across local schools. This 2025-26 school year, RWD gave **more than $18,000 to local teachers** as part of its ongoing community education efforts.

Visit **rwd.org** to learn more about Splash Cash and other educational programs.

A CULTURE THAT EARNS RECOGNITION

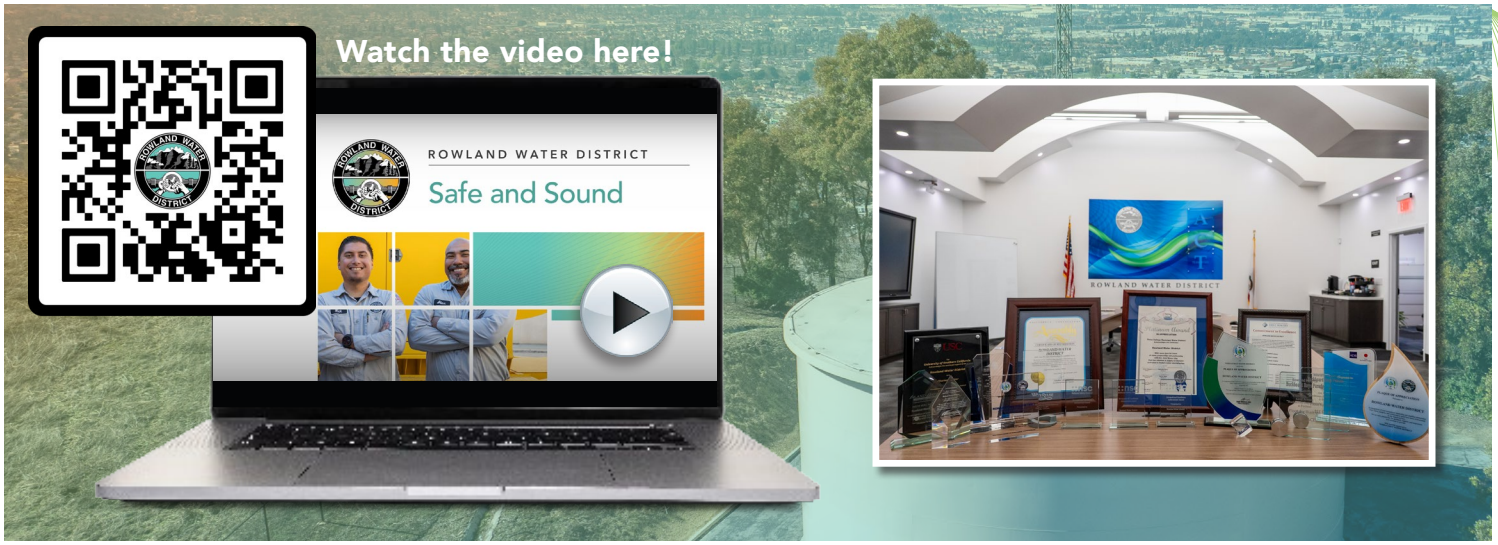
Safety at Rowland Water District is built one day at a time, in the field, at the maintenance yard, in the operations center, and at the front counter. It lives in the habits of a crew that looks out for each other, follows protocol because they understand why it matters, and takes seriously the responsibility of sending everyone home whole at the end of every shift.

That kind of culture produces results. Over the years, Rowland Water District has earned formal recognition at the state and national level for its workplace safety performance, acknowledgments that belong to the entire team, from the newest intern to the most senior operator.

Among these recognitions are multiple national and industry safety awards honoring operational excellence, injury prevention, and the District's ongoing commitment to workplace safety.

These awards represent more than statistics. They reflect years of consistent effort, ongoing training, and a staff that has genuinely bought into the idea that safety is everyone's job. RWD's compliance and safety program continues to grow, adding new standards, new trainings, and new tools as regulations evolve and the team grows alongside them.

But beyond the awards and recognition, the standard that matters most is the one that resets every morning: everyone who came in today goes home tonight.



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

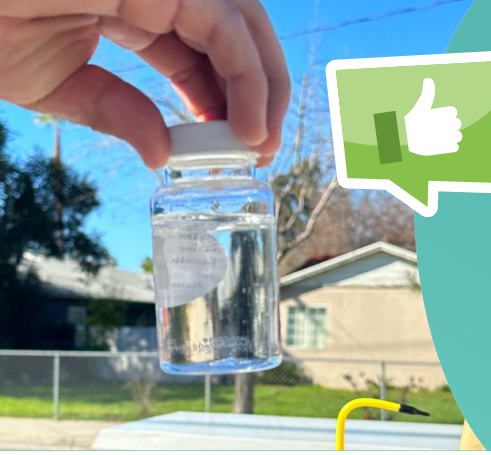
Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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.



2025 Results: We Meet

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed January 1 – December 31, 2025. 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.

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	0.05	0.13-0.49/0.26	ND-0.11/0.05	NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (a)				% <0.3	100%	100%	100%	ND	%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (x) (Total Coliform Rule)	TT	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 0%				%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli (x) (Total Coliform Rule)	TT	(0)	NA						(c)	Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (g) (y) (z)	1000	600	50	Range	ND-100	110	ND	ND	ppb	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	96					
Arsenic (As)	10	.004	2	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-2.4	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits: glass and electronics production wastes
				Average				2.1		
Barium	1000	2000	100	Range	129	ND	ND	120	ppb	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				Average						
Chromium VI	10	0.02	0.1	Range	ND	ND	0.63-0.78	2.4-2.7	ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial wastes
				Average			0.8	2.6		
Copper (y) (1a)	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 (j)	2	1	0.1	Range	0.5-0.8	ND (naturally occurring)	0.26-0.6	0.26-0.35	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Average	0.7		0.42 (naturally occurring)	0.31		
Lead (1a)	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	ND	0-0.42	0.97-3.9	2.2-4.4	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion or natural deposits
				Average		0.07	2.21	3.4		
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	1	1	0.4	Range	ND	ND	ND	3.1-3.7	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion or natural deposits
				Average				4.35		
Perchlorate (ClO4)	6	1	1	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-5.7	ppb	Industrial waste discharge
				Average				2.1		
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS										
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	5	0.06	0.5	Range	ND	ND	ND	0.69-3.4	ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
				Average				2		
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	1.7	0.5	Range	ND	ND	ND	0.63-4.0	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
				Average				2.7		
1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	6	10	0.5	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.53	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
				Average				0.13		
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	6	13	0.5	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.62	ppb	Industrial chemical factory discharge; biodegradation byproduct of TCE\PCE groundwater contamination
				Average				0.29		

or Exceed All Quality Standards

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.

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

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
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS										
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	200	3	10	Range	ND	ND	ND-0.11 (ppb)	NR	ppt	Banned nematicide that may be present in soil due to runoff/leaching
				Average			0.0027 (ppb)			
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	(0)	3	Range	ND	ND	3.6-3.8	ND-3.34	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average			3.7	1.7		
Gross Beta Particle Activity	50	(0)	4	Range	ND - 5	ND	NR	NR	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND					
Radium 226	NA	0.05	1	Range	ND	ND	0.4	ND-0.0339	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average			DUE 2028	0.017		
Radium 228	NA	0.019	1	Range	ND	0.63	0.24	ND-1.01	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average			DUE 2028	0.5		
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range	ND-3	ND	2.2-4.7	2.3-3.2	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND		3.6	2.7		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (k) (1b)										
Bromate (l)	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND - 12	NR	NR	NR	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
				Average	Highest RAA 3.0					
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 8.6 - 64.2				ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 30.24					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	1	Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.3 - 22.0				ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 11.56					
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 0.22 - 3.79				ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.79					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.6-2.8	1.7-2.9	NR	NR	ppm	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
				Average	Highest RAA 2.5	Highest RAA 2.08				
SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS										
Aluminum (g) (y) (z)	200	600	50	Range	ND - 100	ND	ND	ND	ppb	Residue from water treatment processes; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	96					
Chloride	500	NA	(2)	Range	86-98	100	8.1-26	18-24	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	92		14.33	21		
Color	15	NA	(1)	Range	1	ND	ND	ND	Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average						
Copper (i) (y) (z)	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 (o)	3	NA	1	Range	ND	1	1	1	TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average						
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	754-981	380-580	670-480	480-510	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	868	480	517.5	495		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	139-212	23	23-41	40-47	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	176		30.25	43.5		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (s)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	456-617	380	290-450	300-360	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	536		347.5	330		
Turbidity (a)	5	NA	0.1	Range	ND	0.12	ND-0.89	ND-0.11	NTU	Soil runoff
				Average			0.13	0.05		

OTHER PARAMETERS

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
PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES PFAS ANALYZED BY EPA METHODS 553 AND 537.1 (n)										
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (1d)	NL=6.5	1	4	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-3.3	ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average				2.4		
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (1d)	NL=5.1	.007	4	Range	ND	ND	ND-5.1	ND-1.7	ppt	
				Average			1.2	0.4		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (1d)	NL=500	NA	3	Range	ND	ND	ND-3.4	NR	ppt	
				Average			1.4			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (1d)	NL=1000	NA	3	Range	ND	ND	ND-3.3	ND	ppt	
				Average			0.8			
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (1d)	NA	NA	2	Range	ND	ND	ND-3.3	NR	ppt	
				Average			0.7			
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (1d)	NA	NA	2	Range	ND	ND	ND-5.0	NR	ppt	
				Average			1.3			
PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES PFAS ANALYZED BY EPA METHODS 553 ONLY (n)										
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (1d)	NA	NA	5	Range	ND	ND	ND-3.0	NR	ppt	Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
				Average			0.73			
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (1d)	NA	NA	3	Range	ND	ND	ND-5.3	NR	ppt	
				Average			1.77			
GENERAL MINERALS										
Alkalinity	NA	NA	(1)	Range	95-124	79-83	170-220	170	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	110	81	185			
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range	NR	NR	NR	200-210	mg/L	Naturally occurring from organic materials
				Average				205		
Calcium	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	43-70	19	60-81	65-74	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	56		67.5	70		
Magnesium	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	19-25	12	8.8-15	12-13	ppm	
				Average	22		10.8	12.5		
Potassium	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	3.8-5	2.6	1.9-2.2	3.3-3.7	ppm	
				Average	4.4		2	3.5		
Sodium	NA	NA	(1)	Range	76-100	68	10-30	16-19	ppm	
				Average	89		18.5	17.5		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	(1)	Range	189-280	97	190-270	210-240	ppm	
				Average	234		215	225		
Total Anions	NA	NA	NA	Range	NR	NR	NR	4.46-5.11	meq/L	Negatively Charged Ions
				Average				4.88		
Total Cations	NA	NA	NA	Range	NR	NR	NR	5.02-5.69	meq/L	Positively Charged Ions
				Average				5.36		
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS										
Boron	NL = 1000	NA	100	Range	130	110	ND-130	ND	ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average			62.5			
Chlorate	NL = 800	NA	(10)	Range	31	ND	NR	NR	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes and pharmaceuticals
				Average						
Lithium	NA	NA	(10)	Range	27-41	NR	NR	NR	ppb	
				Average	34					
NITROSAMINE COMPOUNDS										
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NL = 10	3	(2)	Range	ND	ND	NR	ND-4.1	ng/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average				0.6		
MISCELLANEOUS										
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (p)	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.5-11	NR	NR	NR	ppm	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
				Average	7.6					
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)(q)	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.3-12.5	12.11	NR	1.20-1.35	AI	
				Average	12.4			1.28		
Corrosivity r) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.51-0.61	0.31	NR	0.58-0.74	SI	
				Average	0.56			0.66		
pH	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.2-8.3	7.7-8.6	NR	8-8.1	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.2	8.37		8.05		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (s)	1,000	NA	NA	Range	506-680	230-270	220-280	300-360	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
				Average	587	250	253	330		

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
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	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)
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
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) Per the State's Surface Water Treatment Rule, treatment techniques that remove or inactivate Giardia cysts will also remove HPC bacteria Legionella, and viruses. Legionella and virus monitoring is not required.

(c) Compliance is based on monthly samples from treatment plant effluents and the distribution system. No.Level 1 assessments occurred and no E.coli was detected.

(d) MWD and TVMWD analyze HPC bacteria in the plant effluent to monitor treatment process efficacy.

(e) MWD data are from samples collected in 2024 and reported once every three-year compliance cycle until the next required monitoring in 2027. TVMWD data are from samples collected in 2025.

(f) MWD uses acrylamide for water treatment process and was in compliance with the treatment technique requirements regarding its use when treating drinking water. MWD does not use any epichlorohydrin's. TVMWD does not use acrylamide or epichlorohydrin's for water treatment process.

(g) Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA.

(h) MWD data reported for 2020 for the required nine-year monitoring cycle (2020-2028). TVMWD data reported for 2025 and is conducted annually.

(i) As a wholesaler, Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD have no retail customers and are not required to collect samples at consumers' taps. However, compliance monitoring under Title 22 is required at plant effluents.

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

(k) Compliance with the state and federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents.

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

(m) 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". TVMWD is required to test once annually for TDS.

(n) CCRDL is from DDW's Monitoring Order DW-2025-0002-DDW for the 29 constituents detected by EPA Methods 553 and/or 537.1. Results below CCRDL's are considered "ND".

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

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

(q) 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).

(r) 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).

(s) Statistical summary represents 12 months of flow-weighted data and values may be different than the TDS reported to meet compliance with the secondary drinking water regulations for Metropolitan.

(t) HAA5 and TTHM noncompliance samples were collected at the treatment plant effluents.

(u) Data are the average of the results from the two analytical methods.

(v) TVMWD Operations is blending Miragrand well water with other sources to reduce the level below the notification levels to non-detect (ND). There are no detections of PFOA/PFOS contaminants leaving the Miramar Treatment Plant to our member agencies.

(w) Results are based on Rowland Water District's distribution system's highest monthly percent positives. 936 samples were analyzed in 2025. The highest monthly percentage was 0%. Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.

(x) 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.

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

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

(1a) Lead and Copper samples are required to be collected once every three years during the months of June - September. Sample results are from 2024.

(1b) 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.

(1c) All distribution system samples had detectable total chlorine residuals, so no HPC was required.

(1d) The following PFAS compound was detected in one groundwater source operated by our wholesale supplier at levels above the State's Notification Level. This source is blended with other water supplies and treated surface water prior to delivery. As a result of blending and operational controls, the water delivered to Rowland Water District customers remains below applicable health advisory levels and continues to meet all federal and state drinking water standards. In the regional system, groundwater sources with detected PFAS compounds are blended with other water supplies to ensure water quality meets all applicable standards. Water delivered to Rowland Water District is tested for PFAS compounds, and results have consistently met the non-detect threshold.

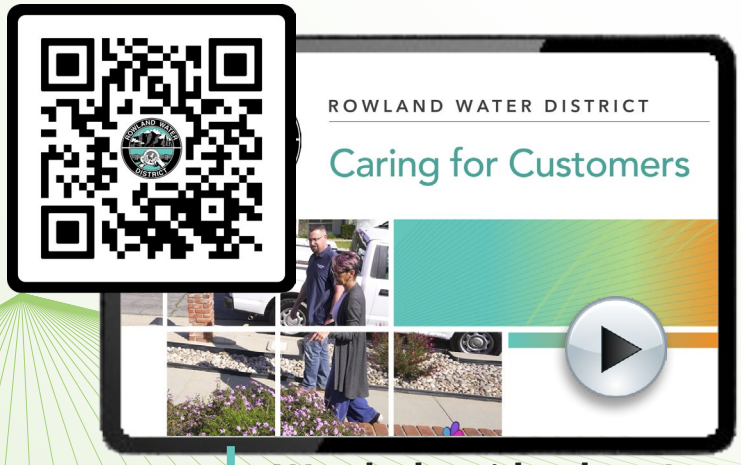
CONSERVATION
AND THE CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE

Water conservation in California is no longer something agencies focus on only during droughts. It is now a year-round requirement under Senate Bill 606 and Assembly Bill 1668, two laws that reshaped how urban water suppliers manage water use.

Passed in 2018, the legislation directed the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Water Resources to create a long-term efficiency framework known as Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life. Rather than imposing the same conservation targets statewide, the framework establishes customized water use objectives for each urban retail water supplier based on local conditions. The State Water Board adopted final regulations on July 3, 2024, and includes standards for residential indoor and outdoor water use, water loss, and outdoor irrigation of commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters, along with related CII performance measures.

For Rowland Water District, these requirements reinforce practices already in place. The district's Advanced Metering Infrastructure system provides real-time water use data, helping operators identify leaks quickly and giving customers tools to monitor consumption and receive alerts before small problems become significant losses.

Conservation at Rowland Water District is a shared responsibility between the district and the community it serves. Through customer education, water-use management tools, and long-term infrastructure planning, the district supports efficient water use while meeting the state's evolving conservation standards. Compliance is not simply a regulatory requirement. It reflects the same forward-thinking approach that guides the district's operations every day.



Watch the video here!

WE'RE STILL CURIOUS...

WHAT'S YOUR Water Footprint?

TAKING STEPS TO SAVE

Most people think about water when they turn on the tap. But water is working for you all day long in ways you may never consider. The coffee you brewed this morning, the shirt you put on, and the food on your plate tonight all required water to produce, often far more than you might expect. Your water footprint tells the full story of how much water is used in your daily life. Understanding it is the first step toward using water more efficiently, and in California, that awareness matters.

Rowland Water District launched this initiative several years ago because we believe informed customers are essential partners in conservation. That commitment remains strong today. By helping our community understand where water goes and how everyday choices affect usage, we can make small changes that add up to a bigger impact over time.

Start exploring at **yourwaterfootprint.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

Vanessa Hsu	Anthony J. Lima	John E. Bellah	Robert W. Lewis	Szu Pei Lu-Yang
Division I	Division II	Division III	Division IV	Division V