2020 ANNUAL Water Quality REPORT

Published June 2021

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.

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

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.

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

RowlandWater.com

Meeting the challenge: Continued safety during COVID

The last year has challenged us in ways most of us never imagined, but I am proud to say that Rowland Water District was able to continue providing critical services without interruption or compromise. A giant thank you is owed to our essential workers, who helped ensure the water we deliver is clean, safe and reliable. Their service and professionalism are among the best in the industry. Thanks are also due to our Board of Directors for the strategic planning and investments in the delivery system that keeps water flowing, and to our customers, who are the core of our business.

As COVID-19 cases decline in our community and across the country, this is a good time to reflect on our past practices and future opportunities and ensure we are building on our mission of Accountability, Communication and Teamwork.

Due to quick action and adherence to scientific guidelines, we were able to safeguard employees and the public by utilizing safe work practices. Management and employees worked together to learn new processes and procedures. Daily routines were adjusted, new technology was implemented, and employee schedules were modified.

It is important to note that water is not a source for COVID-19 and it has not been detected in water supplies. To ensure confidence in the water system, we have communicated on a regular basis with customers to explain our rigorous drinking water testing process.

Like all public water systems in California, Rowland Water District regularly tests for bacteria and other substances and reports the findings to state regulators and to customers in the annual Water Quality Report. The District performs more than 1,000 water quality tests each year and all of our water is treated before it enters the delivery system. This Water Quality Report details the findings of our monitoring efforts and shows that our water meets all state and federal health and safety standards.

Rowland Water District will continue to follow scientific guidelines and testing procedures. Additionally, because COVID-19 is spread through person-to-person contact, we will maintain the employee safety standards that have worked so well over the last year. The District's water professionals are critical to the operations of our entire organization and the delivery of safe drinking water.

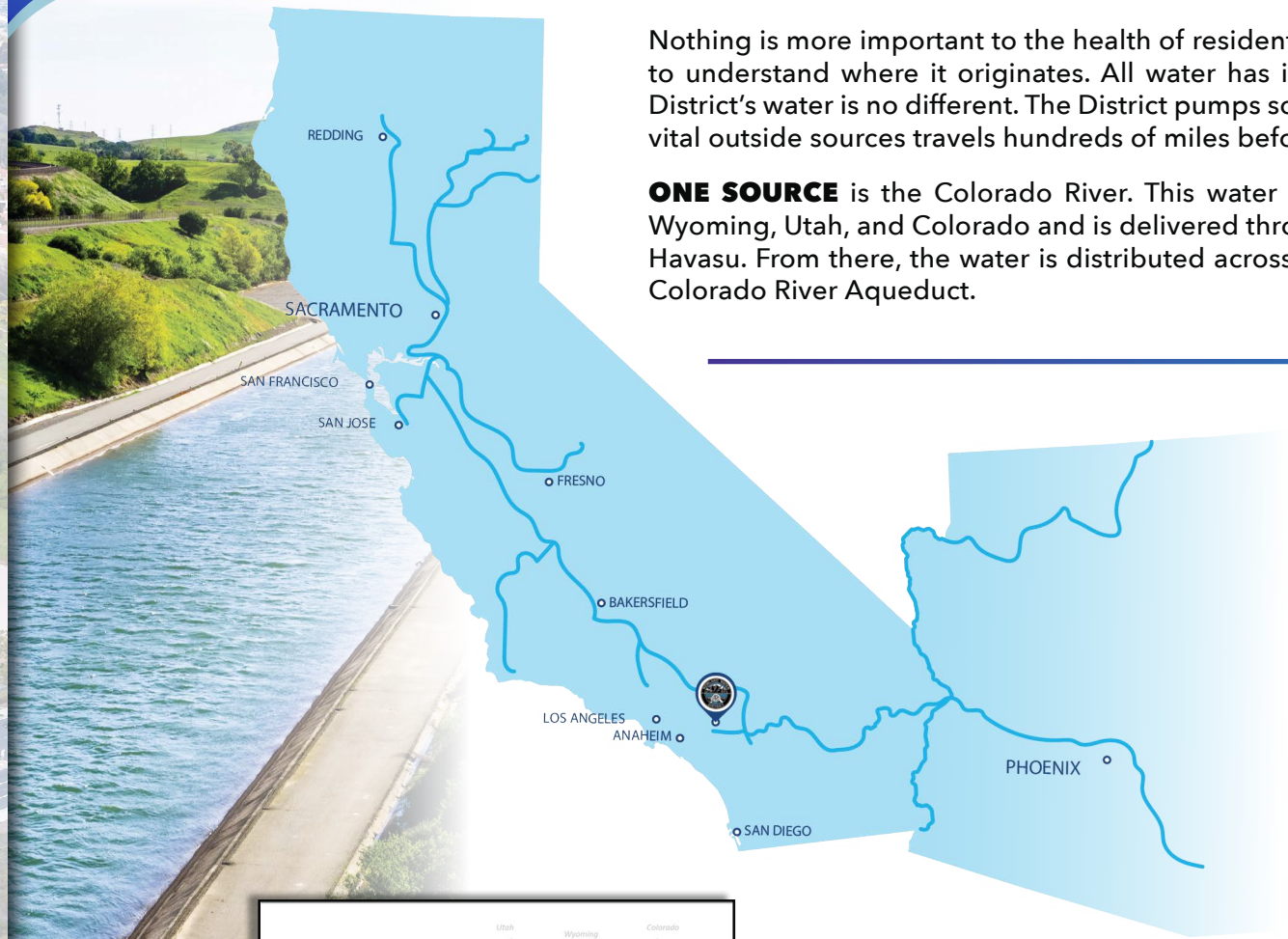
Our commitment to you, our customers, remains as it always has, to provide our services safely, professionally, and in the most efficient manner possible.

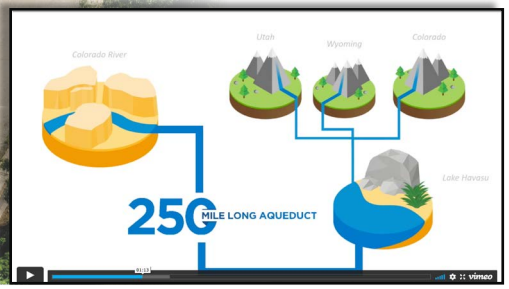
"A giant thank you is owed to our essential workers, who helped ensure the water we deliver is clean, safe and reliable."

Tom Coleman

Tom Coleman, General Manager

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?





Nothing is more important to the health of residents than safe drinking water and it is important to understand where it originates. All water has its beginnings somewhere in nature and the District's water is no different. The District pumps some local groundwater but the majority of the vital outside sources travels hundreds of miles before it is delivered to your home or business.

ONE SOURCE is the Colorado River. This water originates as snowmelt in the mountains of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado and is delivered through a series of tunnels and pipelines to Lake Havasu. From there, the water is distributed across Southern California by way of the **250-mile** Colorado River Aqueduct.

The **SECOND SOURCE** is the State Water Project. This water travels from northern California, through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and is delivered to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) via the **444-mile** California Aqueduct.

MWD blends, cleans, disinfects, and treats the water at its Weymouth Treatment Plant in La Verne.

State Project water is also delivered to the Three Valleys Municipal Water District Miramar Plant where it undergoes the same rigorous treatment and disinfection process.

For more information and videos about your water supply, please visit
www.rowlandwater.com/educational-videos

ABOUT THE DISTRICT

Rowland Water District

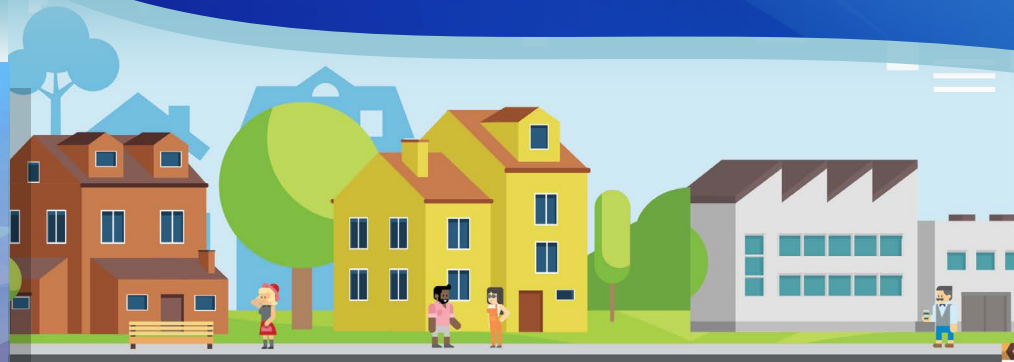
Rowland Water District transports, maintains, and delivers water to about 58,000 people in portions of Rowland Heights, Hacienda Heights, La Puente and the cities of Industry and West Covina.

The District relies mostly on imported drinking water supplies and also receives groundwater from local basins. We have eight booster pump stations, consisting of 22 booster pumps that send water to various elevations throughout our service area.

Each year, Rowland Water District identifies and prioritizes capital improvement projects necessary to keep the water delivery system operating at peak performance.

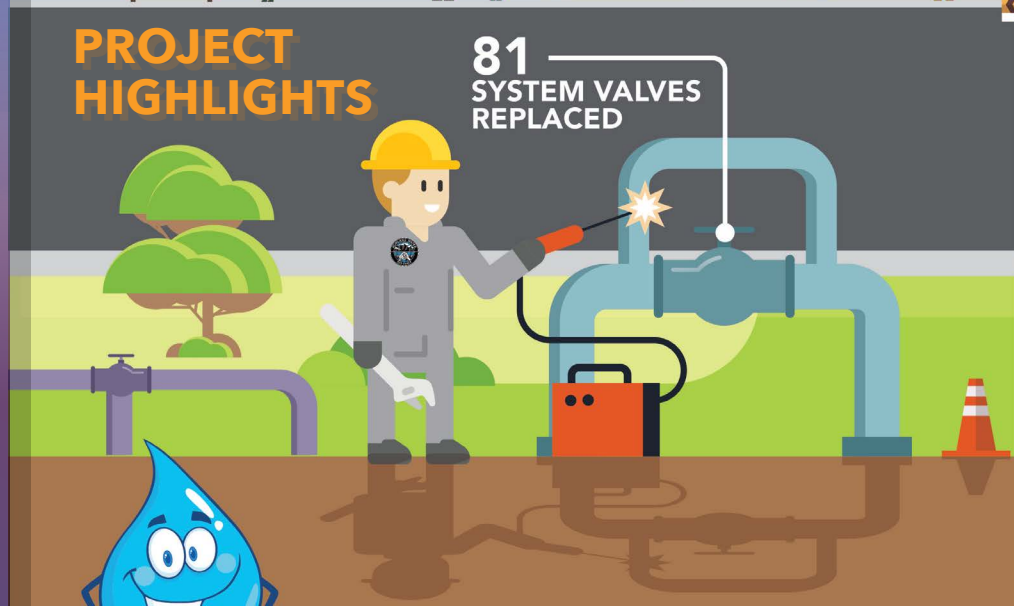
With the approval of the Board of Directors, the District has committed to more than $3 million in projects for the 2021-2022 fiscal year.

Your water undergoes an intensive treatment process before being delivered to homes and businesses in our community.



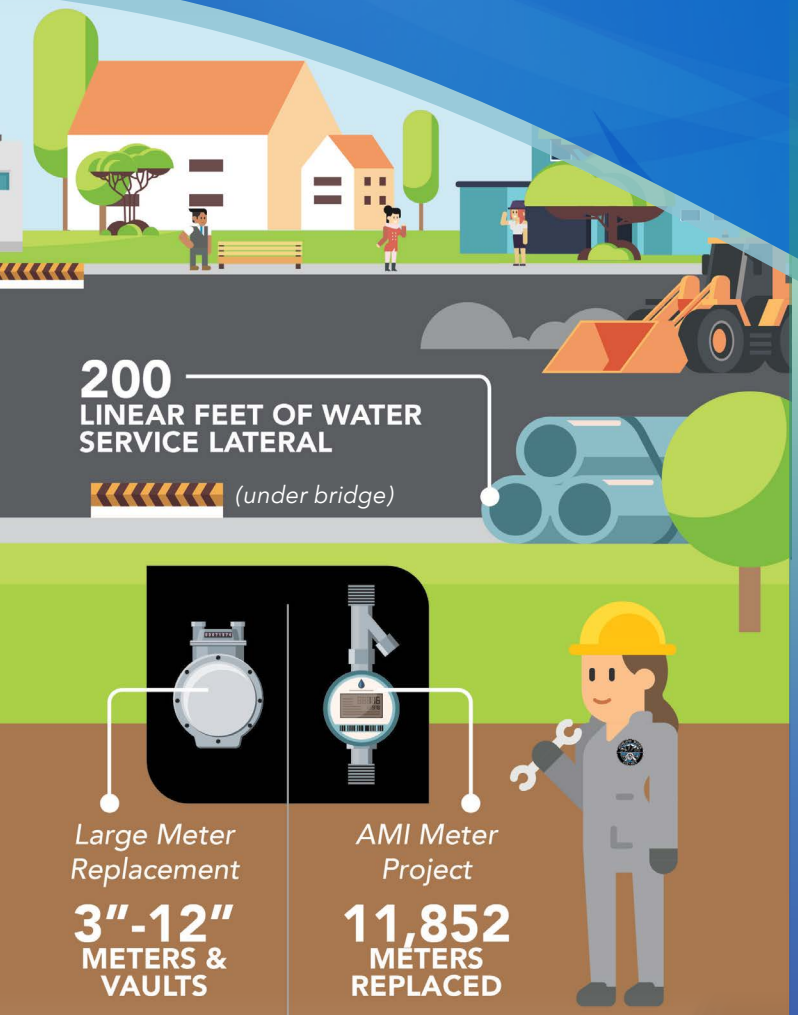
PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

81 SYSTEM VALVES REPLACED



2020/2021 SYSTEM REPAIRS & ENHANCEMENTS

PROJECT TYPE	
Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project (to date)	11,852 meters
Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) Communications Upgrade	4 (100' towers, panels, radios)
System Valve Replacement	81 Valves
Reservoir Recoating	2 Million Gallon Reservoir
Reservoir Control System (RCS) Building	700 square feet
Warehouse Roof Replacement	7,500 square feet
Server Upgrades *(Security & Redundancy)*	N/A



PROJECT TYPE	
Security Fencing	950 linear feet
Reservoir Asphalt Replacement	12,348 square feet of asphalt
Reservoir Concrete Replacement	1,712 square feet of concrete
Large Meter Replacement	3"-12" meters & vaults
Storage Facility	250 square feet
Reservoir 6 Landscape & Security Fencing	450 linear feet
Water Service Lateral Replacement (under bridge)	200 linear feet

RWD GIVES BACK

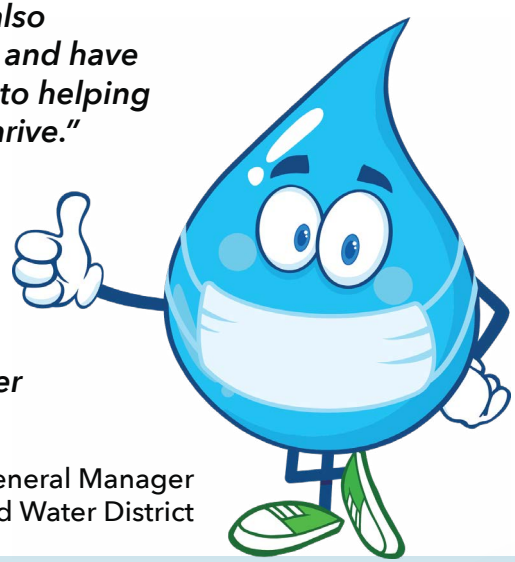
As essential service providers who interact with residents on a daily basis, District employees have witnessed the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our customers. To help them, staff have worked together to launch a new program designed to give back to the community.

"RWD – Our Community, Our Family" will provide staff with opportunities to make contributions and participate in volunteer activities that help local residents.

"Our employees are also community members and have long been dedicated to helping our neighborhoods thrive."

"We are excited to offer an official Rowland Water program, where staff can join forces to have an even bigger community impact."

— Tom Coleman, General Manager
Rowland Water District



One of the first projects of RWD - Our Community, Our Family was to raise money for Shoes That Fit. Rowland Water employees had a "penny competition" to raise **$1,173.96** for Shoes That Fit, a Claremont-based charity that buys athletic shoes for children in need. The new shoes allow them to attend school with dignity and joy, improving their attendance, self-esteem, physical activity and behavior.

INVESTMENT IN NEW METER TECHNOLOGY WILL INCREASE EFFICIENCY

In an effort to improve efficiency and provide water use information directly to residents, the District has begun upgrading to smart meters.

The new Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system is widely used throughout California.

AMI uses a low-powered communication device that is installed on the meter to transmit water use information every 12 hours over a secure network. The meters do not transmit customer account numbers, names, or other personal identifying information.

THERE ARE **MULTIPLE BENEFITS** TO AMI:

- Meters can be read remotely, which reduces operating costs and saves valuable employee hours.
- The meter reads are extremely accurate.
- Leaks can be detected and addressed quickly to save water and money.
- Customers can be alerted to unusually high water use.
- Customer service is improved by making water use information available immediately.
- Water use trends can be identified. The majority of summer water use is outdoors for irrigation. Irrigation water use awareness can assist customers to make water wise choices and reduce waste.
- Eventually residents will be able to access their water consumption and set alert notifications to help them save water and money. This can help customers avoid costly "surprise" bills at the end of their billing period.
- AMI reduces spikes in water use. Less spikes in the water system may reduce operation costs and provide rate stabilization.

Customers will be notified the day of by District personnel when the installation will occur. The water will be turned off for about 10 minutes during the installation process. Smart meters will not affect your water bill or usage.

For more information about Rowland Water District's smart meter program, please visit: **rowlandwater.com/educational-videos**

COMMUNITY FORUM HIGHLIGHTS WATER CAREERS

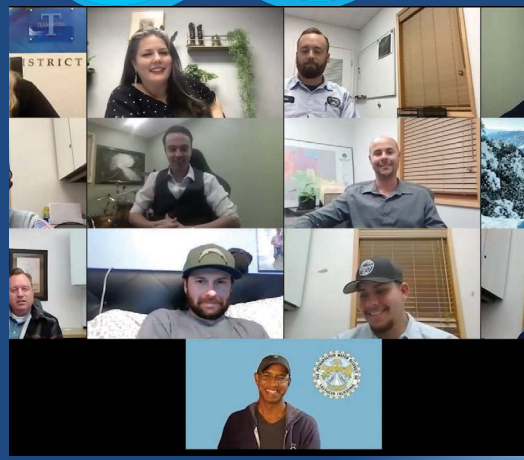
Rowland Water District launched a Career Pathways program in January 2021 to educate students and members of the public about employment opportunities in the water industry.

The program included a virtual, two-day "Work in Water" community forum, which provided an up-close look at water industry careers, from field work to office jobs – all critical to serving tens of thousands of people 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Numerous members of the Rowland Water team took part in the forum and shared their experiences.

The water industry offers a career pathway with ample room for advancement, generous salary and benefits, and a great way to give back to the community. The industry is also experiencing a significant number of openings due to baby boomer retirements.

More than 30 people joined the webinars featuring the District's water utility professionals. Participants learned about the types of jobs available, what it's like to work in the water world, opportunities for advancement and the friendly working environment.

The "Inside the District" session featured the office positions that are vital to keeping water flowing, including the general manager, customer service, finance, and education and outreach. In a second session, "Pipes and Pumps," the maintenance and operations staff shared stories of working in the field to protect water quality and keep the delivery system operating smoothly. The forum included information on how to apply for a District internship and attendees were sent a giveaway for participating.



If you are interested in learning more about exciting dynamic careers, please visit **rowlandwater.com/careers-in-water** and mark your calendars for our next event.

EDUCATION PROGRAM GOES VIRTUAL

Rowland Water District has a robust educational program designed to teach children of all ages about water. The popular offerings include a poster and broadcast media contest, presentations, water conservation jeopardy, grant opportunities for teachers, a water scholarship program for high school seniors, and many more. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the District converted most of these educational tools to a virtual format to continue providing resources to teachers and students.

This year, to assist teachers with remote learning, the District developed a new program titled the Mini Science Challenge, focused on Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) requirements. The free program, which took place over a five-month period for 4th through 6th grade classrooms, gave students an opportunity to compete in a new challenge each month.

Because STEM activities are best experienced in a hands-on learning environment, students completed the challenges at home and had the chance to win prizes monthly.

More than 500 students participated, representing 15 classrooms and four local schools – Rowland Elementary, Northam Elementary, Jellick Elementary, and Telesis Academy of Science & Math.

As always, all programs are free to residents, teachers, and schools within the District's service area. To take advantage of these and other educational programs, including virtual tours and a Water Education At-Home Toolkit, please visit: **rowlandwater.com/education**.

DRY CONDITIONS UNDERSCORE NEED FOR CONSERVATION

With California headed into its second major drought in less than a decade, it is critical that Rowland Water customers continue to avoid water waste.

Last year, the District launched an exciting, innovative website focused on providing user-friendly information and resources related to water conservation. The interactive website features an online water footprint calculator to determine total household water use and identify savings opportunities.

Please visit **yourwaterfootprint.org** to learn more about saving water and help us meet our conservation goals.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE — TO BE WATER EFFICIENT —

1. *Use a weather-based irrigation controller to automatically adjust watering schedules according to climate and need.*
2. *Water in the early morning or evening to minimize evaporation.*
3. *Place mulch around gardens and planters to retain soil moisture.*
4. *Raise the blade on the lawn mower; longer blades of grass encourage deeper roots, which require less water.*
5. *Locate and promptly fix leaks.*
6. *Sweep driveways and patios clean rather than hosing them off.*

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 people in parts of Rowland Heights, La Puente, Hacienda Heights, and the cities of Industry and West Covina.

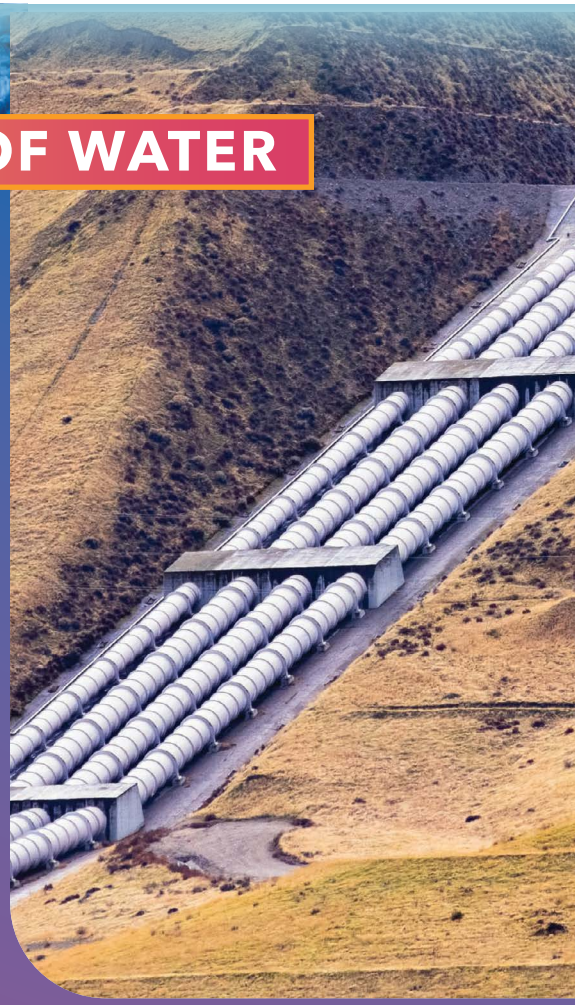
The District is governed by a publicly elected Board of Directors with five members, each representing a specific division of the service area. Maintaining the highest quality and most reliable drinking water supply, as well as establishing District policy and the annual budget, are the Board's primary 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 5 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/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 wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at ***www.epa.gov/lead.***

2020 SAMPLE RESULTS

For specific questions regarding this report or any additional questions related to District drinking water, please contact Dusty Moisio, Director of Operations, 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, 2020. 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	0.04	0.073	0.790		NTU	
Turbidity (a)	TT	NA	NA	% <0.3	100%	100%	100%	ND	%	Soil Runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	5%	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 0%				%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli (c) (Total Coliform Rule)	(c)	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide – 0%				(c)	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (e)	TT	NA	(1)	Range					CFU/mL	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	ND	ND	NC		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (d)	1000	600	50	Range	80 – 210				ppb	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
				Average	149	ND	ND	NC		
Arsenic	10	.004	2	Range				ND – 2.6	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits: glass & electronics production wastes: runoff
				Average	ND	ND	ND	2.2		
Barium	1000	2000	100	Range				120 – 130	ppb	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	105	ND	ND	125		
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 (m)	2	1	0.1	Range	0.6 – 0.8	ND – 0.11	0.38 – 0.56	0.28 – 0.32	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Average	0.7	0.055	0.47	0.3		
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 pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	0.4	Range		ND – 0.57	2.2 – 2.8	3.1 – 4.6	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	0.285	2.57	3.7		
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10	NA	NA	Range				3.1 – 3.7	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	NC	NC	NC	3.4		
Perchlorate (ClO4)	6	1	4	Range				ND – 3.1	ppb	Industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	ND	ND	1.6		

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										
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	200	1.7	10	Range					ppt	Banned nematicide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/ leaching
				Average	ND	ND	0.029	NC		
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	5	0.06	0.5	Range					ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Toluene	150	150	0.5	Range					ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	1.7	0.5	Range				ND – 1.1	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.73		
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	50	(0)	4	Range	ND – 6			NC	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	4	2.49	NR	NC		
Combined Radium	5	(0)	NA	Range	ND – 6				pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	4	ND (2015)	0.148 (2016)	NC		
Radium 226	NA	0.05	1	Range	ND – 6				pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	4	ND (2015)	0.147 (2016)	NC		
Radium 228	NA	0.019	1	Range	ND – 2				pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND (2015)	0.001 (2016)	NC		
Strontium-90	8	0.35	2	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	0.16	NR	NC		
Tritium	20,000	400	1,000	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	424	NR	NC		
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range	1 – 3			2 – 3.2	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	2	ND (2018)	2.4 (2017)	2.7		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS										
Bromate (k)	10	0.1	1.0	Range					ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Average	2	NA	NA	NC		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (k)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 4.4 - 36.1				ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 21.94					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (k)	60	NA	1	Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.6 – 16.4				ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 9.16					
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.46 – 2.77				ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.64					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	2.1-2.6	1.8-2.6			ppm	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products.
				Average	2.4	2.1	ND	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 (LHHCWD)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum (d)	200	600	50	Range	149				ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
				Average	Highest RAA	ND	ND	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	(2)	Range			5.8 – 7.1	19 – 20	Units	Residue from water treatment processes; natural deposits erosion
				Average	93	62	6.45	19.5		
Color	15	NA	(1)	Range		ND – 5.0			Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	2.5	ND	ND		
Copper (d) (f)	1	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 plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents-MBAS	500	NA	(50)	Range					ppb	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Iron	300	NA	100	Range					ppb	Leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Odor Threshold (i)	3	NA	1	Range		1 – 2			TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	2	1.5	1	1		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	963 – 968	420 – 440	390 – 450	480 – 490	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	966	430	416.67	485		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	211 – 215	32 – 41	21 – 28	41 – 42	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	213	36.5	24.5	41.5		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	587 – 593		240 – 260	280 – 310	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	590	250	250	295		

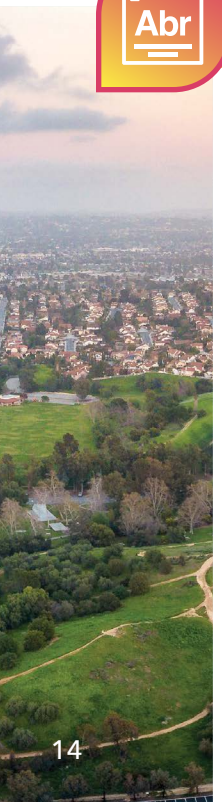
OTHER PARAMETERS

GENERAL MINERALS

Alkalinity	NA	NA	(1)	Range	118 – 119	68 – 88			ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	118	80.6	160	170		
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range					mg/L	Naturally occurring from organic materials
				Average	NC	NC	NC	200		
Calcium	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range		21 – 23	55 – 57		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	65	22	56	65		
Magnesium	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range		7.7 – 11	8.4 – 8.7		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	26	9.35	8.55	12		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	NL = 6.5	NA	1.7	Range				ND – 2.5	ppb	Discharge from manufacturing facilities
				Average	NC	NC	NC	0.83		
Potassium	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	4.5 – 4.6	2.0 – 2.4	1.4 – 1.7		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	4.6	2.2	1.55	3.2		
Sodium	NA	NA	(1)	Range	93 – 97	48 – 50	13 – 23	16 – 17	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	95	49	18	16.5		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	(1)	Range	256 – 268		170 – 180		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	262	97	175	210		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Range	14.97 – 15.67		9.94 – 10.53		gpg	Measure of water quality
				Average	15.32	5.67	10.23	12.28		

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 (LHHCWD)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS										
Boron	NL=1000	NA	100	Range		150 – 220	ND – 160		ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	130	180	80	ND		
Chlorate	NL=800	NA	20	Range					ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	76	NR	NR	NC		
Chromium VI	NA	0.02	1	Range				2.5 – 2.7	ppb	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
				Average	ND	ND	ND	2.6		
MISCELLANEOUS										
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (l)	NA	NA	NA	Range	3.3 – 9.9	NR	NR	NC	ppm	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	7.4					
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)(g)	NA	NA	NA	Range				12.27 – 12.48	AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.4	12.26	NR	12.38		
Corrosivity (j) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	N/A	Range	0.48 – 0.65			0.42 – 0.66	SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.56	0.36	NR	0.54		
pH	NA	NA	N/A	Range		8.2 – 8.6	8.0 – 8.5	7.8 – 8.1	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.1	8.43	8.1	8.0		



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

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.

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. 936 samples were analyzed in 2020. The highest monthly percentage was 0%. Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.

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

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

(e) All distribution system samples had detectable total chlorine residuals, so no HPC was required. Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD 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.

(g) AI ≥ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water; AI10.0–11.9 = Moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water. Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)

(h) Gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

(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.

(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. Fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work in 2020, resulting in occasional fluoride levels below 0.7 mg/L. TVMWD does not have fluoride feed systems and all fluoride results are naturally occurring.

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*For questions or more information about this report, please contact **Dusty Moisio**, Director of Operations, at (562) 697-1726, or visit us online at www.RowlandWater.com*

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

AFTER HOURS
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RowlandWater.com

Our Mission

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

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