



2010 Rowland Water District Consumer Confidence Report

3021 Fullerton Road • Rowland Heights, CA 91748-4799 • (562) 697-1726
www.rowlandwater.com

Planning for Tomorrow through Conservation and Innovation

As we approach our summer “dry season” in Southern California, we are focusing on our conservation efforts across the state and within the Rowland Water District. To that point, there are a number of programs that I am pleased to update our customers on as we move forward. Our primary focus in this regard is the upgrade and expansion of our recycled water infrastructure, to increase the use of recycled water and save potable water supplies.

We continue to build out the recycled water infrastructure in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible. While providing connectivity to our high volume customers, we also provide connections to smaller users along the way. Our goal is to reduce the use of potable water supplies by 15%, replacing that potable water with recycled water at a much lower cost.

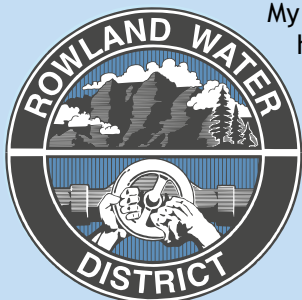
Considering that 100% of the District’s water is imported from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (via Three Valleys Municipal Water District), the reduction in imported potable water supplies will save our customers a great deal of money over the long-term, as imported wholesale water prices are expected to rise in the years to come. We expect to complete the build out of our recycled water project over a five-year period.

Replacing potable water supplies with recycled water wherever possible is a District-wide conservation effort. Coupled with all of the conservation tools available to the District and our customers, we can help to preserve California’s precious and dwindling fresh water supply.

Hand-in-hand with that commitment is our continued effort to secure local water rights as a means of providing safe, reliable potable water from within the District itself. This too is a money saving effort aimed at both conservation and more self-reliance. The initial investment in these local water rights will eventually allow us to reduce imported water supplies by as much as 20%. By producing 20% of our water needs within the District through sources that are wholly owned by the District, we will save all of our customers money.

The analysis of future water costs and the expected increase in wholesale water prices is a crucial part of my job at Rowland Water District. Even as those prices rise, water established through locally owned water rights will remain a fixed cost item in our budget. The procurement of these water rights is one of my highest priorities as general manager here at Rowland Water District.

It is an important part of our overall strategic plan to build in even greater reliability, sustainable water supplies in times of drought, and keep water costs to our end users as low as possible. Our efforts in this regard are done on behalf of our customers, without passing along those upfront costs through assessment or increased fees. This is also true of our recycled water project expansion. No assessments were levied to build out our recycled water infrastructure, and the end result will be greater savings of both money and water over the coming years.



My goal as general manager of Rowland Water District over the last eight years has always been to ensure our water supply and its safety, and to maintain the excellent value we offer to our customers. This was my focus when I began working at the District some 24 years ago in our maintenance department, and continues to be my focus today as part of our leadership team.

Ken Deck
General Manager
Rowland Water District

Recycled Water: *Creating Low Cost Water through Alternative Sources*

Rowland Water District relies 100% on costly imported water from Northern California and the Colorado River. We are always seeking alternative supply solutions that can limit this dependence and therefore lower the cost of potable water, commonly referred to as drinking water. Our long-term water supply strategy combines cutting edge technology with thoughtful planning at all levels of the organization. Since 1986, recycled water has been a primary part of our plan and has proven to be a highly effective program across our service area.

Recycled water is treated wastewater that is used for beneficial purposes such as landscape irrigation, industrial processes, soil compaction, dust control and other non-potable uses. The District's recycled water is highly treated however, it is not intended for direct human consumption.

The Board of Directors adopted its first Recycled Water Ordinance in February 2001. Additional revisions became necessary due to changes in State law and the regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over recycled water use, and in order to improve the District's procedures and administration of the recycled water program the Board of Directors adopted a revised Recycled Water Ordinance in September 2010. The Recycled Water Ordinance mandates use of recycled water in areas where recycled water is available and

economically feasible for customers. The District purchases a portion of its recycled water from the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant. Additionally, groundwater not suitable for potable supplies is also used to supplement recycled water supplies.

Water recycling not only provides an additional water supply, but also prevents wastewater pollution in sensitive waterways and decreases energy costs in water treatment.

Success stories across the District include dozens of industrial and commercial sites including Los Angeles County parks, school athletic fields and playgrounds, commercial landscapes and a local cemetery - each of which enjoys significant environmental and economic benefits from this supply. Rowland Water District currently serves 81 industrial and commercial sites with recycled water.

Rowland Water District continues to be a leader in the area of recycled water use, as water providers continue to aggressively pursue recycled water use for common demands and to counteract the region's growing drinking water needs. These efforts become increasingly crucial as supplies in Northern California become more vulnerable to excessive regulatory restrictions and potential drought conditions. By 2020, state water officials predict water recycling programs could generate as much as one million acre-feet of water each year, or more than 325 billion gallons.

The Rowland Water District Board of

Directors adopted a Recycled Water Use Master Plan which identifies the costs and benefits of recycled water use and sets the stage for the future. The plan is a roadmap for expanding the existing recycled water distribution system. A fully expanded recycled water system



San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant

will shift nearly 4,000 acre feet (1.3 billion gallons) of the 12,000 annual acre feet of potable water over to recycled water supplies. Further, increasing recycled water use will reduce the amount of potable water imported, thus reducing the impact of future imported cost increases to District customers and still allow commercial and industrial customers to receive discounted rates for recycled water.

Rowland Water District will continue to support the expansion of recycled water use throughout the District's service area and understands that water is a precious and limited resource that must be used in the most efficient way. Recycled water is a resource with great conservation and cost saving potential. The District gladly informs its customers about recycled water and their options. For more information about Rowland Water District's use of recycled water or to read the Recycled Water Ordinance go to <http://www.rowlandwater.com/recycled-water.shtml> or call (562) 697-1726.



Recycled water pipes are referred to as "purple pipes." Their color differentiates them from potable water delivery pipes.

Water Conservation: *Responsibility Means Reliability*

Rowland Water District puts water conservation into action. Despite the fact that Southern California is officially out of drought status, the District continues to work every day to influence customers' behavior at the tap. Water is a precious and finite resource that everyone relies on and can't live without. Being responsible in our water use today ensures a reliable water supply for tomorrow.

By consuming less water, you conserve more, saving you money on your monthly water bill and protecting our environment. Conservation efforts allow the District to minimize the amount of imported potable water. The District encourages our customers to take advantage of various rebate programs which are designed to help them be as efficient as possible in their water use. The following rebates are currently being offered through Metropolitan Water District, Rowland Water District's sole source of potable water:

- High-Efficiency Clothes Washer - \$85 each
- Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers - \$80 for sole controller or \$25 each for multiple
- Rotating Sprinkler Nozzles - \$3 per nozzle (with a minimum of 25 nozzles)
- Turf Removal - \$3 per square foot

In addition to giving customers rebate incentives for conservation, Rowland Water District understands how important educating the next generation is in this mission. We support the following educational programs in our service area:

- Edu-Grant Program - Rowland Water District offers up to 15 grants (up to \$500 each) to local teachers who propose curriculum involving awareness of water and the need for conservation.

- Poster Contest- The District supports a water conservation art contest by collecting posters from schools within its service area.
- Project WET "Teacher in Service" Workshop - Teachers in the District's service area are given complimentary water education materials and water conservation activity lesson plans to use in the classroom.
- Theater Group - Rowland Water District organizes National Theatre for Children performances related to water conservation in schools throughout its service area.
- Video/Public Service Announcement Contest - Rowland Water District worked with high schools within its service area to participate in the 16th annual Water Education Water Awareness Committee Video/PSA Contest to increase the importance of water awareness.



Water conservation is a vital part of maintaining a sustainable and responsible community lifestyle in Southern California. We strive to ensure that conservation programs are available and accessible to the entire community. If you have any questions about our conservation programs or tips please call (562) 697-1726 or e-mail info@rowlandwater.com. For information about Metropolitan Water District's rebate program go to:

<http://socalwatersmart.com/index.php>.

Water Saving Tips: How much can you save?

Indoors:

- ◆ Run the dishwasher only when full 2 gal/use
- ◆ Wash only full loads of laundry 15 gal/use
- ◆ Fix a leaky faucet 20 gal/day
- ◆ Install new low flush toilet 20 gal/day
- ◆ Install aerators on three household faucets 14 gal/day
- ◆ Shorten showers by 2 minutes 10 gal/use
- ◆ Fill the bathtub half full while bathing 18 gal/use

Outdoors:

- ◆ Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks 150 gal/event
- ◆ Install a "smart irrigation controller" that adjusts for temperature and precipitation 40 gal/day
- ◆ Replace lawn or water-intensive plants with native or California Friendly plants (1,000 sq. ft) 30 gal/day
- ◆ Water yard in the early morning 10 gal/day
- ◆ Repair a pipe leak or broken sprinkler head 20 gal/day
- ◆ Adjust sprinklers to reduce overspray onto sidewalks, driveways, etc. 15 gal/day
- ◆ Do not leave hose running while washing car (10 minutes) 15 gal/event

2010 Consumer Confidence Report:

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 residing within 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, five-member Board of Directors, each elected to represent a specific division of the service area. Maintaining the highest quality and most

reliable potable 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 located at 3021 S. Fullerton Road, Rowland Heights, CA 91748. Board meetings begin at 6:00 p.m. and agendas are posted at the District office seventy-two hours in advance of the meeting and also posted on the District's website (www.rowlandwater.com).

Comprehensive Water Quality Reporting is done on an annual basis and describes the sources of potable water, as well as the supply's composition and how it compares to State and Federal health and safety standards.

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

Sources of Water

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River water is considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban and storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. The State Water Project is considered to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan Water District at (213) 217-6850.

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 (U.S. EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally 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 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 occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH 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 persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from 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 lead is present in drinking water, elevated levels 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 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 two 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 are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2010 Sample Results

Primary Standards

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	0.3 95 (a)	NA	NA	Highest %<0.3	0.05 100%	0.06 100%	NTU %	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 (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	(b)	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 0%		(b)	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (e)	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - 1 ND	ND - 250 ND	CFU/mL	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium	TT	(0)	NA	Range Average	ND	ND	Oocysts/ 200 L	Naturally present in the environment
Giardia	TT	(0)	NA	Range Average	ND	ND	Cysts/ 200 L	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum (d)	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND - 200 170	ND	ppb	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Arsenic	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND-2.7 2.2	ND	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Glass & electronics production wastes
Barium	1000	2000	100	Range Average	ND - 130 110	25.6	ppb	Discharge from oil and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (d) (g)	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 33 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 0.180 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 Average	0.7 - 1.0 0.8	ND - 0.16 0.08	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead (g)	AL=15	2	5		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 33 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 5.4 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0		ppb	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (c)	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND - 0.4 ND	ND - 0.90 0.68	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICALS								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	(0)	3	Range Average	ND - 7.6 5.2	NC Due in 2012	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (i)	50	(0)	4	Range Average	ND - 9.7 4.2	ND	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (f)	5	(0)	NA	Range Average	ND	0.04	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	NA	0.05	1	Range Average	ND	0.04	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium-90	8	0.35	2	Range Average	ND	0.06	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range Average	2.4 - 3.4 2.9	ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	NA	1	Range Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 36.2 - 69.1 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 49.5		ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	1 (h)	Range Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 8.1 - 30.7 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 19.8		ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.49 - 1.89 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.69		ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DBP Precursor Control (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range Average	TT	0.99 - 1.35 1.18	ppm	Various natural and man-made sources

NOTES

- (a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The monthly average and range of turbidity are listed in the Secondary Standards section and are based on the plant effluents.
- (b) Results are based on Rowland Water District's distribution system's highest monthly percent positives. 1003 samples were analyzed in 2010. The average monthly percentage was 0%. Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive. Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. These MCLs were not violated in 2010.
- (c) State MCL is 45 mg/L as Nitrate, which equals 10.16 mg/L as N.
- (d) Aluminum, thiobencarb, copper, and MTBE have both primary and secondary standards.
- (e) Pour Plate Technique, 48-hour incubation at 35 °C, monthly averages.
- (f) Standard is for Radium -226 and -228 combined
- (g) Lead and Copper samples are required to be collected once

every three years during the months of June - September. Sample results are from 2009.

- (h) DLR=1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR =2.0 ppb.
- (i) The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.
- (j) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.
- (k) Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb.
- (l) Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For more information contact MWD at (213) 217-6850.
- (m) 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.

(n) Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR 2. List 1 - Assessment Monitoring consists of 10 chemical contaminants for which standard analytical methods were available. List 2 - Screening Survey consists of 15 contaminants for which new analytical methods were used. All analysis conducted by contract laboratories. Values listed in State DLR column are Federal minimum reporting levels.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed January 1 - December 31, 2010. 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 CDPH determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

Specific questions regarding this report or any additional questions related to District drinking water, please contact Dave Warren, Water Systems Superintendent, at (562) 697-1726 or email info@rowlandwater.com.

Secondary Standards - Aesthetic Standards

Parameter	Secondary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum (d)	200	600	50	Range	ND - 200	ND - 2.58	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
				Average	170	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	NA	Range	84 - 94	58 - 63.9	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	93	60.95		
Color	15	NA	NA	Range			Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	ND		
Copper (d) (g)	1	0.3	0.05	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 33 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 0.180 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0		ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
				Average				
Manganese	50	NL=500	20	Range			ppb	Leaching from natural deposits
				Average	ND	1.89		
Odor Threshold (l)	3	NA	1	Range			TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	2	1		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	460 - 1000	408 - 460	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	950	436		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	160 - 250	40.9 - 42	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	210	41.45		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	NA	NA	Range	470 - 630	239 - 290	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
				Average	570	265		
Turbidity (monthly) (a)	5	NA	NA	Range	0.03 - 0.06	0.03 - 0.06	NTU	Soil runoff
				Average	0.05	0.03		

Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR2) (n)

N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NA	NA	0.002	Range	ND - 0.003		ppb	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND		

Other Parameters

Alkalinity	NA	NA	NA	Range	63 - 130	70 - 76	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	120	73		
Boron	NL=1,000	NA	100	Range	120 - 130	170 - 180	ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	120	175		
Calcium	NA	NA	NA	Range	49 - 71	20.5 - 26	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	64	24.13		
Chlorate	NL=800	NA	20	Range			ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	110	ND		
Chromium VI (k)	NA	NA	1	Range	0.04 - 0.10		ppb	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
				Average	0.08	ND		
Corrosivity (j) (as Aggressiveness Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.0 - 12.3	11.27 - 12.2	AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.1	11.77		
Corrosivity (m) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.13 - 0.33	-0.67 - 0.30	SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.23	-0.63		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range	84 - 300		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	260	88		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Range	4.91 - 17.54		gpg	Measure of water quality
				Average	15.20	5.15		
Magnesium	NA	NA	NA	Range	20 - 28	7.2 - 8.7	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	26	7.9		
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NL=0.01	0.003	0.002	Range	ND - 0.002		ppb	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND		
pH	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.6 - 8.6	8.06 - 8.48	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	7.9	8.32		
Potassium	NA	NA	NA	Range	3.8 - 5.0	2.08 - 2.5	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	4.6	2.29		
Sodium	NA	NA	NA	Range	83 - 98	45.2 - 51.0	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	94	48.1		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.6 - 2.4	1.2 - 2.5	ppm	Various natural and man-made sources
				Average	2.1	1.8		
Vanadium	NA	AL=50	3	Range	ND - 3.1		ppb	Naturally occurring; Industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	3.4		

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

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

Protection Agency.

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

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

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

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

ppm	Parts per million (mg/L)	NA	Not applicable
ppb	Parts per billion (µg/L)	ND	None Detected
ppt	Parts per trillion	NC	Not Collected
MPN	Most Probable Number	CFU	Colony Forming Units
pCi/L	PicoCuries per Liter	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter	SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
Range	Lowest to Highest Sampling Results		
Average	Average of all Samples Collected		
DLR	Detection Limits for the purposes of reporting.		



Rowland Water District
3021 S. Fullerton Rd.
Rowland Heights, CA 91748

Know Your Water

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

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

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

Phúc trình này có các chi tiết quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị.

Hãy dịch ra ngôn ngữ của quý vị hoặc hỏi người hiểu tiếng Anh.

Itong ulat ay may mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na iniinom ninyo.

Ipasalin ito o kausapin ang isang tao na nakakaintindi nito.

本報告包含有關您飲用水的重要信息。請將其翻譯為中文，或詢問理解本報告內容的人士。

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

Contact Us

ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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President

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Vice President

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Director

Ken Deck
General Manager

Office Hours:

Monday - Thursday 8:00am to 5:30pm

Closed on Alternating Fridays

After hours emergency service

(562) 697-1726

Our Mission:

Bound by our core values

-- *Accountability, Communication and Teamwork* --

*we are committed to providing the
highest level of service to our customers*

DEDICATED, RELIABLE, OUTSTANDING, PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.