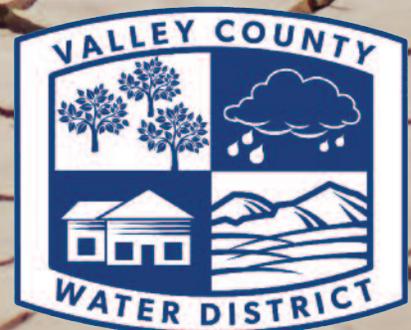


CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CALIFORNIA DROUGHT

WE ARE IN THIS TOGETHER



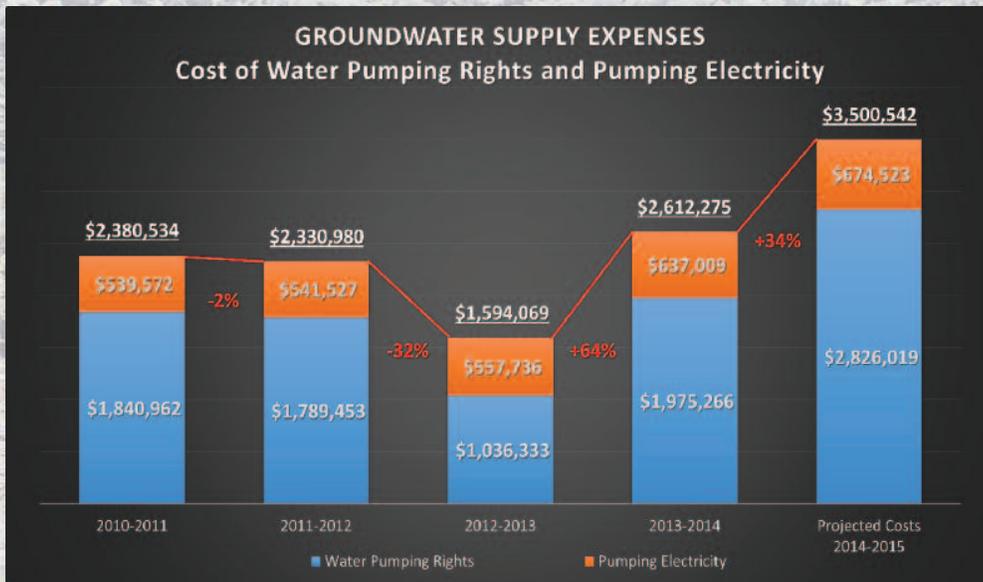
2015 EDITION

A MESSAGE FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dear Valued Customer:

Thank you for your recent cooperation and continued support of the Board-adopted Stage 1 Water Supply Emergency water use restrictions and water conservation practices. Your continued efforts have allowed Valley County Water District to be recognized as one of the lowest water users in the San Gabriel Valley. Between the nine months covering June 2014 thru February 2015, your efforts to embrace the water use restrictions and water conservation practices have reduced the overall water supply requirements of Valley County Water District by nearly 9% when compared to the same period covering June 2013 thru February 2014. This 9% reduction ensures that Valley County Water District water supply resources are being preserved and sustained for the future benefit of all users. However, there is still more work to be done as the State of California continues to experience exceptionally dry conditions and below normal rainfall.

Valley County Water District relies on 100% groundwater supplies from four active water production wells to serve portions of the communities of Baldwin Park, Irwindale, West Covina, and Azusa. Therefore, as groundwater supplies become more limited due to decreased groundwater production rights and insufficient groundwater replenishment resources, Valley County Water District will be required to effectively manage its water supply resources to service the daily demands of nearly 70,000 people. Effective water resource management also includes controlling anticipated and unanticipated cost increases of limited water supplies. For 2015, Valley County Water District will realize a single year increase of nearly \$1.0 million dollars in operating expense when compared to 2014 due to the limited imported water supply resources required for replenishment of the groundwater basin. As California enters this extended period of heightened drought conditions in conjunction with minimal rainfall, it is inevitable that the cost of available water supplies will continue to increase, making it even more important for Valley County Water District to fiscally manage the use of water by its customers.



Water conservation efforts are the easiest, most efficient, and least expensive means of responding to the drought and preserving water supplies available to Valley County Water District. In response to the ensuing drought conditions and the increased cost of available water supplies, Valley County Water District will discuss and review impacts of the imposing additional water use restrictions and water conservation practices by considering the adoption of a Stage 2 Water Supply Emergency. Valley County Water District asks that all users continue to enhance and increase their efforts to conserve as much water as possible during this critical time. Based on the emergency regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board and ordered by Governor Jerry Brown in April 2015, Valley County Water District will be required to achieve an additional 7% reduction in water supply use between June 2015 and February 2016. Valley County Water District has accepted the challenge and is committed to offering customers the necessary resources to assist in achieving the water use reduction target. Your cooperation and support is essential for Valley County Water District to continue to lead the way in the San Gabriel Valley.

With our sincerest thanks,

THE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Alfonso 'Al'
Contreras
President



Paul C.
Hernandez
Vice President



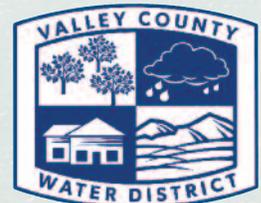
Mariana
Lake
Board Director



Lenet
Pacheco
Board Director



Margarita
Vargas
Board Director



Valley County Water District
14521 Ramona Boulevard
Baldwin Park, CA 91706
(626) 338-7301
customerservice@vcwd.org
www.vcwd.org

IT'S THE HOT TOPIC. HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT CALIFORNIA'S DROUGHT?

People everywhere in the State of California are talking about water. It's not a secret anymore. The State of California is experiencing one of the most severe droughts on record. These exceptionally dry conditions have the government, the water agencies and municipalities, the California residents, the California businesses, and the media talking about how to manage it.

On July 15, 2014, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted emergency regulations for attaining a statewide urban water conservation target of 20% or more. These regulations effectively required all California water suppliers to implement water shortage and drought contingency plans that would impose mandatory water use restrictions and water conservation practices for all water users. In response to the call for action, on July 28, 2014, a majority of the Valley County Water District Board of Directors declared a Stage 1 Water Supply Emergency, which required the enforcement of the following mandatory water use restrictions and water conservation practices by all users, including residents, businesses, and municipalities.

WHAT'S ON THE DROUGHT HORIZON CALIFORNIA?

On April 1, 2015, Governor Jerry Brown issued an Executive Order providing the State Water Resources Control Board with the authority to impose water use restrictions for attaining an additional 25% in statewide urban water conservation. Similar to the action taken last year, on May 5, 2015 the State Water Resources Control Board adopted additions to the emergency regulations for increasing statewide urban water conservation efforts and implementing a tiered framework identifying water use reduction goals for each California water supplier. Valley County Water District falls into Tier 4 of the 9-tier framework, requiring a 16% reduction in urban water conservation by February 2016. Fortunately, your continued conservation efforts in response to the declared Stage 1 Water Supply Emergency have allowed Valley County Water District to achieve 9% of the 16% total reduction in urban water use between June 2014 and February 2015. These efforts were acknowledged by the State Water Resources Control Board and resulted in Valley County Water District needing to attain an additional 7% in reduced water use. To comply with the 7% water reduction target and to further encourage each user to join the efforts, the following Stage 2 Water Supply Emergency use restrictions and conservation practices will be enforced beginning June 2015.

Stage 1 Water Supply Emergency Restrictions

District's Water Conservation Measures
from of July 2014 to June 2015

 Prohibit irrigation of landscape & lawns between 9:00am and 6:00pm	 Prohibit water from irrigation to run off onto hard surfaces	 Prohibit use of water to wash down sidewalks or driveways	 Require use of automatic shut-off nozzle when washing vehicles
 Require that leaks be repaired within 72 hours of receiving notice from District	 Prohibit cleaning or use of water features without a recirculating water system	 Prohibit service of drinking water at restaurants unless specifically requested	 Request lodging establishments to offer option to decline daily linen and towel laundry service

Stage 2 Water Supply Emergency Restrictions

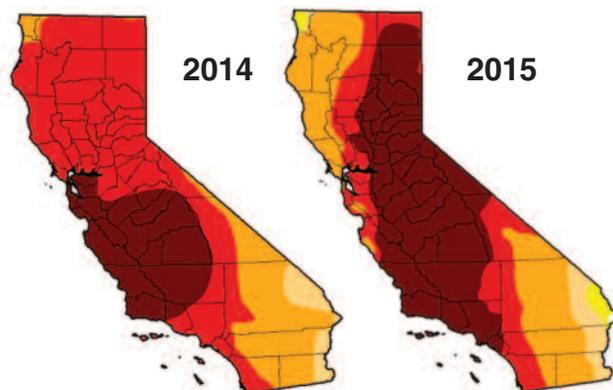
District's Water Conservation Measures
beginning June 2015

 Enforce permanent water supply restrictions as required by the Stage 1 Water Supply Emergency

2x  Limit irrigation of landscape and lawns to two times a week. Even numbered addresses: Irrigate on Monday and Thursday Odd numbered addresses: Irrigate on Tuesday and Friday	 Prohibit irrigation of landscapes and lawns between 9:00am and 6:00pm from March 1 to October 31 9:00am and 4:00pm from November 1 to February 28
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Prohibit use of potable water for the irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians.

US Drought Monitor - California



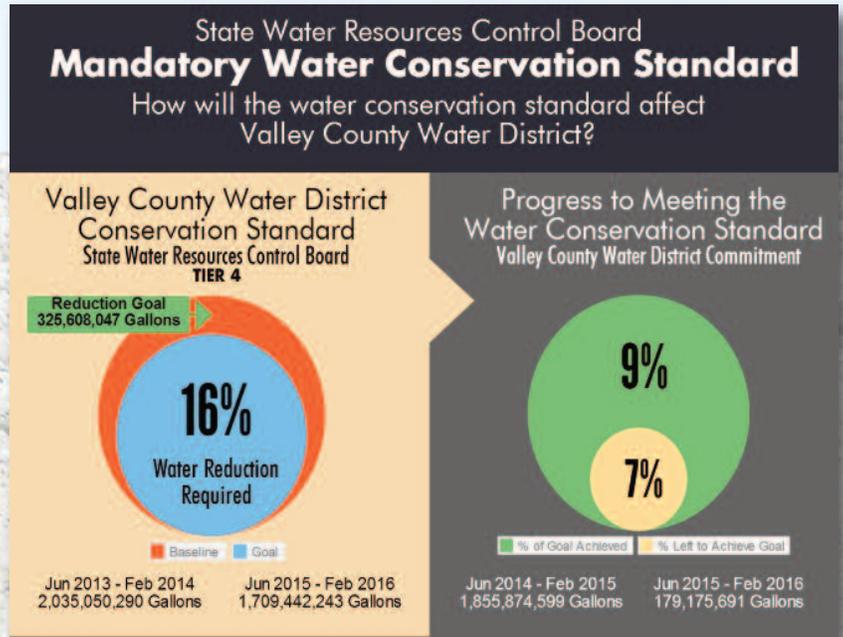
- Intensity:**
-  D0 - Abnormally Dry
 -  D1 - Moderate Drought
 -  D2 - Severe Drought
 -  D3 - Extreme Drought
 -  D4 - Exceptional Drought

(<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>)

Author: Mark Svoboda
National Drought Mitigation Center

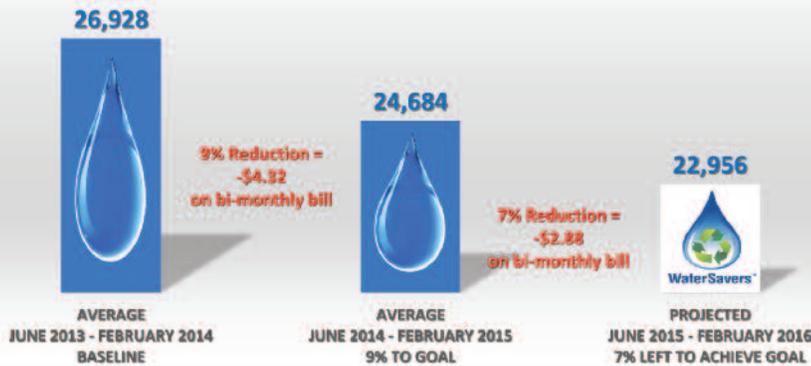
HOW DOES THE DROUGHT AND THE WATER USE RESTRICTIONS AFFECT ME AND MY FAMILY?

Within the water conservation standard framework imposed by the State Water Resources Control Board, Valley County Water District is required to reduce its overall water supply by more than 3.26 million gallons, or 16% of the baseline water supply produced and served between the nine months covering June 2013 thru February 2014. Thanks to your actions and response to the Stage 1 Water Supply Emergency water use restrictions and water conservation practices, Valley County Water District has already reduced its water supply produced and served between the nine months covering June 2014 thru February 2015 by 1.79 million gallons, achieving 9% of the 16% water conservation standard goal. Although Valley County Water District is more than half way to meeting the water conservation standard goal, there is more work to be done in order to achieve the additional 7% savings in water use reduction.



SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL HOUSEHOLD AVERAGE BI-MONTHLY GALLONS USED

16% Total Reduction = Savings of \$7.20



From June 2013 thru February 2014, an average single family household was billed 36 units of water consumption for the two-month billing cycle, which is equivalent to 26,928 gallons totaling \$30.44. With the reductions in water use realized from June 2014 thru February 2015, the average single family household bi-monthly bill decreased to 33 units of water consumption, which is equivalent to 24,684 gallons totaling \$26.12, resulting in a savings of \$4.32 every billing cycle. Based on the current forecasts and anticipated additional reductions in water use, the projected average single family residential household bi-monthly bill is expected to decrease to only 31 units of water consumption, which is equivalent to 22,956 gallons totaling \$23.24, resulting in additional savings of \$2.88 every billing cycle. In all, by achieving the 16% required water use reduction, residents can save an average of \$7.20 every billing cycle.

What does a 7% reduction in water use mean for you and your family? The term residential gallons per capita per day identifies the total number of gallons of water used per person per day within the service boundaries of Valley County Water District. Between June 2013 thru February 2014 and June 2014 and February 2015, the residential gallons per capita per day averaged 75 gallons and 68 gallons respectively. To achieve the additional 7% savings in water use reductions means that each individual will be required to reduce their combined indoor and outdoor water use by an **additional 5 gallons per person per day**, effectively reducing the residential gallons per capita per day to 63 gallons. For a single family residence consisting of four individuals, total water use per day typically averages 272 gallons. To reduce water use by 7%, a single family residence would need to cut an average of 20 gallons per day, which is equivalent to 5 gallons per individual, reducing the household daily water use to 252 gallons. There are some easy, effective, and efficient ways for a family to achieve this water use reduction. Remember to do the following:



REDUCE YOUR USE INDOORS

ways to save



wash full loads of laundry in the washing machine



run the dishwasher only when full



shorten your showers to five minutes



turn off the running faucet water while you brush your teeth



check plumbing pipes, restroom faucets, toilets and kitchen faucets for leaks



install water saving and high efficiency fixtures and appliances

Check us out online: www.vcwd.org

Valley County Water District
 @VCWDWater
 @VCWDWater

REDUCE YOUR USE OUTDOORS

ways to save



don't overwater most landscapes only need 1 to 2 days per week



water your lawn either before 9:00am or after 6:00pm to reduce evaporation



install a smart sprinkler system that adjust automatic watering based on the weather



check your irrigation system for leaks and poorly positioned sprinkler heads



use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway



attach an automatic shut off nozzle to the gardening hose when washing the car

Check us out online: www.vcwd.org

Valley County Water District
 @VCWDWater
 @VCWDWater

“Each individual will be required to reduce their combined indoor and outdoor water use by an additional 5 gallons per person per day.”

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT AVAILABLE PROGRAMS, INCENTIVES, REBATES, AND GENERAL CONSERVATION GUIDES TO HELP ME REDUCE MY USE?

The persistent and serious drought has led many organizations to update their programs, incentives, rebates, and general conservation guides to help all California consumers reduce their water use both inside and outside the home. Some of the most informative websites include:



www.bewaterwise.com
 Provided by:
Metropolitan Water District



www.saveourwater.com
 Provided by:
Association of California Water Agencies

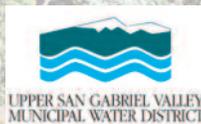


www.socalwatersmart.com
 Provided by:
So Cal Water \$Mart

Further information about available programs, incentives, rebates, and general conservation guides may be found by visiting the Valley County Water District and Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District websites:



www.vcwd.org www.upperdistrict.org
 Provided by Valley County Water District



www.upperdistrict.org
 Provided by Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District

WHAT HAS VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT DONE TO ADDRESS WATER USE REDUCTIONS AND WATER CONSERVATION?

Water use reductions and water conservation was the hot topic within the water industry throughout 2014. As such, Valley County Water District recognized the importance of offering programs to incentivize, assist, and support our consumers in achieving target water use reductions and water conservation goals. On November 10, 2014, a majority of the Board of Directors voted to approve a slate of six water conservation programs in efforts of reaching a wide range of demographics within the service area of Valley County Water District, including residents, businesses, municipalities, and students. Here's a quick snapshot of each available program:

Residential High Efficiency Toilet Direct Program:



Toilets can account for as much as 30% of indoor water use. To assist residents with indoor water conservation efforts, Valley County Water District developed and implemented a program to provide 100 high efficiency toilets to customers free of charge. Due to the overwhelming residential interest in participating in the program, all 100 units were distributed between January 2015 and March 2015.

California Friendly Landscape and Water Conservation Training Programs:

With water use reductions heavily focused on outdoor irrigation practices, Valley County Water District developed a training program to cover effective and efficient gardening and irrigating practices, including ways to incorporate California-friendly drought tolerant landscaping materials within your home's garden and methods to manage your home's irrigation practices. The training programs were scheduled and held in February 2015 and June 2015 at the offices located on Ramona Boulevard. Each program was provided free of charge to the participants and included free water conservation

giveaways, such as garden hose nozzles, soil moisture meters, and poppy seeds for use around the home. Make plans to join us in August 2015 for our next scheduled program!



Medium-Sized Commercial Irrigation Weather Based Controllers and Sprinkler Nozzles Program:



It is understood that irrigation of lawns and landscaped areas can contribute to nearly 70% of all water used within the State of

California. This year was the first year Valley County Water District specifically targeted medium-sized commercial irrigation. The program offered commercial and business based customers the opportunity to acquire free weather based controllers and free water saving sprinkler nozzles for their irrigation systems.

Large Landscape Survey and Irrigation Retrofit Program:

Nearly 90% of all water used by the cities and municipalities served by Valley County Water District is used for outdoor irrigation purposes. In efforts of maximizing the irrigation practices of the local landscaped areas, public parks, and other public facilities, Valley County Water District partnered with the City of Baldwin Park, the City of Irwindale, and Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District to complete surveys of the current irrigation systems. The surveys identify recommended areas for improvement within the irrigation system and provide the best management practices for implementing the recommendations, such as installing new weather based irrigation controllers and water saving sprinkler nozzles.



Business Water Conservation Messaging Program:

As a way of promoting water use reduction awareness through the businesses that serve the Valley County Water District communities, a water conservation messaging program was developed and implemented for the local food and lodging establishments. The campaign for the food establishments and restaurants provided the businesses with table tent messages notifying patrons that drinking water would only be served upon request. By serving water only when requested, the water saved is more than just what is poured in the glass. The food establishment and restaurants also save the water required to wash and clean the unused glass. The campaign for the lodging establishments provided the business with table tent messages notifying guests of the option to decline daily linen and towel changes, effectively limiting the lodging's number of daily laundry cycles.



Student Watershed Education Program:

As a means of reaching the elementary aged students, Valley County Water District partnered with Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District and the Discovery Science Center to provide a highly interactive and educational program focusing on the importance of water as a precious resource. The program also included a curriculum that highlighted the positive impacts of water conservation for students in the 4th, 5th, and 6th grade throughout the local school system. Throughout the 2014-2015 school year, Valley County Water District reached over 1,500 students at eight of our local schools.



WHAT OTHER EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO GET THE WORD OUT? CONSERVATION?

Aside from providing programs to incentivize all Valley County Water District consumers to make the pledge to reduce their water use, there have been other efforts, processes, and procedures implemented that have changed the way Valley County Water District does business. Just as we have asked you to reduce your water use, we continue to look for new and innovative ways to conserve available water supply resources in the normal course of our operations.

Changes in the Testing Procedures for Fire Flow Availability and Water Pressure:

On an annual basis, Valley County Water District receives and completes an average of 20 to 25 fire flow availability and water pressure tests. This test typically requires Valley County Water District representatives to open and flow fire hydrants near the proposed building and development site to obtain water system pressure conditions in the immediate area for use in the event of an emergency. By opening a fire hydrant to full flow of nearly 1,500 gallons per minute, approximately 3,000 gallons of water are produced during the course of the test, resulting in the waste of more than 75,000 gallons annually. With the completion of the 2014 Water Master Plan, Valley County Water District was able to update its water system computer model, which now provides a means for completing this test behind a desk without the use of a single drop of water. The results produced from both the field test and the computer test are relatively similar and have allowed Valley County Water District to eliminate a component of water waste within the normal course of conducting business on behalf of our consumers.

Response Times to Water Main Line and Service Line Leaks:



With the declaration of a Stage 1 Water Supply Emergency, Valley County Water District required all consumers to repair any plumbing leaks, breaks, or malfunctions within 72 hours of being notified. Valley County Water District is proud to hold ourselves accountable to meeting the same requirement. When a leak or break of Valley County Water District facilities is detected and reported, emergency response crews prioritize the repair for completion within 72 hours in order to minimize and alleviate the waste of water resulting from the leak or break. If you notice water in the street that appears to be the result of a leak or break of facilities owned and operated by Valley County Water District, please contact our offices as soon as possible so we can address the issue.

Improvements to the Water Efficient Demonstration Garden:



In conjunction with the California Friendly Landscape and Water Conservation Training Programs, Valley County Water District completed significant improvements to its water efficient demonstration garden around the offices located on Ramona Boulevard. If you have not had the opportunity to see the new drought tolerant garden, please visit us and take a walk around our office. The remodeled garden features a meandering walking path, California-native plants, a succulent fountain, a drip irrigation system, and a new weather based irrigation controller.

Notifications to Educate Consumers About Enhancing Water Conservation Efforts:

Valley County Water District understands the benefits of consumer empowerment and education, and as such has extensively trained all of our employees regarding drought conditions, water use restrictions, and water conservation practices. Employees have been tasked with stopping and talking to customers seen wasting water. The number one priority for Valley County Water District is empowering and educating consumers about effective ways of enhancing water conservation practices and eliminating water waste. If personal contact with the customer is not possible when the water waste is recognized, employees will leave a "Water Conservation Notice" on the door of the residence or business identifying the type of water waste and the compliance monitoring violation. If you see one of these notices on your door, please contact one of our Customer Service Representatives for an explanation of the notice and for invaluable information about how to correct the issue.



Establishment of Water Waste Reporting Hotlines:

We are in this together and it will take efforts from each and every individual to ensure that available water supply resources are sustained for the future benefit of all users. If you see water being wasted within the service area of Valley County Water District, please do one of the following so we can take the necessary steps to correct the issue:

- ◆ Call the 24-hour emergency response line at (626) 338-7301. Calls can remain anonymous. Inform the operator where and when the water was identified and how the water waste occurred.
- ◆ Send an email to reportwaterwaste@vcwd.org. Emails can remain anonymous. Within the email, include where and when the water was identified and how the water waste occurred.

THE 2014 WATER QUALITY /

Regulating Drinking Water Quality

Water utilities in California have provided an annual report to their customers since 1991 which summarizes the prior year's water quality and explains important issues regarding their drinking water. In 1996, the United States Congress reauthorized the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which was originally passed in 1974 and later amended in 1986. The 1996 reauthorization called for the enhancement of nation-wide drinking water regulations to include important components such as source water protection and public information. This year's water quality report covers water quality testing from calendar year 2014 and has been prepared in compliance with the consumer right-to-know regulations required by the SDWA 1996 amendments.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the public agencies responsible for drafting and implementing regulations that ensure your tap water is safe to drink. USEPA and DDW establish drinking water standards that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided to the public. DDW also establishes water quality standards for bottled water that provide for the same protection of public health.

Valley County Water District regularly tests your drinking water using DDW-approved methods to ensure its safety. Over 100 compounds have been monitored in Valley County Water District's water supply. Only the detected constituents are reported in the accompanying table. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included. Again in 2014, the water delivered to you by Valley County Water District met or surpassed all the State and Federal drinking water standards.

In addition, the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (Watermaster), who manages our groundwater basin, continuously and vigilantly reviews upcoming State and Federal drinking water regulations. Watermaster has been proactive when monitoring unregulated contaminants in the Main San Gabriel Basin to ensure the water supply meets water quality standards.

If you have questions about your water or the District, please contact us...

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please call (626) 338-7301. The Board of Directors meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 5:30 PM at 14521 East Ramona Boulevard in the City of Baldwin Park. These meetings are open to the public.

Source of Water

Valley County Water District's water supply comes from groundwater wells located in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. However, as a result of historic industrial discharges, several of Valley County Water District's groundwater wells are contaminated and have been taken out of service. Water treatment facilities have been constructed at Valley County Water District to clean up groundwater contamination.

In addition, Valley County Water District purchased water from Covina Irrigating Company (CIC) in 2014. CIC pumps groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin and filters surface water from the San Gabriel River.

Protecting the Consumer

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 (1-800-426-4791).

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Potential Contaminants in Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water generally 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 can 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 application and septic systems.

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. Valley County 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 or at:

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>.

Arsenic

The following advisory is issued because in 2014 we recorded an arsenic measurement in the drinking water supply between 5 and 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$). While your drinking water meets the 10 $\mu\text{g/l}$ Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic 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.

- If you would like a translated version of this information, please contact the District office at (626) 338-7301.
- Si desea una versión traducida de esta información, por favor póngase en contacto con la oficina del Distrito al (626) 338-7301.
- 如果您想對這些信息的翻譯版本，請致電 (626) 338-7301 的辦公區。
- Kung gusto mo ng isang isinalin na bersyon ng impormasyong ito, mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa opisina ng Distrito sa (626) 338-7301.

Drinking Water Source Assessment

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for Valley County Water District was completed in December 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 Valley County Water District's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: gasoline stations, chemical/petroleum processing and storage, automobile repair shops, fleet/truck/bus terminals, food processing, landfills/dumps, leaking underground storage tanks, dry cleaners and metal plating/finishing/fabricating. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer areas, railroad yards/maintenance/fueling area. A copy of the complete assessment is available at Valley County Water District at 14521 Ramona Boulevard, Baldwin Park, California 91706. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Tom Mortenson at 626-856-5990.

In January 2002, Covina Irrigating Company completed its drinking source water assessment. The assessment showed that CIC's sources are considered most vulnerable to gasoline stations and underground 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 and watershed sanitary survey can be requested by contacting Valley County Water District at 14521 Ramona Boulevard, Baldwin Park, California 91706. You may also request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Tom Mortenson at 626-856-5990.

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 (1-800-426-4791), visit USEPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm> or visit DDW website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtm.

DEFINITIONS

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 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 EPA.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

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.

Regulatory Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Secondary MCLs

Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Measurements

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb), and parts per trillion (ppt). If this is difficult to imagine, think about these comparisons:

Parts per million:

1 drop in 14 gallons; 1 second in 12 days
1 penny in \$10,000; 1 inch in 16 miles

Parts per billion:

1 drop in 14,000 gallons; 1 second in 32 years
1 penny in \$10 million; 1 inch in 16,000 miles

It is important to note, however, that even a small concentration of certain contaminants can adversely affect a water supply.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

2014 VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Test Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
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PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Health-Related Standards

RADIOLOGICALS

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND - 3.6	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	<1	ND - 1.8	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	3.6	ND - 10	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	<0.1	ND - 0.14	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) - naturally occurring	2	1	0.33	0.26 - 0.39	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	45	45	10	ND - 22	No	2014	Leaching from fertilizer use

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related

Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	26	12 - 38	No	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	1	1	No	2014	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	450	370 - 540	No	2014	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	31	19 - 40	No	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NA	280	230 - 330	No	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	170	150 - 210	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	NA	<0.1	ND - 0.11	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	50	41 - 58	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	170	150 - 190	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Grains of Hardness (gpg)	Not Regulated	NA	10	8.8 - 11	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	11	9 - 15	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	Not Regulated	NA	7.7	7.5 - 8.1	N/A	2014	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	3.6	3.2 - 5	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	24	12 - 35	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	NL = 1	NA	<0.07	ND - 0.1	N/A	2014	Industrial Waste Discharge
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	NA	51	ND - 90	N/A	2014	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)**	10	0.02	0.3	ND - 0.51	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (ppb)**	50	(100)	0.33	ND - 0.57	N/A	2014	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	Not Regulated	NA	<1	ND - 1.7	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium, Total (ppb)	Not Regulated	NA	510	470 - 570	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	NL = 50	NA	1.4	0.47 - 2	N/A	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

MCL = maximum contaminant level; MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal; NA = not applicable; ND = not detected; PHG = public health goal; NL = Notification Level;
 gpg = grains per gallon; ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter; ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter; NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units;
 µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; < = average is less than the reporting limit; pCi/l = picoCuries per liter;

LEAD AND COPPER CONCENTRATIONS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

Chemical	Action Level (AL)	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Site Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.2	0/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	1/31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Thirty one residences are tested every three years for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2014. Copper was detected in 29 samples; none exceeded the regulatory action level (AL). Lead was detected in 1 sample; 1 sample exceeded the regulatory AL. The AL is the concentration of lead or copper which if exceeded in more than ten percent of the samples tested, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

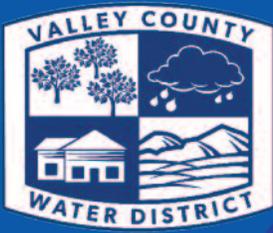
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

Chemical	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Results	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)*	80	4	ND - 7.7	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)*	60	0.38	ND - 1.5	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)*	(4 / 4)	0.61	0.37 - 0.86	No	Drinking water disinfectant

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Chemical	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Results	Range of Detections	Most Recent Test Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorate (ppb)	800	NA	85	85	2014	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)**	MCL = 10	0.02	0.39	0.39	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (ppb)**	MCL = 50	(100)	0.41	0.41	2014	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	N/A	NA	1.2	1.2	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium, Total (ppb)	N/A	NA	520	520	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	NA	1.5	1.5	2014	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal
 * The table shows the highest running annual average for 2014, and the range of the individual results for samples collected in 2014.
 ** Hexavalent chromium and total chromium are regulated with MCLs of 10 ppb and 50 ppb, respectively, but were not detected, based on their respective detection limits for purposes of reporting of 1 ppb and 10 ppb. Hexavalent chromium and total chromium were included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.



Valley County Water District
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Board of Directors or for
general District inquiries, email
customerservice@vcwd.org

To report water waste, email
reportwaterwaste@vcwd.org

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US
Postage
PAID
FPM Inc.

drought

GROUNDWATER
WATER SUPPLIES
conservation education
WATER TREATMENT
WATER SUPPLY & OPERATION
consumer confidence report

WATER USE EFFICIENCY

aerators shower timers garden nozzles showerheads leak kits

DROUGHT

landscape training workshops GROUNDWATER
REDUCE YOUR USE CONSERVATION EDUCATION
water supply & operations CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
conservation education WATER TREATMENT

DROUGHT sustainable watershed **weather-based controllers**
water use reduction water conservation demonstration garden
EVERY DROP COUNTS drip irrigation DROUGHT RESPONSE

WATER USE REDUCTION

water supply & operations drought WATER USE EFFICIENCY
consumer confidence report landscapetraining workshops water supply & operation
Water Supply & Operations reduce your use report water waste
GROUNDWATER weather-based controllers
SUSTAINABLE WATERSHED DROUGHT RESPONSE water conservation demonstration garden
reduce your use water conservation demonstration garden CONSERVATION EDUCATION
landscape training workshops HIGH EFFICIENCY TOILETS
conservation education WATER USE REDUCTION WATER USE EFFICIENCY
high efficiency toilets GROUNDWATER
REPORT WATER WASTE **every drop counts** weather-based controllers water use reduction

WATER USE REDUCTION **DROUGHT** WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES
sustainable watershed REPORT WATER WASTE GROUNDWATER
CONSERVATION EDUCATION drip irrigation
drought response WATER SUPPLIES & OPERATION reduce your use
WATER CONSERVATION DEMONSTRATION GARDEN groundwater
DRIP IRRIGATION REPORT WATER WASTE SUSTAINABLE WATERSHED
weather-based controllers **WATER USE REDUCTION**
high efficiency toilets landscape training workshops
AERATORS SHOWER TIMERS GARDEN NOZZLES
REDUCE YOUR USE drought
DROUGHT RESPONSE conservation education
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