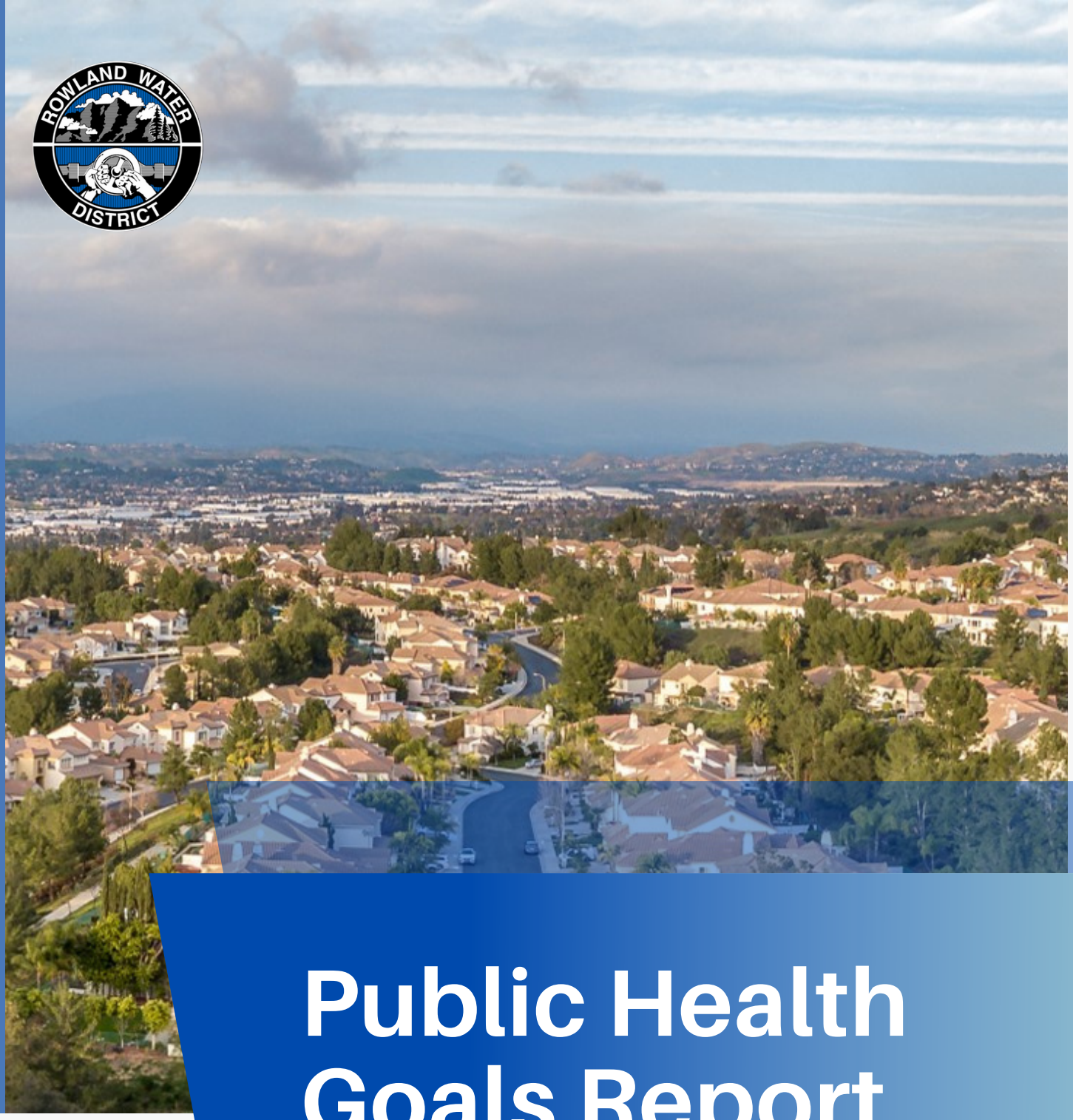


Public Health Goals Report 2019-2021

CONTENTS

BACKGROUND

Provisions of the California Health and Safety Code 116470 (Exhibit A) specify that Rowland Water District, and other water utilities serving more than 10,000 service connections prepare a report by July 1, 2022, if their water quality measurements have exceeded any Public Health Goals (PHGs). The law specifies what information is to be provided in the report (Exhibit A). PHGs are non-enforceable goals established by the California Environmental Protection Agency's (Cal-EPA) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). The law also requires that where OEHHA has not adopted a PHG for a constituent, the water suppliers are to use the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Only constituents that have a California primary drinking water standard and for which either a PHG or MCLG has been set are to be addressed. Exhibit B provides a list of all regulated constituents with the MCLs and PHGs.

If a constituent was detected in the District's water supply during the three-year period from calendar year 2019 through 2021 at a level exceeding an applicable PHG or MCLG, this report provides the information required by law. Included is the numerical public health risk associated with the MCL and the PHG or MCLG, the category or type of risk to health that could be associated with each constituent, the best available treatment technology that could be used to reduce the constituent level, and an estimate of the cost to install that treatment if it is appropriate and feasible.

WHAT ARE PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS?

PHGs are set by OEHHA, which is part of Cal-EPA, and are based solely on public health risk considerations. None of the practical risk-management factors that are considered by the USEPA or the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) in setting drinking water standards (MCLs) are considered in setting the PHGs. These factors include analytical detection capability, treatment technology availability, costs and benefits. The PHGs are not enforceable and are not required to be met by any public water system. MCLGs are the federal equivalent to PHGs.

WATER QUALITY DATA CONSIDERED

The District receives its water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) Miramar Plant, TVMWD Groundwater, and California Domestic Water Company (CDWC). All of the water quality data collected from the District's drinking water system between 2019 and 2021 for purposes of determining compliance with drinking water standards were considered. This data was all summarized in the District's 2019, 2020, and 2021 Annual Water Quality Reports, which are all accessible on the District's website (www.rwd.org/water-quality). Please see Exhibit C for the District's 2019, 2020, and 2021 Annual Water Quality Reports.

GUIDELINES FOLLOWED

The Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) formed a workgroup that prepared guidelines for water utilities to use in preparing these required reports. The ACWA guidelines were used in the preparation of the District's report.

BEST AVAILABLE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY AND COST ESTIMATES

Both the USEPA and DDW adopt what are known as Best Available Technologies or BATs, which are the best known methods of reducing contaminant levels to the MCL. Costs can be estimated for such technologies. However, since many PHGs and all MCLGs are set much lower than the MCL, it is not always possible or feasible to determine what treatment is needed to further reduce a constituent downward to or near the PHG or MCLG.

Additionally, estimating the costs to reduce a constituent to zero is difficult, if not impossible, because it is not possible to verify by analytical means that the level has been lowered to zero. In some cases, installing treatment to try to further reduce very low levels of one constituent may have adverse effects on other aspects of water quality.

CONSTITUENTS DETECTED THAT EXCEED A PHG OR A MCLG:

The following is a discussion of constituents that were detected in one or more of our drinking water sources at levels above the PHG, or if no PHG, above the MCLG.

2019	2020	2021
ARSENIC	**ARSENIC**	**ARSENIC**
BROMATE	**BROMATE**	**GROSS BETA**
GROSS BETA	**GROSS BETA**	**PERCHLORATE**
PERCHLORATE	**PERCHLORATE**	**RADIUM-226**
URANIUM	**RADIUM-226**	**STRONTIUM**
	TRITIUM	**TETRACHLOROETHYLENE**
	URANIUM	**URANIUM**

ARSENIC

Arsenic is a naturally-occurring mineral in soils. The PHG for arsenic is 0.004 parts per billion (ppb), and the MCL is 10 ppb. The category of health risk associated with arsenic is that people who drink water containing levels above the MCL throughout their lifetime could experience an increased risk of developing cancer. The numerical health risk for the PHG is one in a million, and the numerical health risk for the MCL is 2.5 per one thousand.

Arsenic was detected at CDWC: in 2019 at levels ranging from 2.0 to 2.9 ppb, in 2020 levels ranged from Not Detected (ND) to 2.6 ppb, and in 2021 levels ranged from ND to 2.7 ppb. The levels detected were below the MCL at all times. The BATs to lower the level of arsenic to below the PHG of 0.004 ppb are ion exchange, reverse osmosis, and coagulation filtration. The estimated cost of treatment with ion exchange is about $0.60 per 1,000 gallons treated or about $231,000 per year.

Reverse Osmosis treatment is estimated to cost $0.94 per 1,000 gallons treated or about $362,045 per year. Ion Exchange and Reverse Osmosis both concentrate the contaminant so the spent resin or brine may need to be treated as a hazardous waste which will incur more costs for disposal. The estimated cost for coagulation filtration is $0.45 per 1,000 gallons treated or about $173,319 per year.

BROMATE

For Bromate, the PHG is 0.1 ppb and the MCL is 10 ppb. The category health risk for Bromate is that some people who drink water containing levels above the MCL over many years could experience an increased risk of developing cancer. The numerical health risk for the PHG is one in a million, and the numerical health risk for the MCL is one per ten thousand.

Bromate was detected in the District's MWD imported water supply in 2019 and 2020. In 2019, Bromate levels ranged from ND to 8.1 ppb, in 2020 Bromate levels ranged from ND to 2 ppb. The levels detected were below the MCL at all times. The most common source of Bromate is as a byproduct of drinking water disinfection through ozonation. The BATs identified to lower Bromate levels to below the MCL are coagulation/filtration optimization, granular activated carbon, reverse osmosis, and ozonation. The estimated cost for these methods of treatment range from $0.15 to $8.04 per 1,000 gallons of treated water or an annual cost of $297,762 to $15,960,075 per year.

GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. There is no PHG for Gross Beta Particle Activity as the OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG for this constituent is not practical. The MCLG set by the USEPA is zero pCi/L and the MCL is 50 pCi/L. The DDW and USEPA, which set drinking water standards, have determined Gross Beta Particle Activity is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This radiological constituent is a naturally occurring contaminant in some groundwater and surface water supplies. The category of health risk associated with Gross Beta Particle Activity and the reason a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

Gross Beta Particle Activity was detected in in 2019, 2020, and 2021 in the District's MWD imported water supply and TVMWD Miramar Plant supply. In 2019, the amount of Gross Beta Particle Activity detected was 1.79 pCi/L in the TVMWD Miramar Plant supply. In 2020, the amount of Gross Beta Particle Activity ranged from ND to 6 pCi/L from the MWD imported water supply and the amount detected for TVMWD Miramar Plant supply was 2.49 pCi/L. In 2021, the amount of Gross Beta Particle Activity detected ranged from 4 pCi/L to 9 pCi/L from the MWD imported water supply and ranged from 3.35 pCi/L to 4.29 pCi/L for the TVMWD Miramar Plant supply. The levels detected in the water supplied to the District were below the MCL at all times, but over the MCLG set by the USEPA.

The BATs identified to treat Gross Beta Particle Activity are activated alumina, coagulation-filtration, ion exchange, and reverse osmosis. The most effective method to consistently remove Gross Beta Particle Activity is to utilize reverse osmosis treatment. The estimated cost for this method of treatment ranges from $0.94 to $8.04 per 1,000 gallons of treated water or annual cost of $2,555,154 to $21,854,722 per year.

PERCHLORATE

For Perchlorate, the PHG is 1 ppb and the MCL is 6 ppb. The category health risk for Perchlorate and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that some people who drink water containing Perchlorate above the MCL over many years are at a higher risk of developing endocrine toxicity (affects the thyroid) as well as developmental toxicity (causes neurodevelopmental deficits).

Perchlorate was detected in the CDWC supply in 2019, 2020, and 2021. In 2019, Perchlorate levels ranged from ND to 2.1 ppb, in 2020 Perchlorate levels ranged from ND to 3.1 ppb, and in 2021 Perchlorate levels ranged from .57 ppb to 4.4 ppb. The levels detected were below the MCL at all times. The BATs identified to lower Perchlorate levels to below the MCL are ion exchange and reverse osmosis. The most effective method to consistently remove Perchlorate to the MCLG is to utilize reverse osmosis treatment. The estimated cost for this method of treatment ranges from $0.94 to $8.04 per 1,000 gallons of treated water or an annual cost of $362,045 to $3,096,646 per year.

RADIUM-226

The PHG for Radium 226 is 0.05 pCi/L. This radiological constituent is a naturally occurring contaminant in some groundwater and surface water supplies. The category health risk for Radium-226, is that some people who drink water containing levels above the MCL over many years could experience an increased risk of developing cancer. The numerical health risk for the PHG is one in a million, and the numerical health risk for the MCL is one per ten thousand.

Radium 226 was detected in the District's MWD imported water supply in 2020 with levels ranging from ND to 6 pCi/L and in TVMWD Miramar Plant in 2021 with levels at .88 pCi/L. The levels detected in the District’s surface water supplies were below the MCL at all times, but were over the PHG established by DDW. The BATs identified to treat Radium is activated alumina, coagulation-filtration, ion exchange, and reverse osmosis. The most effective method to consistently remove Radium to the PHG is to utilize reverse osmosis treatment. The cost for removing Radium is the same cost as Gross Beta Particle Activity, listed above.

STRONTIUM

Strontium-90 is a result of the decay of natural and man-made deposits. Strontium-90 has a PHG of 0.35 pCi/L and an MCL of 8 pCi/L. The DDW and USEPA have determined that Strontium-90 is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This radiological constituent is a naturally occurring contaminant in some groundwater and surface water supplies.

The category of health risk associated with Strontium-90, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that some people who drink water containing Strontium90 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer. The numerical health risk for the PHG is one in a million, and the numerical health risk for the MCL is two per hundred thousand.

In 2021, Strontium-90 was detected in the District's TVMWD Miramar Plant water supply. The amount detected in the District's water supply was 0.56 pCi/L. The levels detected in the District's surface water supplies were below the MCL at all times. The BATs identified to treat Strontium-90 are activated alumina, coagulation-filtration, ion exchange, and reverse osmosis. The most effective method to consistently remove Strontium-90 is to utilize reverse osmosis treatment. The cost for removing Strontium-90 is the same cost as Gross Beta Particle Activity, listed above.

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

Tetrachloroethylene, also known as perchloroethylene (PCE), is a perchlorinated two-carbon olefin. The primary use of PCE is as a chemical intermediate for the production of chlorofluorocarbons and as a solvent used in cleaning operations (metal cleaning, vapor degreasing, and dry cleaning). In addition, numerous household products contain some level of PCE. PCE has a PHG of 0.06 ppb and an MCL of 5 ppb. The category health risk for PCE is that some people who drink water containing levels above the MCL over many years could experience an increased risk of developing cancer. At the PHG, the theoretical cancer risk is one per million people exposed to the PHG level for a lifetime of 70 years. At the MCL, the theoretical cancer risk is eight per one hundred thousand people exposed to the MCL for a lifetime of 70 years.

The PCE value detected in 2021 in CDWC ranged from ND to 0.82 ppb. The BATs for treating PCE include the following treatment techniques: Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) and Packed Tower Aeration. To treat PCE below the PHG a more frequent GAC change-out would be required and the cost impact would be difficult to determine. The cost to treat PCE by Packed Tower Aeration would be $0.34 to $1.27. If GAC were selected as the BAT to further reduce PCE an additional cost could range from $ 0.32 to $2.71 per 1,000 gallons of water treated. The estimated cost for this method of treatment ranges from $0.66 to $3.98 per 1,000 gallons of treated water or an annual cost of $254,202 to $1,532,916 per year.

TRITIUM

The PHG for Tritium is 400 pCi/L and the MCL is 20,000 pCi/L. The category health risk for Tritium is that some people who drink water containing levels above the MCL over many years could experience an increased risk of developing cancer. The numerical health risk for the PHG is one in a million, and the numerical health risk for the MCL is five per hundred thousand. Tritium was detected in the water supplied to the District in 2020. In 2020 Tritium was detected in the TVMWD Miramar Plant at 424 pCi/L. The levels detected were below the MCL at all times.

URANIUM

The PHG for Uranium is 0.43 pCi/L and the MCL is 20 pCi/L. This radiological constituent is a naturally occurring contaminant in some groundwater and surface water supplies. The category of health risk associated with Uranium, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that some people who drink water containing Uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer. The numerical health risk associated with the PHG is one in one million and the MCL is five per hundred thousand.

Uranium was detected in the water supplied to the District in 2019, 2020, and 2021. In 2019 Uranium was detected in the TVMWD Groundwater water supplies at 2.4 pCi/L and in CDWC levels ranging from 2.3 to 3.2 pCi/L. In 2020, the amount detected in the District's MWD imported water supply ranged from 1 pCi/L to 3 pCi/L and was detected in the CDWC water supply ranging at 2 pCi/L to 3.2 pCi/L. In 2021, the amount of Uranium detected in the District's MWD imported water supply ranged from 1 pCi/L to 3 pCi/L and was detected in the TVMWD Groundwater water supplies at 2.2 pCi/L. The levels detected in the District's water supplies were below the MCL at all times, but were over the PHG established by DDW. The BATs identified to treat Uranium are activated alumina, coagulation-filtration, ion exchange, and reverse osmosis. The most effective method to consistently remove Uranium to the PHG is to utilize reverse osmosis treatment. The cost for removing Uranium is the same cost as Gross Beta Particle Activity, listed above.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION

The District's drinking water quality meets all DDW and USEPA drinking water standards set to protect public health. To further reduce the levels of the constituents identified in this report would require additional costly treatment processes for constituents that are already significantly below the health-based MCLs established to provide "safe drinking water." The effectiveness of the treatment processes to provide any significant reduction in constituent levels at these already low values is uncertain. The health protection benefits of these further hypothetical reductions are not at all clear and may not be quantifiable. Therefore, no action is proposed.

EXHIBIT A

CA Health & Safety Code Section 116470 (b)

California Health and Safety Code §116470 (b)

On or before July 1, 1998, and every three years thereafter, public water systems serving more than 10,000 service connections that detect one or more contaminants in drinking water that exceed the applicable public health goal, shall prepare a brief written report in plain language that does all of the following:

(1) Identifies each contaminant detected in drinking water that exceeds the applicable public health goal.
(2) Discloses the numerical public health risk, determined by the office, associated with the maximum contaminant level for each contaminant identified in paragraph (1) and the numerical public health risk determined by the office associated with the public health goal for that contaminant.
(3) Identifies the category of risk to public health, including, but not limited to, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, and acute toxicity, associated with exposure to the contaminant in drinking water, and includes a brief plainly worded description of these terms.
(4) Describes the best available technology, if any is then available on a commercial basis, to remove the contaminant or reduce the concentration of the contaminant. The public water system may, solely at its own discretion, briefly describe actions that have been taken on its own, or by other entities, to prevent the introduction of the contaminant into drinking water supplies.
(5) Estimates the aggregate cost and the cost per customer of utilizing the technology described in paragraph (4), if any, to reduce the concentration of that contaminant in drinking water to a level at or below the public health goal.
(6) Briefly describes what action, if any, the local water purveyor intends to take to reduce the concentration of the contaminant in public drinking water supplies and the basis for that decision.
(c) Public water systems required to prepare a report pursuant to subdivision (b) shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of accepting and responding to public comment on the report. Public water systems may hold the public hearing as part of any regularly scheduled meeting.
(d) The department shall not require a public water system to take any action to reduce or eliminate any exceedance of a public health goal.
(e) Enforcement of this section does not require the department to amend a public water system's operating permit.
(f) Pending adoption of a public health goal by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116365, and in lieu thereof, public water systems shall use the national maximum contaminant level goal adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the corresponding contaminant for purposes of complying with the notice and hearing requirements of this section.
(g) This section is intended to provide an alternative form for the federally required consumer confidence report as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 300g-3(c).

EXHIBIT B

CA Regulated Constituents

MCLs, DLRs, and PHGs for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

(Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L), unless otherwise noted.)

Last Update: S e p t e m b e r 1 4 , 2021

This table includes:

California's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)

Detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs)

Public health goals (PHGs) from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

Also, the PHG for NDMA (which is not yet regulated) is included at the bottom of this table.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64431—Inorganic Chemicals				
Aluminum	1	0.05	0.6	2001
Antimony	0.006	0.006	0.001	2016
Arsenic	0.010	0.002	0.000004	2004
Asbestos (MFL = million fibers per liter; for fibers >10 microns long)	7 MFL	0.2 MFL	7 MFL	2003
Barium	1	0.1	2	2003
Beryllium	0.004	0.001	0.001	2003
Cadmium	0.005	0.001	0.00004	2006
Chromium, Total - OEHHA withdrew the 0.0025-mg/L PHG	0.05	0.01	withdrawn Nov. 2001	1999
Chromium, Hexavalent - 0.01-mg/L MCL & 0.001-mg/L DLR repealed September 2017	--	--	0.00002	2011
Cyanide	0.15	0.1	0.15	1997
Fluoride	2	0.1	1	1997
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.001	0.0012	1999 (rev2005)*
Nickel	0.1	0.01	0.012	2001
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 as N	0.4	45 as NO3 (=10 as N)	2018
Nitrite (as N)	1 as N	0.4	1 as N	2018
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10 as N	--	10 as N	2018
Perchlorate	0.006	0.004	0.001	2015
Selenium	0.05	0.005	0.03	2010
Thallium	0.002	0.001	0.0001	1999 (rev2004)
Copper and Lead, 22 CCR §64672.3				
Values referred to as MCLs for lead and copper are not actually MCLs; instead, they are called "Action Levels" under the lead and copper rule				
Copper	1.3	0.05	0.3	2008

Lead	0.015	0.005	0.0002	2009
Radionuclides with MCLs in 22 CCR §64441 and §64443—Radioactivity				
[units are picocuries per liter (pCi/L), unless otherwise stated; n/a = not applicable]				
Gross alpha particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was not practical	15	3	none	n/a
Gross beta particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was not practical	4 mrem/yr	4	none	n/a
Radium-226	--	1	0.05	2006
Radium-228	--	1	0.019	2006
Radium-226 + Radium-228	5	--	--	--
Strontium-90	8	2	0.35	2006
Tritium	20,000	1,000	400	2006
Uranium	20	1	0.43	2001
Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64444—Organic Chemicals				
(a) Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)				
Benzene	0.001	0.0005	0.00015	2001
Carbon tetrachloride	0.0005	0.0005	0.0001	2000
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0.0005	0.6	1997 (rev2009)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	0.005	0.0005	0.006	1997
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	0.005	0.0005	0.003	2003
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	1999 (rev2005)
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	0.006	0.0005	0.01	1999
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006	0.0005	0.013	2018
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01	0.0005	0.05	2018
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.005	0.0005	0.004	2000
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	1999
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.0005	0.0005	0.0002	1999 (rev2006)
Ethylbenzene	0.3	0.0005	0.3	1997
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	0.013	0.003	0.013	1999
Monochlorobenzene	0.07	0.0005	0.07	2014
Styrene	0.1	0.0005	0.0005	2010
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001	0.0005	0.0001	2003
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005	0.0005	0.00006	2001
Toluene	0.15	0.0005	0.15	1999
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.005	0.0005	0.005	1999
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	0.2	0.0005	1	2006
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	0.005	0.0005	0.0003	2006
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005	0.0005	0.0017	2009
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	0.15	0.005	1.3	2014

1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	1.2	0.01	4	1997 (rev2011)
Vinyl chloride	0.0005	0.0005	0.00005	2000
Xylenes	1.75	0.0005	1.8	1997
(b) Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)				
Alachlor	0.002	0.001	0.004	1997
Atrazine	0.001	0.0005	0.00015	1999
Bentazon	0.018	0.002	0.2	1999 (rev2009)
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002	0.0001	0.000007	2010
Carbofuran	0.018	0.005	0.0007	2016
Chlordane	0.0001	0.0001	0.00003	1997 (rev2006)
Dalapon	0.2	0.01	0.79	1997 (rev2009)
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	0.00001	0.000003	2020
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	0.07	0.01	0.02	2009
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	0.005	0.2	2003
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	0.004	0.003	0.012	1997
Dinoseb	0.007	0.002	0.014	1997 (rev2010)
Diquat	0.02	0.004	0.006	2016
Endothal	0.1	0.045	0.094	2014
Endrin	0.002	0.0001	0.0003	2016
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.00005	0.00002	0.00001	2003
Glyphosate	0.7	0.025	0.9	2007
Heptachlor	0.00001	0.00001	0.000008	1999
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00001	0.00001	0.000006	1999
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	0.0005	0.00003	2003
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	0.001	0.002	2014
Lindane	0.0002	0.0002	0.000032	1999 (rev2005)
Methoxychlor	0.03	0.01	0.00009	2010
Molinate	0.02	0.002	0.001	2008
Oxamyl	0.05	0.02	0.026	2009
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	0.0002	0.0003	2009
Picloram	0.5	0.001	0.166	2016
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	0.0005	0.00009	2007
Simazine	0.004	0.001	0.004	2001
Thiobencarb	0.07	0.001	0.042	2016
Toxaphene	0.003	0.001	0.00003	2003
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.000005	0.000005	0.0000007	2009
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	$3x10^{-8}$	$5x10^{-9}$	$5x10^{-11}$	2010
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	0.001	0.003	2014
Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64533—Disinfection Byproducts				
Total Trihalomethanes	0.080	--	--	--
Bromodichloromethane	--	0.0010	0.00006	2020

Bromoform	--	0.0010	0.0005	2020
Chloroform	--	0.0010	0.0004	2020
Dibromochloromethane	--	0.0010	0.0001	2020
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	0.060	--	--	--
Monochloroacetic Acid	--	0.0020	--	--
Dichloroacetic Adic	--	0.0010	--	--
Trichloroacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--
Monobromoacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--
Dibromoacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--
Bromate	0.010	0.0050**	0.0001	2009
Chlorite	1.0	0.020	0.05	2009
Chemicals with PHGs established in response to DDW requests. These are not currently regulated drinking water contaminants.				
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	--	--	0.000003	2006
*OEHHA's review of this chemical during the year indicated (rev20XX) resulted in no change in the PHG.				
**The DLR for Bromate is 0.0010 mg/L for analysis performed using EPA Method 317.0 Revision 2.0, 321.8, or 326.0.				

EXHIBIT C

Annual Water Quality Reports: 2019, 2020, 2021

ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT

2019 Annual Water Quality Report

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.

WHAT'S YOUR *Water Footprint?*

TAKING STEPS TO SAVE

www.RowlandWater.com

WATER QUALITY

Strict Standards for your Drinking Water

Rowland Water District is committed to providing safe, high quality drinking water to consumers. We continue to maintain a high-level of public confidence by keeping customers well-informed regarding the quality of their water supply while continually working to improve the water treatment process and protect our precious water resources.

Our drinking water is in compliance with all health and safety standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Each year, the District tests nearly 1,000 water samples for regulated and unregulated contaminants and impurities, and results consistently show that the samples not only meet, but exceed federal standards for drinking water quality.

California water systems are now required to monitor for per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS is a collective term for a large group of synthetic chemicals that include perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). Governor Gavin Newsom recently signed AB 756, which gives the State Water Resources Control Board the authority to require water systems to monitor for the compounds beginning January 1, 2020 with notification levels of 6.5 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA.

These synthetic contaminants have been detected in some water supplies, particularly around landfills and airports. Although PFAS has not been found in our water supplies above the new notification levels, we will continue to test for these compounds and other impurities, making sure every drop meets the highest drinking water standards in the nation.

The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Information about water contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

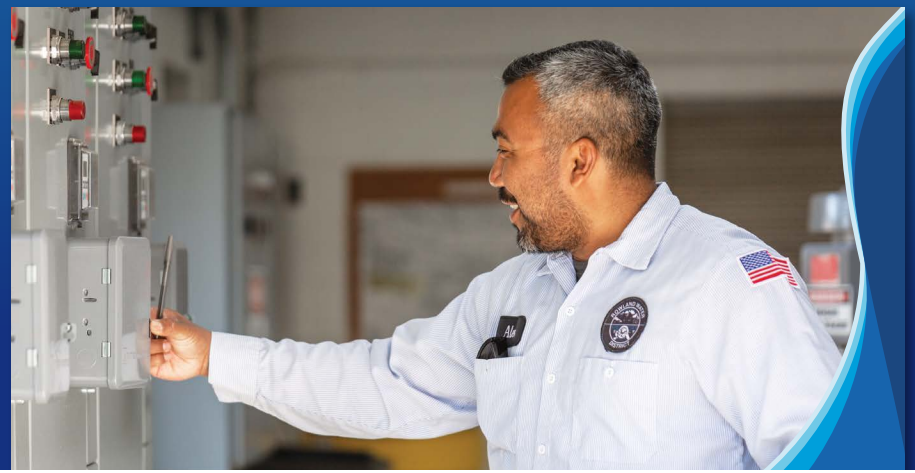
Established in 1953, Rowland Water District originally supplied water to about 200 ranchers and farmers, and now serves approximately 58,000 residents in the unincorporated portions of Rowland Heights, La Puente, Hacienda Heights, and the cities of Industry and West Covina.

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 at 6 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month *(unless otherwise noted)* and held at the District office at 3021 Fullerton Road, Rowland Heights, CA 91748. 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.



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.***

2019 SAMPLE RESULTS

For specific questions regarding this report or any additional questions related to District drinking water, please contact Roy Frausto, Engineering & Compliance Manager, 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, 2019. 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	0.076	0.20		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 – 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	ND – 1				CFU/mL	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	ND	ND	NC		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (d)	1	0.6	0.05	Range	ND – 0.110	ND – 0.100			ppm	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
				Average	0.122	ND	ND	NC		
Arsenic	10	.004	2	Range				2.0 – 2.9	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits: glass & electronics production wastes: runoff
				Average	ND	ND	ND	2.4		
Barium	1	2	0.1	Range				0.12 – 0.13	ppm	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.125		
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	2	1	0.1	Range	0.6 – 0.9		0.41 – 0.59	0.26 – 0.27	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Average	0.7	ND	0.5	0.27		
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			1.6 – 3.5	3.3 – 5.3	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	0.5	ND	2.56	4		
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10	NA	NA	Range					ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	NC	NC	NC	4		
Perchlorate (ClO4)	6	1	4	Range				ND – 2.1	ppb	Industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	ND	ND	1.3		

PRIMARY STANDARDS *(Continued)*

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR		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)	5	0.06	0.5	Range				ND – 0.60	ppb	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.05		
Toluene	150	150	0.5	Range					ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries
				Average	0.6	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	0.56		
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	50	(0)	4	Range					pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	1.79	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	ND (2015)	0.147 (2016)	NC		
Radium 228	NA	0.019	1	Range					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	0.13	NR	NC		
Tritium	20,000	400	1,000	Range					ppb	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	377	NR	NC		
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range				2.3 – 3.2	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND (2018)	2.4 (2017)	2.8		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS										
Bromate (k)	10	0.1	1.0	Range	ND – 8.1				ppm	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
				Average	1.9	NA	NA	NC		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (k)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.0 – 48.4				ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 31.53					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (k)	60	NA	1	Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 1.1 – 15.2				ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 12.45					
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.12 – 2.63				ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide – 2.45					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.7 – 2.6	1.07 – 1.16			ppm	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
				Average	2.4	1.12	ND	NC		

SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Aluminum (d)	200	600	50	Range	ND – 110	ND – 100			ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
				Average	Highest RAA 122	ND	ND	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	(2)	Range	46 – 55		6.8 – 9.8	20 – 24	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	50	74	8.3	22		

SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC 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
Color	15	NA	(1)	Range	ND – 1				Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	ND	1	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	0.11	ND	ND		
Iron	300	NA	100	Range					ppb	Leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
				Average	243	ND	ND	ND		
Odor Threshold (i)	3	NA	1	Range					TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	1	1	1		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	435 – 503	300 – 440	380 – 410		µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	469	370	395	490		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	65 – 81		25 – 31	40 – 47	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	73	32	28	44		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	224 – 289		210 – 230	290 – 300	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	266	250	220	295		

OTHER PARAMETERS

GENERAL MINERALS

Alkalinity	NA	NA	(1)	Range	67 – 70	60 – 77	150 – 160		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	68	68.5	155	170		
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range					mg/L	Naturally occurring from organic materials
				Average	NC	NC	NC	210		
Calcium	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	23 – 27	15 – 19	51 – 52	66 - 67	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	25	17	51.5	67		
Magnesium	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	11 – 12		1.5 – 8.6	12 – 13	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	12	11	8.05	12.5		
Potassium	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	2.2 – 2.7				ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	2.4	1.8	1.4	3.6		
Sodium	NA	NA	(1)	Range	46 – 54		13 – 22	17 – 18	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	50	49	17.5	17.5		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	(1)	Range	101 – 116		160 – 170		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	108	95	165	220		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Range	5.91 - 6.78		9.36 - 9.94		gpg	Measure of water quality
				Average	6.32	5.56	9.65	12.87		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

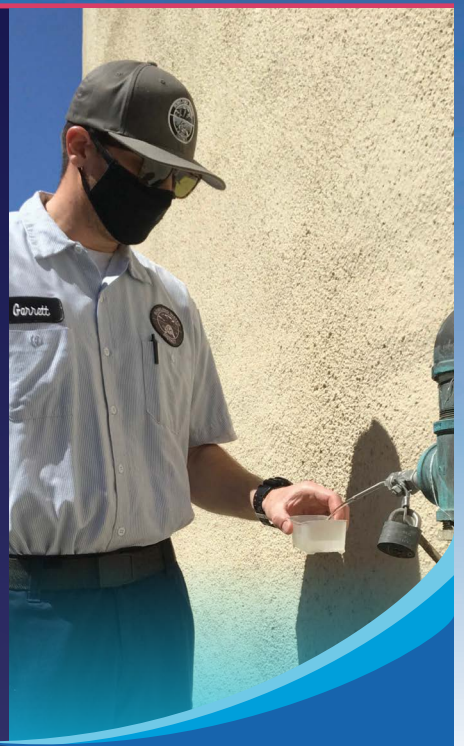
Boron	NL=1000	NA	100	Range		120 – 160			ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	120	140	150	ND		
Chlorate	NL=800	NA	20	Range					ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	42	ND	NR	NC		
Chromium VI	NA	0.02	1	Range				2.6 – 2.8	ppb	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
				Average	ND	ND	ND	2.7		

OTHER PARAMETERS *(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
MISCELLANEOUS										
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (l)	NA	NA	NA	Range	1.1 – 7.3	NR	NR	NC	ppm	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	2.6					
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)(g)	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.1 – 12.2			12.01 – 12.53	AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.1	11.46	NR	12.27		
Corrosivity (j) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	N/A	Range	0.34 – 0.38			0.15 – 0.68	SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.36	-0.33	NR	0.62		
pH	NA	NA	N/A	Range			7.9 – 8.2	7.6 – 8.1	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.5	8.58	8.1	7.9		

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. 954 samples were analyzed in 2019. The highest monthly percentage was 0%. Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.

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

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

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

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

(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) 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)

Rowland Water District

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

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

For questions or more information about this report, please contact **Roy Frausto**, *Engineering & Compliance Manager at (562) 697-1726, or visit us online at www.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

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

www.RowlandWater.com

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

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**.

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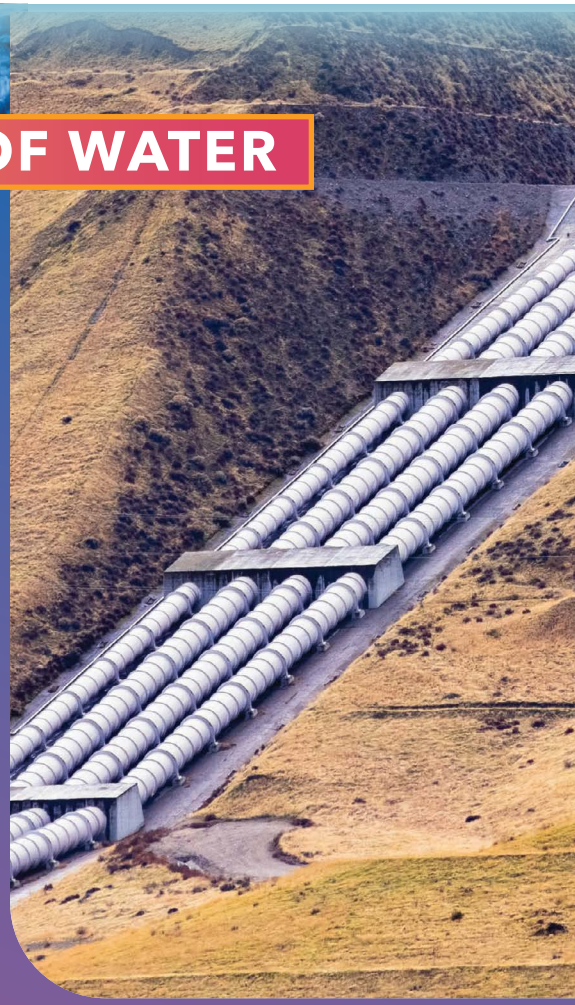
Rowland Water District is committed to providing safe drinking water and strives to maintain the highest level of public confidence within the community. The District is committed to keeping customers well informed on all issues related to water supply, quality and conservation.

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		

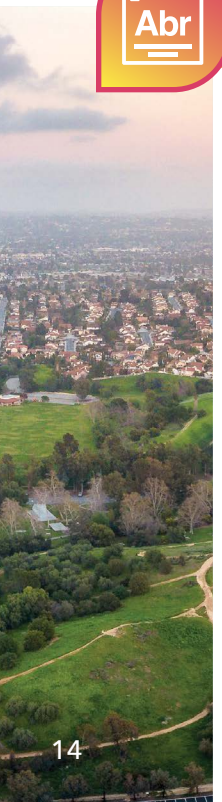
OTHER PARAMETERS

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.

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

*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*

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

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

AFTER HOURS
Emergency Service: (562) 697-1726

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.

Board of Directors

Anthony J. Lima - Division II
President

John E. Bellah - Division III
Director

Vanessa Hsu - Division I
Director

Szu Pei Lu-Yang - Division V
Vice President

Robert W. Lewis - Division IV
Director

Tom Coleman
General Manager

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

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.

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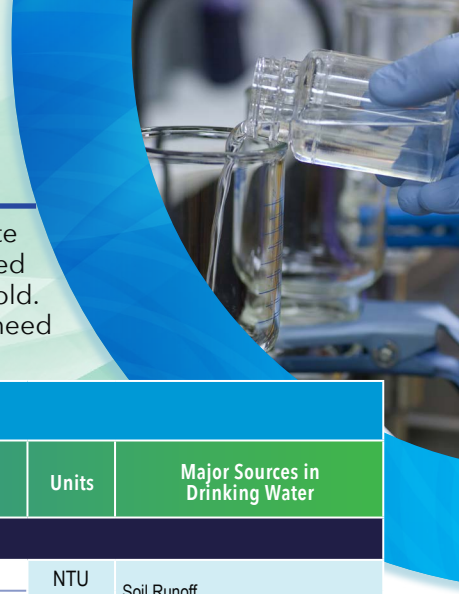
2021 SAMPLE RESULTS

*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 (LHHCWD)	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 (LHHCWD)	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.

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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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