2018

Rowland Water District

Water Quality Report

www.RowlandWater.com

Our Water, Our Future

For more than 65 years, Rowland Water District has been committed to you, our valued customers. You truly represent Rowland's core values of accountability, communication, and teamwork, and we take pride in the fact that the quality of your drinking water has always met the highest standard of excellence. Protecting your water resources is our utmost priority in this era of drought and uncertainty, and with that in mind, we have some very good news to share.

We are pleased to release Rowland Water District's 2018 Annual Water Quality Report. Comprehensive water quality reporting is completed every year and the following document describes the sources of potable water, as well as the supply's composition, and how it compares to state and federal health and safety standards. In the past year, the District has sampled your water for regulated and unregulated contaminants and impurities 946 times.

> *"We take pride in the fact that the quality of your drinking water has always met the highest standard of excellence."*

The results of this most recent water quality testing report are a testament to the ongoing efforts of our highly qualified staff. But we must remain diligent and focused as we conserve and plan for the future of water here in Southern California. While safeguarding our resources and maintaining our facilities, the team at Rowland Water will continually plan for drought events and future water usage demands.

In light of California's ongoing water crisis, we have been forced to get creative with our conservation methods. For example, we have been using impaired groundwater and recycled water for non-drinking uses such as irrigation, construction, cooling towers and industrial processes. The goal is to keep our costs, and yours low, while continuing to meet long-term demands. We ask that you continue your unwavering commitment to conservation, and we will hold to our end of the bargain.

We value your support, and we look forward to serving you and your families and businesses well into the future.

Sincerely,

Tom Coleman

Tom Coleman, General Manager

Water Supply

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

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

ROWLAND OPERATES AND MAINTAINS

More than 200 miles of potable water mains

18 miles of recycled water mains

1,650 fire hydrants

13,500 customer service connections

We also have eight booster pump stations, consisting of **22 booster** pumps pumping water to various elevations throughout our service area.

We continue to provide our water users with unique opportunities to self-educate, and are bringing awareness to the fact that water should never be taken for granted.

New Legislative Website

At Rowland Water District, we work hard to protect our precious water resources. Part of that job is monitoring crucial legislation and regulations that impact our operations at the federal, state, and local levels.

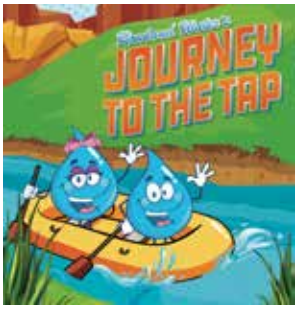
Our staff and lobbyists track policy formulations and work collaboratively with elected officials and regional partners to ensure that the District's water interests are considered every step of the way.

Launched in June, **https://rwdlegupdates.org** provides information on topics such as news, frequently asked questions, and legislative updates relevant to the District's positions on a variety of issues affecting our customers. We will update content regularly so that we may keep you informed about the issues that are important to you.

For more information, visit
https://rwdlegupdates.org

Education

Rowland Water District understands the importance of educating our community about water. The District's education program is designed to teach students about responsible water use and to help our local educators share information about this vital natural resource in a fun way.



Custom presentations are offered for teachers and students in elementary classrooms throughout the District's service area and are intended to enhance each school's existing water awareness curriculum. The Wonderful World of Water, a fictional classroom presentation that focuses on the importance of water conservation, is now available to third graders throughout the District's service area. The presentation includes a conservation lesson, journal activities, and a chart that allows students to track their own water use. Find out more at **www.rowlandwater.com/education**.

Water Quality

Providing safe, high quality drinking water day in and day out is our commitment to our customers. A safe, reliable water supply is essential to our thriving community, and Rowland takes that part of our job seriously. We are pleased to report that we are exceeding government drinking water standards, and are committed to meeting our future water needs and diversifying our water supply portfolio, enhancing customer service, and promoting financial stewardship.

There are state and federal regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. These regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.




Information About Your Water

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of Water

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ***Microbial contaminants,*** such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occuring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occuring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants found in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Rowland Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at ***www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.***

2018 Sample Results

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed January 1 - December 31, 2018. 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.

For specific questions regarding this report or any additional questions related to District drinking water, please contact Eric Hall, Operations Superintendent, at (562) 697-1726 or email info@rowlandwater.com.

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range / Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Groundwater Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Groundwater (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY										
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	TT=1	NA	NA	Highest	0.06	0.14			NTU	Soil Runoff
	TT (a)			% <0.3	100%	100%	100%	ND	%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	5%	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.3%				%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	(b)	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 0%				(b)	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (e)	TT	NA	(1)	Range	ND-1				CFU/mL	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	ND	ND	NC		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (d)	1000	600	50	Range	77-220				ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
				Average	159	ND	ND	NC		
Arsenic	10	.004	2	Range				ND-2.5	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits: glass/ electronics production waste
				Average	ND	ND	ND	1.3	ppb	
Barium	1000	2000	100	Range				130	ppb	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	118	ND	ND	130	ppb	
Copper (d) (f)	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 35 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 0.255 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppm	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	1	0.1	Range	0.6 - 0.9		0.41-0.59	0.30-0.31	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Average	0.7	ND	0.5	0.31		
Lead (f)	AL=15	0.2	5		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 35 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = ND RWD Distribution System-Wide -- Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppb	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	0.4	Range		ND-0.50	2.6-4.2	3.3-4.7	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	3.27	3.9		
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10	NA	NA	Range				3.6-4.2	mg/L	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	NC	NC	NC	3.9		

PRIMARY STANDARDS *(Continued)*

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Groundwater Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Groundwater (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS										
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	1.7	0.5	Range				ND-6.1	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.84		
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	5	.06	0.5	Range				ND-3.2	ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.51		
Perchlorate (ClO4)	6	1	4	Range				0.84-4.7	ppb	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
				Average	ND	ND	ND	1.8		
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	50	(0)	4	Range		ND-0.071		NC	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	0.024	NR	NC		
Combined Radium	5	(0)	NA	Range		ND 2015	0.148 (2016)		pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	due 2022	due 2028	NC		
Radium 226+228	NA	0.05	1	Range		ND 2015	0.147 (2016)		pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	due 2022	due 2028	NC		
Radium 228	NA	0.019	1	Range		ND 2015	0.001 (2016)		pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	due 2022	due 2028	NC		
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range		due 2019	2.4 (2017)		pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND		due 2020	NC		
Bromate (k)	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND-10	NA	NA	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
				Average	5					
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (j)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.1-46.3				ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 19.24					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (j)	60	NA	1 (g)	Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 0-21.2				ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 6.99					
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.93-2.61				ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 2.47					

SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)(g)	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.2-12.5	11.88-12.04		11.99-12.41	AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.4	11.96	NR	12.20		
Aluminum (d)	200	600	50	Range	ND-220				ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
				Average	105	ND	ND	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	(2)	Range	96-97		6.8-9.8		ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	96	90	8.3	NC		
Color	15	NA	(1)	Range	ND-1				Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Copper (d) (f)	1	0.3	0.05	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 35 Samples Collected				ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 0..255 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0					
Foaming Agents-MBAS	500	NA	(50)	Range				ND-0.10	ppb	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.05		
Odor Threshold (i)	3	NA	1	Range				<3	TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	3	1	1	<3		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	897-1010		380-410	470-510	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	954	500	395	490		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	190-236		25-31	44-49	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	213	40	28	46.5		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	553-639	290-330	210-230	290-310	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	596	310	220	300		

Other Parameters

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Groundwater Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Groundwater (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity	NA	NA	(1)	Range	107-117	49-76	150-160	170	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	112	66.25	155	170		
Boron	NL=1000	NA	100	Range		180-190			ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	130	185	150	ND		
Bicarbonate	NA	NA	NA	Range					mg/L	Naturally occurring from organic materials
				Average	NC	NC	NC	200		
Calcium	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	57-69	21-23	51-52	67-69	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	63	22	51.5	68		
Chlorate	NL=800	NA	20	Range					ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	32	ND	NR	NC		
Chromium VI	NA	0.02	1	Range				2.7-2.9	ppb	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
				Average	ND	ND	ND	2.80		
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP)	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.9-9.1	NR	NR	NC	ppm	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	5.2					
Corrosivity (l) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.43-0.57	0.01-0.16			SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.5	0.085	NR	NC		
Total Anions Meq/L Value	NA	NA	N/A	Range				4.75-4.99	meq/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	NC	NC	NC	4.87		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	N/A	Range				5.26-5.30	meq/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	NC	NC	NC	5.28		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	(1)	Range	233-274		160-170	220	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	254	110	165	220		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Average	14.85	6.43	9.65	12.87	gpg	Measure of water quality
Magnesium	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	23-26		7.5-8.6	13	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	24	13	8.05	13		
pH	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.1-8.2	8.1-8.4	7.9-8.2	7.6-8.0	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.1	8.25	8.1	7.8		
Potassium	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	4.4-5.0	3.0-3.3		3.3-4	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	4.7	3.1	1.4	3.7		
Sodium	NA	NA	(1)	Range	94-103		13-22	16-17	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	98	62	17.5	16.5		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	2.1-2.8	1.8-2.8			ppm	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
				Average	2.4	2.35	ND	NC		
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NL=10	3	(2)	Range				ND-2.4	ppt	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
				Average	2.2	ND	NR	0.3		

Know Your Water

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

(b) Results are based on Rowland Water District's distribution system's highest monthly percent positives. 946 samples were analyzed in 2018. The highest monthly percentage was 1.3%. Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.

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

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

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

(f) Lead and Copper samples are required to be collected once every three years during the months of June - September. Sample results are from 2018. 13 Schools were sampled for Lead in 2017.

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

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

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

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

Key to Abbreviations

AI	Aggressiveness Index
Average	Average of all Samples Collected
CFE	Combined Filter Effluent
CFU	Colony Forming Units
DLR	Detection Limits for the Purposes of Reporting
HAA5	Sum of five haloacetic acids
µS/cm	MicroSiemen per Centimeter
MPN	Most Probable Number
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter
NA	Not Applicable
NC	Not Collected
ND	None Detected
NL	Notification Level to SWRCB
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Glossary

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

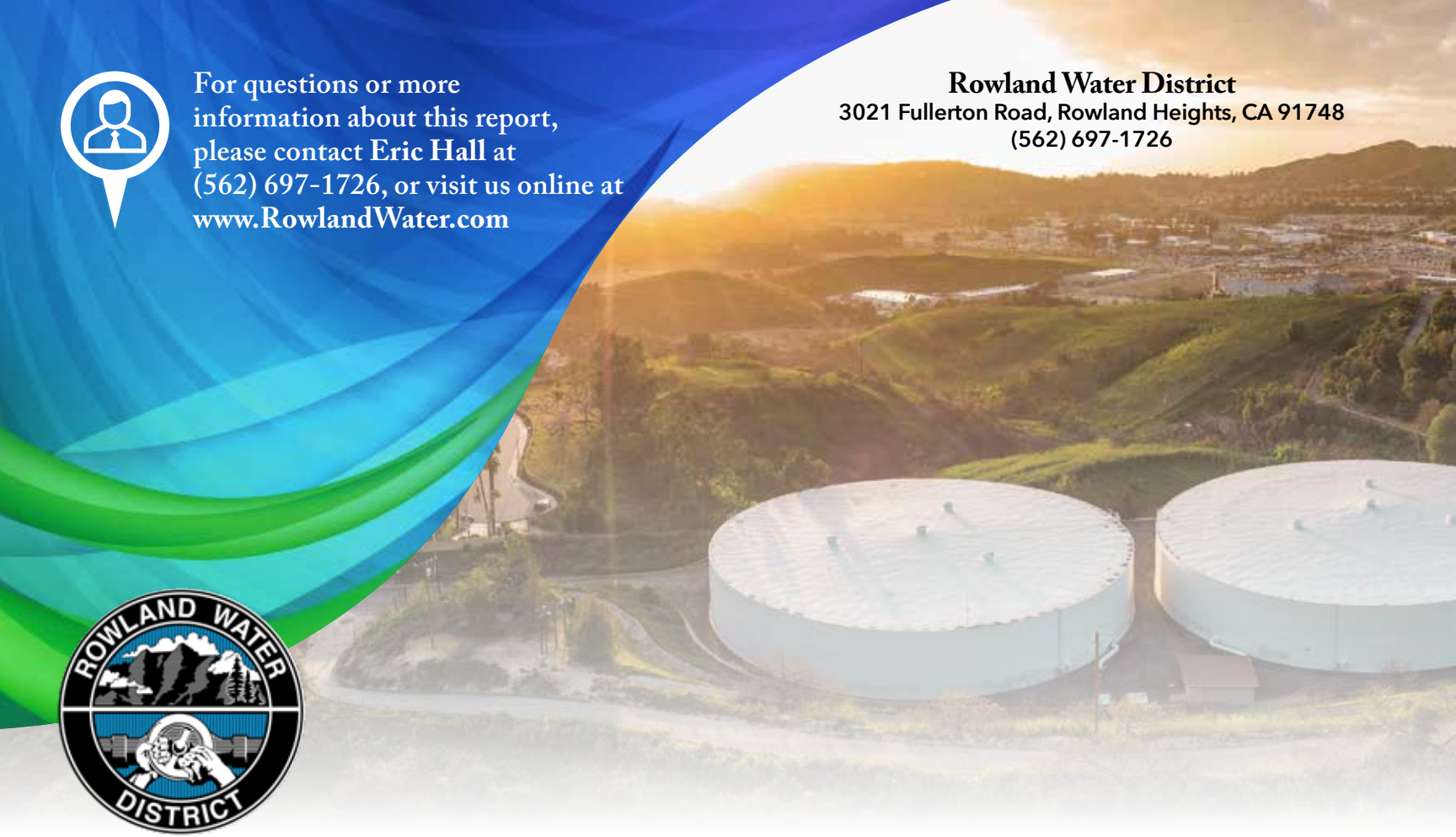
Running Annual Average (RAA): Highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all within a 12-month period.

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

ppb	Parts per Billion (µg/L)
ppm	Parts per Million (mg/L)
ppt	Parts per Trillion
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	PicoCuries per Liter
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
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes

For questions or more information about this report, please contact Eric Hall at (562) 697-1726, or visit us online at www.RowlandWater.com

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



Our Mission

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

Board of Directors

Robert W. Lewis - Division IV
President

Teresa P. Rios - Division I
Vice President

Anthony J. Lima - Division II
Director

John E. Bellah - Division III
Director

Szu Pei Lu-Yang - Division V
Director

Tom Coleman
General Manager

OFFICE HOURS:
Monday - Thursday
8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Friday 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Closed on alternating Fridays

AFTER HOURS Emergency Service: (562) 697-1726

www.RowlandWater.com