



CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street • Covina, California 91723-2199

June 15, 2015

Dear Water Customer:

The City of Covina is pleased to present the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) on water quality. Once again, we are proud to announce that the City of Covina water supply met or surpassed every public health requirement set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), as shown in the attached 2014 CCR. The report will also be available online beginning July 1, 2015 at http://covinaca.gov/images/CCR/2014_Consumer_Confidence_Report.pdf.

In 2014, California faced the driest year in recorded history; an important reminder of the fragility of our state's natural water resources. To address these challenges locally, the City of Covina is working diligently to bolster regional sustainability and reduce dependence on costly imported water. Despite these unprecedented times, our unwavering commitment to provide the highest quality service to customers remains our top priority. We want to thank you for your continued support of our efforts to conserve and safeguard our water supplies. Water conservation tips, rebates, incentives, and grant program information and other resources are available at www.bewaterwise.com.

During calendar year 2014, the City of Covina produced approximately 6,060 acre-feet or approximately 2 billion gallons of water to serve 33,300 customers in Covina, West Covina and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. Approximately 76% percent of the water supply came from the Covina Irrigating Company (CIC), which obtains water from the Main San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin and the San Gabriel River. The remaining 24% percent of the water supply was imported surface water which comes from the Colorado, Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in Northern California purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD).

The water the City of Covina provides to customers is disinfected with a blended combination of chlorine and chloramines before it enters the underground pipes of the distribution system. The City of Covina is required to test for all regulated contaminants in our water system including bacteriological quality and disinfectant residual at water-sampling stations throughout the system. The City collects and analyzes approximately fifty water samples each month.

In closing, as the unprecedented drought continues, community members are encouraged to offer input and help shape the City's enhanced water conservation strategy. The Department of Public Works will present a Level 2 Water Shortage Plan for consideration by the City Council in July. The Plan will be based on the Water Conservation Ordinance in Chapter 13.06 of the Covina Municipal Code and seeks City Council support for a 28% percent water conservation goal (based on water used in 2013) and public education campaign that aligns the City of Covina with state-mandated reductions per Governor Jerry Brown's Executive Order No. B-29-15.

Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Paul Hertz
Public Works Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA 2014 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	2014	NR	NR	0.07	--	0.03	--	No	Soil runoff
	TT = at least 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU					100%	--	100%	--	No	
RADIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENTS											
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	50	(0)	2014	NR	NR	ND	ND	5	4 - 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	3	2 - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.14	0.07 - 0.23	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2014	3.2	2.2 - 4	6.7	3 - 10	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	2014	<0.1	ND - 0.14	ND	ND	0.11	0.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) - naturally-occurring	2	1	2014	0.3	0.32 - 0.33	0.4	0.32 - 0.39	NR	NR	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) - treatment-related	0.7 - 1.3 Optimal Range		2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.8	0.6 - 1	No	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate as NO ₃ (mg/l)	45	45	2014	18	16 - 22	5.5	ND - 16	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS											
Aluminum (µg/l)	200	600	2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	140	70 - 230	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	2014	38	37 - 38	22	12 - 37	89	86 - 92	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	NA	2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold number)	3	NA	2014	1	1	1	1	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1600	NA	2014	520	500 - 540	450	420 - 500	990	960 - 1,000	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	2014	39	37 - 40	35	34 - 37	230	230 - 240	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	2014	320	300 - 330	260	240 - 300	620	600 - 640	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST											
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	NA	NA	2014	170	160 - 180	190	160 - 210	130	130	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (mg/l)	NL = 1	NA	2014	0.11	0.1 - 0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2014	55	52 - 58	47	41 - 52	74	74	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (mg/l)	NA	NA	2014	180	170 - 190	170	160 - 180	290	280 - 290	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2014	10	9.7 - 11	13	9.7 - 15	25	25 - 26	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NL = 10	3	2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5	NA	Industrial discharge
pH (pH units)	NA	NA	2014	7.7	7.6 - 7.8	7.9	7.6 - 8.1	8.1	8.1	NA	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2014	3.3	3.2 - 3.3	4.2	3.2 - 5	4.6	4.4 - 4.7	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2014	34	33 - 35	26	20 - 33	93	89 - 96	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING AT ENTRY POINTS TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM											
CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	Average Amount	Range of Detections						
Chlorate (µg/l)	800	NA	2014	260	140 - 410						
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l) ⁽³⁾	MCL = 10	0.02	2014	0.36	ND - 0.75						
Chromium, Total (µg/l) ⁽⁴⁾	MCL = 50	(100)	2014	0.41	ND - 0.82						
Molybdenum, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2014	3.5	2.6 - 5.1						
Strontium, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2014	450	380 - 500						
Vanadium, Total (µg/l)	50	NA	2014	3.2	1.6 - 4.5						

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 2014, 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.

[3] Hexavalent chromium is regulated with an MCL of 10 µg/l but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 1 µg/l. Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

[4] Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 µg/l but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 µg/l. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

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	67	12 - 120	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l) ⁽¹⁾	60	NA	21	1.5 - 62	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/l) ⁽¹⁾	(4)	(4)	1.2	0.01 - 3.4	No	Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic Quality							
Color (color units) ⁽²⁾	15	NA	<3	ND - 5	No	Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number) ⁽²⁾	3	NA	1	1	No	Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU) ⁽²⁾	5	NA	0.12	ND - 1.3	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.							
[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	3%	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 routine sample collected in March 2014 was positive for total coliform; however, fecal coliform/E. coli were not detected. Total coliform were detected in one of the repeat samples; however, fecal coliform/E. coli were not detected. 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.							
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	Average Amount	Range of Detections		
Chlorate (µg/l)	800	NA	2014	160	96 - 220		
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l) ⁽¹⁾	MCL = 10	0.02	2014	0.18	0.11 - 0.26		
Chromium, Total (µg/l) ⁽²⁾	MCL = 50	(100)	2014	0.3	0.3 - 0.31		
Molybdenum, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2014	3.9	3.6 - 4.2		
Strontium, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2014	870	790 - 970		
Vanadium, Total (µg/l)	50	NA	2014	3	2.7 - 3.2		

[1] Hexavalent chromium is regulated with an MCL of 10 µg/l but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 1 µg/l. Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

[2] Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 µg/l but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 µg/l. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

City of Covina

2014 Consumer Confidence Report for Drinking Water

Introduction

Each day, City of Covina employees strive to provide our community with the highest quality water, reliable service and competitive rates. The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) provides an overview of water quality and the testing results from 2014. The report also explains where your drinking water comes from, constituents that may reasonably be expected to be found in your drinking water, and how Covina water quality compares with regulatory standards.

2014 Water Quality Results

The City of Covina is proud to present the 2014 CCR to report that our community's drinking water met or surpassed all drinking water standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Your drinking water is regularly tested to ensure its safety. The City of Covina routinely tests drinking water from its distribution system for bacteriological and chemical contaminants, and general physical (taste and odor) attributes. The Covina Irrigating Company (CIC) and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) are responsible for testing the drinking water they produce and sell to the City. The 2014 CCR compares the quality of our tap water to federal and state drinking water standards. The report also includes information on detected unregulated contaminants of interest.

Water Supply

In 2014, approximately 76% percent of the water supply came from CIC, which pumps groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin and filters surface water from the San Gabriel River. The remaining 24% percent of the water supply was imported surface water from the Colorado, Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in Northern California purchased from MWD through the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). Drinking water is disinfected with a blended combination of chlorine and chloramines before it is delivered to your home.

Water Quality Standards

Drinking water standards established by the U.S. EPA and the DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Containment Level Goals (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:** MCLs for contaminants that affect 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 contaminants in drinking water.
- **Regulatory 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):** The level above which a water agency is required to notify its governing body (i.e. City Council, Board of Directors, and County Board of Supervisors) if an unregulated contaminant is found in its drinking water.

Water Quality Goal

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and the State of California have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. 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 U.S. EPA.

- **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 EPA.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source 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. All 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 at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/> or by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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, which 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 gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Arsenic

The following advisory is issued because in 2014 the City of Covina recorded an arsenic measurement in the drinking water supply between 5 and 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$). While your drinking water meets the 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ 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 U.S. EPA 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.

Important Health Information

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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from <http://water.epa.gov/drink/> or by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The U.S. EPA Would Like you to Know 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 of Covina is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm> or by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



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

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COVINA, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessments

In accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the groundwater sources for CIC, from which the City 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 to the drinking water sources that 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 Clerk's Office at 125 East College Street, Covina, California 91723. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Mr. Paul Hertz, Public Works Superintendent at (626) 384-5219.

Every five years, MWD, another source of water for the City of Covina, is required by the DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in Colorado River and State Water Project source waters. In 2012, the MWD submitted to DDW 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. U.S. EPA also requires Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to complete a 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. Copies of the most recent Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

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. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.

Questions

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información o traducción, favor de contactar a Ms. Vivian Castro. Teléfono: (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。