Rowland Water District's

2021 ANNUAL Water Quality REPORT

Published June 2022

KNOW YOUR WATER

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

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

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

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

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

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

RWD.org

A BEACON OF HOPE FOR A BRIGHTER FUTURE

It has been more than two years since our lives ground to a halt due to the COVID-19 global pandemic. Many of us faced health challenges or supported our loved ones as they battled illness. Others were thrust into financial uncertainty as businesses closed due to safety concerns. There is no mistaking the losses we have suffered, and not everyone has fully recovered. While COVID remains a risk, we see a brighter future ahead.

At Rowland Water District, the pandemic taught us a lot about our organization, our customers, and ourselves. The experience not only demonstrated our perseverance in the face of adversity, it positioned us to take on the next great challenge.

While very few could have imagined how significantly a global pandemic would impact our day-to-day lives, the District has plans to deal with all types of emergencies. At the same time, we also take action to ensure our entire organization reaches the pinnacle of excellence. We recently completed an update to the District's strategic plan to guide us as we work toward a more secure water future. Using a theme of CREATE – Collaboration, Resilience, Engagement, Accountability, Teamwork, and Excellence – we have established goals to help us better serve you and the steps needed to reinvigorate our organization. This update to our strategic plan is highlighted in this report.

RWD is committed to the values of C•R•E•A•T•E – Collaboration, Resilience, Engagement, Accountability, Teamwork, and Excellence – to provide the best possible water and service every day, all year long.

Thanks to this foresight in planning and preparation, RWD adapted during the pandemic to keep the water flowing to our customers. Our staff quickly developed innovative approaches to maintain operations while protecting personal safety. With face-to-face interactions no longer an option, we switched to virtual Board meetings and events and expanded online offerings for customer service. Today, we welcome customers to visit us in person while maintaining many of the accessibility options created during the pandemic.

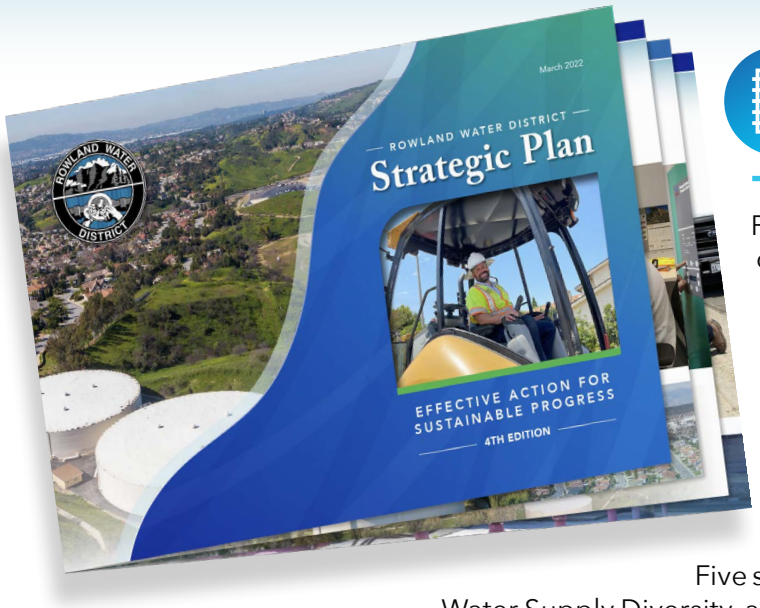
The health and safety of our customers and staff have always been a priority, as demonstrated by our actions in response to the pandemic. Knowing the importance of a clean, reliable water supply, the District maintained service for all customers. Disconnections due to non-payment were suspended, and assistance through various programs was offered for those struggling financially. While our standard policies have resumed, RWD offers customers the opportunity to set up payment plans to maintain service while catching up on their account balances.

Throughout the pandemic, the District continued to deliver water that met all federal and state standards. Thousands of water quality test results from 2021 can be found inside this report, along with other information about our programs and services.

RWD stands committed to reliably providing clean and safe water and excellent customer service today and into the future. With planning, passion, and perseverance, we all thrive.

Tom Coleman

Tom Coleman, General Manager



NEW STRATEGIC PLAN

Defines District's Path for Continued Water Reliability

Planning is an essential element in providing water, which is why Rowland Water District developed a new Strategic Plan that sets the course for water supply diversity, system reliability, and other tactical goals.

The fourth edition of the Plan, "Effective Action for Sustainable Progress," was an extensive assessment that identified goals and priorities to strengthen District operations. The plan is based on a new theme: C•R•E•A•T•E - Collaboration, Resilience, Engagement, Accountability, Teamwork, and Excellence. The concept was created to inspire District leadership and staff to create an exceptional organization through the dedication to established values and best practices.

Five strategic goals are the focus of the plan: Communication, Value, Organizational Development, Water Supply Diversity, and System Reliability and Upgrades. Each goal is backed by tactics that include expansion of the recycled water system, additional customer education, the pursuit of regional collaboration, and recruitment of qualified employees.

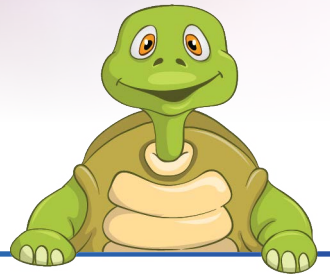
Rowland customers gain from these planning efforts as they directly contribute to increased cost savings and efficiencies. For example, expanding the recycled water system will allow for more water reuse and lessen the need to purchase as much imported water. The Strategic Plan ensures RWD continues to provide customers with high-quality water and exceptional service, even in the face of drought or emergencies. The plan can be reviewed at **rwd.org/strategic-plan**.

C·R·E·A·T·E

Collaboration · Engagement · Teamwork · Resilience · Accountability · Excellence

LEARN ABOUT WATER FOR FREE!

Explore Rowland's Community and Educational Programs



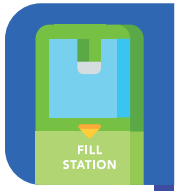
Rowland Water District provides free educational programs and resources to help children learn about conserving and appreciating our most precious resource – water.

The District provides hands-on presentations and activities to all 13 schools in the service area. The education program takes a comprehensive approach that encourages students to use water wisely and make environmentally sustainable choices.

"One of the best ways to get children to think about the importance of our most valuable natural resource is by engaging them with hands-on and meaningful learning opportunities." – Brittnie Gildea, Education and Community Outreach Coordinator.

Programs include the annual Water Awareness Poster Contest, Mini Science Challenge, Mini Solar Challenge, grants for teachers, scholarships for high school seniors, the Metropolitan Water District Solar Cup for high school students and numerous classroom activities and lessons for all grade levels.

RWD also offers these water-awareness programs for children and adults:



Rowland's Water Bottle Filling Station Program

Rowland's Water Bottle Filling Station program shows students how important it is not to overuse single-use plastic. Since the start of the program in 2019, a total of six different schools have been retrofitted with these stations, which serves chilled tap water and has a ticker showing how many plastic bottles have been saved by filling there.

Free Community Career Forums

As part of its Career Pathways program, RWD has held free community webinars and in-person events, exploring water industry careers. Rowland's skilled professionals offered attendees a comprehensive overview of essential jobs, shared their unique experiences, and detailed their role in providing clean, safe water to tens of thousands of people every day. The forums were the perfect place for those interested in careers in the water industry to gain first-hand knowledge.

Internship Program

The District's six-month paid internship program provides entry-level knowledge and hands-on experience in meter reading, operations and maintenance. The skills learned on the job give the participants the ability to seek future full-time employment in the water industry while developing a skilled and competent workforce.

Visit rwd.org/education for more information!

MORE WATER-SAVING EFFORTS NEEDED TO FIGHT DROUGHT

The Rowland Water District Board of Directors recently declared a **Level 2 Water Supply Shortage** in response to an emergency order by the State Water Resources Control Board. The state's Executive Order N-7-22 ordering all water suppliers to move to Level 2 of their Water Shortage Contingency Plans stems from the historic, ongoing drought plaguing California.

RWD is urging customers to conserve and monitor water-wasting behaviors to meet the Level 2 reduction of 20%. **During a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage customers are required to:**

- **Limit watering** of lawns to two days per week (Monday and Friday), only between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m.
- **Fix leaks**, breaks or malfunctions within 48 hours of discovery.
- **Avoid filling residential swimming pools.** Emptying or refilling swimming pools, spas and ponds for cleaning purposes is prohibited, though water levels may be maintained.

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

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

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

WHAT'S YOUR Water Footprint? TAKING STEPS TO SAVE

TAKE A BOOK • SHARE A BOOK

From Rowland's Little Free Library

We've added another chapter to the District's educational efforts and created a new lending library.

The library outside the RWD office serves as a place for parents, grandparents, and other caring adults to borrow books to read with their youngsters. It's also a spot for adults who enjoy ongoing learning to pick up a book about water, the environment and sustainability.

One of our favorites is "A Long Walk to Water" by Linda Sue Park, about the lives of two children living in Sudan during its 1985 civil war and their struggle to survive. It's based on an incredible true story. All books from the Little Free Library are free!

UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER BILL

When you look at your monthly water bill, do you sometimes wonder what the different charges pay for? Here's a breakdown of what your bill covers – it's a lot more than just the water!

The **Basic Charge** is the total number of units of water used during a billing period and the water cost.

The **Fixed Service Charge** is the amount based on the meter size; it covers the cost of the District's operations, including water storage facilities, pumping maintenance, water testing, and meter reading. Revenue generated from water billing is directly equal to the expense of providing safe and reliable water service.

The **Zonal Surcharge** covers the cost of pumping water and varies depending on the elevation of the home or business.

The **Potable Water Commodity Charge** is based on each unit of water supplied. RWD uses the tiered rate structure below to encourage efficient water use. As water use increases, higher rates are charged.

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
1-8 hcf	9-15 hcf	16+ hcf

hcf = hundred cubic feet, or one unit of water; 1 hcf is 748 gallons.

If you want to know more, visit our website page to read about your water bill, **rwd.org/about-your-bill**.

ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT:
A Lasting Legacy

The 69-year history of Rowland Water District, from its humble beginnings to its current standing as a water industry leader, is the subject of a new video available to the public.

Rowland Water District: A Lasting Legacy explores the early days of the agency, when it mainly served ranchers and farmers. The District was built in part by the Rowland family, which instilled a sense of caring for customers and the community that persists today.

Since its founding in 1953, the District has experienced steady growth, and the service area is now a blend of homes and businesses. RWD serves about 60,000 people in portions of Rowland Heights, Hacienda Heights, La Puente, and the cities of Industry and West Covina.

The video includes interviews with District board members, the General Manager, staff, and a member of the Rowland family.

Check it out at: **rwd.org/historic-video**.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Produces No-cost Way to Expand Recycled Water System

RWD is dedicated to finding innovative ways to solve water supply challenges. That commitment was the force behind the District's unique collaboration with a developer to expand the recycled water system at no cost to the District or customers.

The Future 3 project was based on an agreement with the developer of the Rowland Town Center to build a recycled water pipeline that connects to businesses at an existing retail development. In addition to offsetting drinking water needs for the new retail-hotel center, the project saved the 23 existing customers more than $60,000 a year by switching their irrigation to recycled water.

THE PARTNERSHIP HELPED RWD CONTINUE MEETING THE DRINKING WATER DEMAND OF CURRENT CUSTOMERS AND SERVE THE NEW DEVELOPMENT.

TRANSPARENCY AWARD RECOGNIZES GOOD GOVERNANCE

Rowland Water District was again recognized for its commitment to transparency in all facets of operations. The Special District Leadership Foundation (SDLF) awarded the agency its Transparency Certificate of Excellence for accessible operations and good governance practices.

The award is based on completing essential governance transparency requirements. This means ethics training for all board members, properly conducting open and public meetings, and the timely filing of financial transactions and compensation reports to the State Controller.

"This award acknowledges Rowland Water District's commitment to open government and the value that our board and staff place on public accountability," General Manager Tom Coleman said. "We will continue to facilitate public access to information and provide the engagement and oversight, hallmarks of a well-run public agency."

SDLF is an independent non-profit organization that promotes best practices among California's special districts.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

Established in 1953, Rowland Water District originally supplied water to about 200 ranchers and farmers, and now serves approximately 60,000 people in parts 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 6:00 p.m. Agendas are posted at the District office 72 hours in advance of the meeting and on the District's website at **rwd.org/agendas-minutes.**

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 is committed to keeping 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) 217-6000. 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

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.

To ensure that 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.

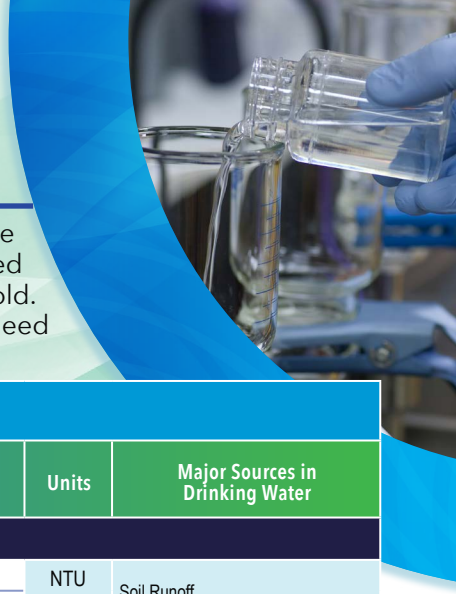
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants found in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and 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 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.***

2021 SAMPLE RESULTS

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



Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed January 1 - December 31, 2021. The state requires the District to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the DDW determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	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	0.03	0.06	0.57		NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (a)	TT	NA	NA	% <0.3	100%	100%	100%	ND	%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	5%	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.3%				%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli (c) (Total Coliform Rule)	(c)	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 0%				(c)	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (e)	TT	NA	(1)	Range					CFU/mL	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	ND	ND	NC		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (d) (p)	1000	600	50	Range	ND – 240				ppb	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	148	ND	NC	ND		
Arsenic	10	.004	2	Range				ND – 2.7	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits: glass & electronics production wastes
				Average	ND	ND	ND	2		
Barium	1000	2000	100	Range				120 – 130	ppb	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	110	ND	ND	125		
Copper (d) (f)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 36 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide – 90th Percentile Level = 0.120 RWD Distribution System-Wide – Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppm	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (m)	2	1	0.1	Range	0.6 – 0.9			0.30 – 0.32	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Average	0.7	0.11	NC	0.31		
Lead (f)	AL = 15	0.2	5		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 36 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide – 90th Percentile Level = ND RWD Distribution System-Wide – Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppb	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	0.4	Range		0.42 – 0.44	2.2 – 2.9	3.0 – 4.6	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion or natural deposits
				Average	ND	0.43	2.51	3.6		
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10	NA	NA	Range				3.4	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion or natural deposits
				Average	NC	NC	NC	3.4		
Perchlorate (ClO4)	6	1	4	Range				.57 – 4.4	ppb	Industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	ND	ND	1.9		

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										
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	200	1.7	10	Range					ppt	Banned nematicide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/ leaching
				Average	ND	ND	ND	NC		
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	5	0.06	0.5	Range				ND – 0.82	ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.16		
Toluene	150	150	0.5	Range					ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	1.7	0.5	Range				ND – 1.5	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.7		
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	50	(0)	4	Range	4 – 9	3.35 – 4.29			pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	5	3.82	NR	NC		
Combined Radium	5	(0)	NA	Range					pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND (2015)	0.148 (2016)	NC		
Radium 226	NA	0.05	1	Range					pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	0.88	0.147 (2016)	NC		
Radium 228	NA	0.019	1	Range	ND – 1				pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	0	0.001 (2016)	NC		
Strontium-90	8	0.35	2	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	0.560	NR	NC		
Tritium	20,000	400	1,000	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	293	NR	NC		
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range	1 – 3				pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	2	ND (2018)	2.2	NC		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (k)										
Bromate (k)	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND – 7.0				ppb	By-product of drinking water ozonation
				Average	ND	NR	NA	NC		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (k)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.5 - 38.8				ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 23.51					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (k)	60	NA	1	Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 0 – 17.1				ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 8.34					
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.58 – 2.85				ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.71					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.8 – 2.5	1.26 – 1.39			ppm	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products.
				Average	2.4	1.33	NR	NC		

SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Parameter	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range / Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Groundwater Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Groundwater (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum (d) (p)	200	600	50	Range	ND – 240				ppb	Residue from water treatment processes; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	148	ND	NC	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	(2)	Range	95 – 97			20 – 21	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	96	94	NC	20.5		
Color	15	NA	(1)	Range					Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	ND	NC	ND		
Copper (d) (f)	1	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 36 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide – 90th Percentile Level = 0.120 RWD Distribution System-Wide – Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents-MBAS	500	NA	(50)	Range					ppb	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
				Average	ND	ND	NC	ND		
Iron	300	NA	100	Range					ppb	Leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
				Average	ND	ND	NC	ND		
Odor Threshold (i)	3	NA	1	Range					TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	1	NC	1		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	962 – 965			490	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	964	560	NC	490		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	217 – 221			42 – 44	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	219	40	NC	43		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (n)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	599 – 609			290 – 300	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	604	310	NC	295		

OTHER PARAMETERS

GENERAL MINERALS

Alkalinity	NA	NA	(1)	Range	123 – 128	85 – 89		170	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	126	88	NC	170		
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range				200 – 210	mg/L	Naturally occurring from organic materials
				Average	NC	NC	NC	205		
Calcium	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	64 – 70	24 – 28		67 – 68	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	67	26	NC	67.5		
Magnesium	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	25 – 26			12	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	26	12	NC	12		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	NL = 6.5	NA	NA	Range				2.1 – 2.8	ppb	Discharge from manufacturing facilities
				Average	NC	NC	NC	2.5		
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	NL = 5.1	NA	NA	Range				ND – 1.7	ppt	Discharge from manufacturing facilities
				Average	NC	NC	NC	0.4		
Potassium	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	4.4 – 4.7	2.7 – 3.0		3.4 – 3.6	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	4.6	2.85	NC	3.5		
Sodium	NA	NA	(1)	Range	95 – 101			17	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	98	73	NC	17		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	(1)	Range	270 – 273			220	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	272	110	NC	220		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Range	15.77 – 15.95				gpg	Measure of water quality
				Average	15.89	6.43	NC	12.85		

OTHER PARAMETERS *(Continued)*

Parameter	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range / Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Groundwater Miramar (TVMWD)	Imported Groundwater (CDWC)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS										
Boron	NL = 1000	NA	100	Range		190 – 210		ND – 100	ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	130	200	NC	50		
Chlorate	NL = 800	NA	20	Range					ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	55	ND	NR	NC		
Chromium VI	NA	0.02	1	Range				2.5 – 2.6	ppb	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
				Average	ND	ND	NC	2.6		
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NL = 10	3	(2)	Range		0 – 3			ppt	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	ND	0	NR	ND		
MISCELLANEOUS										
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (l)	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.4 – 11				ppm	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	8.3	NR	NR	NC		
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)(g)	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.4 – 12.5	12.22 – 12.25		12.26 – 12.35	AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.4	12.23	NR	12.31		
Corrosivity (j) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	N/A	Range	0.52 – 0.61	0.39 – 0.43		0.44 – 0.53	SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.56	0.41	NR	0.49		
pH	NA	NA	N/A	Range				7.8 – 7.9	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.1	8.5	7.71	7.9		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (o)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	400 – 604	260 – 340	322.75 – 446.5		ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	567	304	357	NC		

DEFINITION OF TERMS

AI Aggressiveness Index

AL Action Level

Average Average value of all samples collected

$CaCO_3$ Calcium Carbonate

CCPP Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential

CDWC California Domestic Water Company

CFE Combined Filter Effluent

CFU Colony-Forming Units

DLR Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting

HAA5 Sum of five haloacetic acids

HPC Heterotrophic Plate Count

LRAA Locational Running Annual Average

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MFL Million Fibers per Liter

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

MWD Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

NA Not Applicable

NC Not Collected

NR Not Required

ND Not Detected at or above DLR or RL

NL Notification Level to SWRCB

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L PicoCuries per Liter

PHG Public Health Goal

ppb Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

RAA Running Annual Average

Range Lowest to highest sampling results

RL Reporting Limit

SI Saturation Index (Langelier)

SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board

TDS Total Dissolved Solids

TON Threshold Odor Number

TT Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water

TTHM Total Trihalomethanes

TVMWD Three Valleys Municipal Water District

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. 936 samples were analyzed in 2021. The highest monthly percentage was 1.3%. Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.

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

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

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

(f) Lead and Copper samples are required to be collected once every three years during the months of June - September. Sample results are from 2021.

(g) AI ≥ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water; AI 10.0–11.9 = Moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water. Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)

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

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

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

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

(l) Positive CCPP = non corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scales on pipe. Negative CCPP = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: Standard Methods (SM 2330)

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

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LRAA: 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.

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

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

OFFICE HOURS:
Monday - Thursday
7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Friday 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Closed on alternating Fridays

AFTER HOURS
Emergency Service: (562) 697-1726

Join us for a Board Meeting

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

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