



CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street • Covina, California 91723-2199

June 2014

Dear Water Customer:

The California Health and Safety Code Section 116470 (Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 20) requires every community water system to prepare an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and deliver the CCR to customers annually by July 1.

We are pleased to notify you that the City of Covina water supply met or surpassed all State and Federal Water Quality Standards as shown in the attached 2012 Consumer Confidence Report. Explanations of several of the items contained in the following pages have also been included in an effort to better educate and inform our customers about the quality of our water.

During calendar year 2013, the City of Covina supplied water to our customers from two sources: Covina Irrigating Company (CIC) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). CIC's sources of water come from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin and from the San Gabriel River. MWD's sources of water come from either Colorado River or Northern California. The water supply you receive at your home or business is disinfected with chlorine before it enters the underground pipes of our distribution system. This system is continually monitored and tested to ensure that water quality is maintained to your property. We have installed water-sampling stations throughout the system to maintain a high degree of accuracy in the water sample tests. Approximately 50 water quality samples are collected and analyzed for bacteriological quality and disinfectant residual each month. Chemical contaminants are tested in CIC's well water and after filtration and disinfection of their surface water supply.

In addition to supplying you with quality water, we are striving to bring water to you at the lowest possible cost. In order to do this, the City needs your help. Water conservation helps to keep costs down by reducing the amount of water that must be imported into our system at a high price. We strongly encourage you to participate in any water conservation programs or to request water conservation information from SoCal Water Smart Program by calling 1-888-376-3314 or by visiting the www.bewaterwise.com website.

The City of Covina Water Division remains committed to maintaining and improving your water system so we can continue to supply you with quality water. The City of Covina is currently operating under a level one (1) water supply shortage. For information on **required** conservation measures and other City water use restrictions please visit: <http://www.covinaca.gov/city-departments/public-works/water/water-conservation>.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact our office at (626) 384-5230 or by E-mail to phertz@covinaca.gov.

Sincerely,

Paul Hertz
Public Works Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA 2013 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY				MWD		MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
				GROUNDWATER		SURFACE WATER		SURFACE WATER			
				Results ^[1]	Range of Detections	Results ^[1]	Range of Detections	Results ^[1]	Range of Detections		
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS											
Surface Water Treatment Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU) ^[2]	TT = 1 NTU	NA	2013	NR	NR	0.17	--	0.05	--	No	Soil runoff
	TT = at least 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU					100%	--	100%	--	No	
RADIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENTS											
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	50	(0)	2013	NR	NR	ND	ND	4	ND - 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	1 - 2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	2013	ND	ND	0.15	ND - 0.52	0.14	0.095 - 0.22	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2013	3.3	2.2 - 4	9.2	4.2 - 13	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	2013	<0.1	ND - 0.14	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) - naturally-occurring	2	1	2013	0.38	0.38	0.42	0.35 - 0.48	NR	NR	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) - treatment-related	0.7 - 1.3 Optimal Range		2013	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.8	0.7 - 1	No	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/l)	45	45	2013	16	15 - 18	ND	ND	2.2	2.2	No	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS											
Aluminum (µg/l)	200	600	2013	ND	ND	150	ND - 520	140	95 - 220	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	2013	38	37 - 39	7.5	7.4 - 7.6	88	84 - 91	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	NA	2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold number)	3	NA	2013	1	1	1	1	4	3 - 6	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1600	NA	2013	510	500 - 510	380	360 - 400	870	850 - 890	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	2013	34	33 - 35	28	23 - 32	180	170 - 190	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	2013	300	290 - 300	220	210 - 230	530	520 - 540	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS OF INTEREST											
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	2013	170	160 - 170	180	180	110	76 - 130	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (mg/l)	NL = 1	NA	2013	0.12	0.11 - 0.12	<0.1	ND - 0.11	0.15	0.15	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2013	53	50 - 55	42	39 - 45	58	56 - 61	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	2013	180	170 - 180	170	150 - 180	240	230 - 250	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2013	9.8	9.6 - 10	14	12 - 15	22	21 - 23	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NL = 10	3	2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 11	NA	Industrial discharge
pH (pH units)	NA	NA	2013	7.9	7.8 - 7.9	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.1	NA	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2013	3.5	3.4 - 3.5	4.2	3.6 - 4.8	4.2	4 - 4.3	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2013	35	34 - 35	16	14 - 17	82	79 - 85	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium (µg/l)	NL = 50	NA	2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	3	3	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
NA = Not Applicable; NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; ND = Not Detected; NR = Not Required; PHG = Public Health Goal; MCLG = Federal MCL Goal; µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter; mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter; ng/l = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; NL = Notification Level; pCi/l = picocuries per liter; MWD = Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Weymouth Plant											
[1] The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during year 2013, except for turbidity, which is described below.											
[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in MWD's and Covina Irrigating Company's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT). A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.											
CITY OF COVINA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY											
CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL or (MRDL)	MCLG or (MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Test	Typical Source of Contaminant				
Disinfectant / Disinfection Byproducts											
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l) ^[1]	80	NA	63	9.8 - 60	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination				
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l) ^[1]	60	NA	30	ND - 34	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection				
Chlorine Residual (mg/l) ^[1]	(4)	(4)	1.1	0.04 - 3.1	No	Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment				
Aesthetic Quality											
Odor (threshold odor number) ^[2]	3	NA	1	1	No	Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials				
Turbidity (NTU) ^[2]	5	NA	<0.1	ND - 1	No	Monthly	Soil runoff				
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter; Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids; twelve locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity. Color was not detected in 2013.											
[1] The highest running annual average is reported as average amount while the maximum and minimum of the individual results are reported as range of detections. Compliance is based on the running annual average.											
[2] This water quality is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic characteristics (taste, odor, color).											
Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percent Monthly Positive	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Test	Typical Source of Contaminant					
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	1.6%	No	Weekly	Naturally present in the environment					
No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria. The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E.coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. One sample collected in July 2013 was positive for total coliform. Fecal coliform/E.coli were not detected. Total coliform were also not detected in the repeat samples; therefore, there was no violation of the Total Coliform Rule.											
Lead and Copper Rule At-the-Tap Samples	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant					
Lead (µg/l)	15	0.2	ND<5	0/35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing					
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.36	0/35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing					
In July and August, 2013, 35 residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. Concentrations were measured at the tap. The 90th percentile concentration is reported in the table as the "Result." Lead was detected in one sample and copper was detected in 21 samples. None of the results for lead or copper exceeded the regulatory Action Level; therefore, the City complies with the Lead and Copper Rule. The regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.											

City of Covina

2013 Consumer Confidence Report for Drinking Water

INTRODUCTION

The City of Covina (City) is committed to keeping you informed on the quality of your drinking water. This report is provided to you annually. It includes information describing where your drinking water comes from, the constituents found in your drinking water and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards.

WHAT IS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Your drinking water is regularly tested to ensure its safety. The City routinely tests drinking water from its distribution system for bacterial and chemical contaminants while the Covina Irrigating Company (CIC) and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) are responsible for testing their drinking water purchased by the City. The drinking water quality chart in this report lists all the contaminants detected in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking water standards. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included. We are proud to report that during 2013, the drinking water provided by the City met or surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

The City purchases drinking water from Covina Irrigating Company and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Covina Irrigating Company pumps groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin and filters surface water from the San Gabriel River. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California provides treated surface water from its Weymouth Plant. Drinking water is disinfected with chlorine before it is delivered to your home.

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **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.
- **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.
- **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Notification Level (NL):** An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council, board of directors, and county board of supervisors).

WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and the State of California have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that

they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable, but they nevertheless provide useful guideposts for water management activities. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.
- **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.
- **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.

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 material, 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

ARE THERE ANY PRECAUTIONS THE PUBLIC SHOULD CONSIDER?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

ARSENIC

The following advisory is issued because in 2013 we recorded an arsenic measurement in the drinking water supply between 5 and 10 micrograms per liter (µg/l). While your drinking water meets the 10 µg/l MCL for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic



CITY OF COVINA
125 EAST COLLEGE STREET
COVINA CA 91723-2199

PRESORTED STD
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 120
COVINA, CA

standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

ABOUT LEAD IN TAP WATER

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. The City 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 or at: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY

Regularly scheduled meetings of the City of Covina City Council are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM in the City Hall Council Chambers. City Hall is located at 125 East College Street, Covina. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the groundwater sources for CIC, from which the purchases water, was completed in July 2002. The purpose of the drinking water source assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of the drinking water sources which could pose a threat to the water quality. The assessment concluded that CIC's groundwater sources are not considered vulnerable to any activity

associated with contaminants detected in the water supply. However, the groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities or facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: gasoline stations, known contaminant plumes and leaking underground storage tanks. In addition, a watershed sanitary survey for CIC's surface water source was updated in December 2010. The watershed sanitary survey concluded that CIC's surface water source is vulnerable to erosion, debris removal, forest fires and recreational activities. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City at 125 East College Street, Covina, California 91723. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Mr. Paul Hertz at (626) 384-5219.

Every five years, MWD is required by CDPH to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters. In 2012, MWD submitted to CDPH its updated Watershed Sanitary Surveys for the Colorado River and State Water Project, which include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality. USEPA also requires MWD to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWD completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWD at (213) 217-6850.

QUESTIONS?

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Mr. Paul Hertz at (626) 384-5219.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Ms. Vivian Castro. Telefono: (626) 384-5480.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。