



ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT



In Order to Conserve Water...  
**RECYCLE WATER**

MEETING THE COMMUNITY'S WATER NEEDS:

# RELIABLY, EFFICIENTLY, AFFORDABLY

As the new general manager of Rowland Water District, I am privileged to write this introduction to your annual water quality report. I joined the District in 2013 as the assistant general manager. Now as general manager, I am proud to take the helm of an operation that has been efficiently managed for more than 60 years, and I accept that responsibility with great respect of the District's history.

A reliable, local water supply means that the customers of RWD have more control over their own resources, but to maintain it requires an awareness of the valuable asset and a concerted effort to protect it. Along with you – the customers of RWD – our team has come this far to fulfill the mission and vision of the District. It is my goal to continue this stewardship that has provided people living and working within RWD

It is not by accident that, even in the midst of a state water crisis, RWD is able to meet the water supply needs of its customers. Long-term planning and investment have produced a diverse water portfolio including high quality, local water sources. Conservation and the innovation of recycled water use are also at the heart of why RWD has an uncompromised supply, with less dependence on imported water than ever before.

with the highest quality water plus professional service at an affordable rate.



*Tom Coleman*

Tom Coleman, General Manager

Tom Coleman brings more than 20 years of water industry experience to Rowland Water District, most recently serving as the Executive Director of Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company in Bellflower, Calif. He spent six years as General Manager of Orchard Dale Water District in Whittier, Calif., and eight years in various water management positions with the City of Alhambra. Coleman holds certifications in multiple areas including treatment, delivery, resource management and leadership.



# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2014

## COMMITMENT TO CONSERVATION GROWS WITH STUDENTS IN LOCAL CLASSROOMS

**Rowland Water District** is dedicated to prioritizing water education in the community. The District's educational outreach has grown tremendously since the start of the program in November 2012. To date, the District has reached more than 4,000 students through classroom presentations.

### *Committing to a "Water Drop Pledge"*

is an important aspect of the classroom presentations, and students are urged to participate in the promise to conserve our earth's natural resources. Since starting the pledge program in 2014, more than 200 students in the District's service area have promised to save water. These "Star Water Savers" receive an official letter from RWD and their names are placed on the District website.

The Education Program Coordinator works very closely with the needs of the students and teachers and has been working on developing

new and exciting activities for the 2015-2016 school year. Beyond classroom presentations, RWD offers National Theatre for Children, the "Water is Life" Poster Contest, EduGrants for Teachers (offering up to \$750 for water related projects), Water Scholar Program for High School Seniors (\$500), and a Broadcast Media and Digital Art Contest (up to \$600).



These programs are key to achieving California's mandated water education standards. Exceeding the expectations of state regulations and educating students about our valuable water resources is part of RWD's commitment to our community.

## RWD RESPONDS TO DROUGHT MANDATES

In order for RWD to maintain the reliability of high quality drinking water to our customers, we are adhering to new state regulations that call for water districts to reduce water use by up to 36 percent. By state mandate, RWD customers are required to conserve 20 percent.

As California experiences unprecedented drought conditions, we must remain stewards of precious water resources for the greater good of our state. RWD has prioritized a partnership with our customers to conserve, and now more than ever, we are asking our entire community to consider every way to use water as efficiently as possible.

On September 9, 2014 RWD Board of Directors adopted Resolution

# SECURING LOCAL WATER: PRIORITY FOR OUR CUSTOMERS

Rowland Water District is committed to securing local water for our customers, so we are less reliant on expensive imported water. For its first 60 years, RWD received 100 percent of its water from Metropolitan Water District, which imports water from northern California. However, in recent years, RWD has invested in recycled water pipelines for commercial users and alternative local sources for drinking water. These capital improvements will reduce RWD's dependence on imported water by about 60 percent and are expected to maintain dependability and keep water rates stable.

During 2014, RWD customers benefited from a full year of the District's first local groundwater supply. The regional collaborative agreement delivers water to RWD from La Habra Heights County Water District and Orchard Dale Water District.



CAL DOMESTIC PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

Additionally, after about a year-long construction, a 3.1 mile pipeline from California Domestic Water Company was completed in mid-2015. This new local water source will be connected to RWD's distribution system by the end of 2015. These sources, plus supplemental water from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin, provide RWD a reliable, local water supply that gives the District more control over its own resources. As RWD continues to seek additional local sources, it is essential for us to strengthen our partnership with customers and work together to conserve our most value resource.

No. 9-2014 establishing a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage under the District's Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

**Rowland Water District is Enforcing Restricted State Mandates.**

**The following are not allowed:**

- Washing down sidewalks, driveways and hardscapes
- Overwatering causing water runoff beyond landscape
- Using a hose without an automatic shut-off nozzle to wash a vehicle
- Using a fountain or water feature unless the water is recirculated



# 2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT: *Information About Your Water*

Established in 1953, Rowland Water District originally supplied water to about 200 ranchers and farmers, and now serves approximately 62,000 residents in the unincorporated portions of Rowland Heights, La Puente, Hacienda Heights, and the cities of Industry and West Covina.

The District is governed by a publicly elected, five-member Board of Directors, each elected to represent a specific division of the service area. Maintaining the highest quality and most reliable potable water supply, as well

as establishing District policy and the annual budget, are the Board's primary functions.

Board meetings are scheduled for the second Tuesday of each month (unless otherwise noted) and held at the District office located at 3021 Fullerton Road, Rowland Heights, CA 91748. Board meetings begin at 6 p.m., and agendas are posted at the District office seventy-two hours in advance of the meeting and also posted on the District's website [www.rowlandwater.com](http://www.rowlandwater.com).

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

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



# SOURCES OF WATER

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily



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.

*public health.*

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants found in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of

indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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



**Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

*In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for*

infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Rowland Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

# GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):**

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):**

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

# KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Average</b>	Average of all Samples Collected	<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
<b>CFU</b>	Colony Forming Units	<b>ppb</b>	Parts per Billion ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
<b>DLR</b>	Detection Limits for the Purposes of Reporting	<b>ppm</b>	Parts per Million ( $\text{mg/L}$ )
<b><math>\mu\text{S/cm}</math></b>	MicroSiemen per Centimeter	<b>ppt</b>	Parts per Trillion
<b>MPN</b>	Most Probable Number	<b>pCi/L</b>	PicoCuries per Liter
<b>NA</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Range</b>	Lowest to Highest Sampling Results
<b>NC</b>	Not Collected	<b>SI</b>	Saturation Index (Langelier)
<b>ND</b>	None Detected		



# 2014 SAMPLE RESULTS

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed January 1 - December 31, 2014. The state requires the District to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the CDPH determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

For specific questions regarding this report or any additional questions related to District drinking water, please contact Eric Hall, Operations Superintendent, at (562) 697-1726 or email [info@rowlandwater.com](mailto:info@rowlandwater.com).

PRIMARY STANDARDS									
Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Regional Ground Water (LHHCWD)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>CLARITY</b>									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	TT=1	NA	NA	Highest	0.03	0.11	NC	NTU	Soil Runoff
	TT (a)			% <0.3	100%	100%			
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	5%	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 0%			%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i> (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	(b)	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 0%			(b)	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (e)	TT	NA	NA	Range	TT	TT	NC	CFU/mL	Naturally present in the environment
				Average					
Cryptosporidium	TT	(0)	NA	Range	ND	ND	NC	Oocysts/200 L	Naturally present in the environment
				Average					
Giardia	TT	(0)	NA	Range	ND	ND	NC	Cysts/200 L	Naturally present in the environment
				Average					

## INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum (d)	1000	600	50	Range	70 - 230			ppb	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
				Average	136	ND	ND		
Arsenic	10	.004	2	Range			2.5 - 3.7	2.5-3.7	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
				Average	NC	NC	3.1		
Barium	1000	2000	100	Range	112			ppb	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	112	ND	51		
Copper (d) (f)	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 33 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 0.120 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppm	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
				Range	0.7 - 1.0		0.1 - 0.3		
Fluoride	2	1	0.1	Range		0.16	0.2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Average	0.8				
Lead (f)	AL=15	2	5	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 33 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = ND RWD Distribution System-Wide -- Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0				ppb	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
				Range		ND - 0.77	10.0 - 13.0		
Nitrate (as N) (c)	10	10	0.4	Range		0.51	11.7	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND				

## RADIOLOGICALS

Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	( 0 )	3	Range	ND - 4		ND - 4.1	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	2.2		
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	50	( 0 )	4	Range	4.0 - 6.0	ND - 4.2	N/A	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	5	ND	N/A		
Radium 226	N/A	.05	1	Range			ND - 0.06	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	0.03		
Radium 228	N/A	.019	1	Range			0.0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	0.0		
Strontium-90	8	.35	2	Range				pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	0.192	NC		
Tritium	20,000	400	1,000	Range				pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	154	NC		
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range	2 - 3		2.3 - 3.4	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	3	ND	2.8		

## DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (n)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 9.9 - 62.6			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 42.23				
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	1 (g)	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 2.6 - 20.7			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 15.03				
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.23 - 1.40			ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.30				
DBP Precursor Control (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.23 - 1.40			ppm	Various natural and man-made sources
				Average	TT	1.30	NC		

# 2014 SAMPLE RESULTS

## SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Parameter	Secondary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Regional Ground Water (LHHCWD)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum (d)	200	600	50	Range	70 - 230			ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
				Average	136	ND	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	NA	Range	86 - 92		91.110	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	89	88	99.2		
Color	15	NA	NA	Range			1.0	units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	ND	1.0		
Copper (d) (f)	1	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 30 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 0.120 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0			ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Odor Threshold (k)	3	NA	1	Range	3 - 6		< 3.0	TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	2	1	< 3.0		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	964 - 1010	540 - 580	320 - 920	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	987	558	757.5		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	227 - 238		140 - 150	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	233	51	147.5		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	NA	NA	Range	604 - 641	290 - 340	580 - 660	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
				Average	623	316	617.5		
Turbidity (monthly) (a)	5	NA	NA	Range		0.03 - 0.11	ND - 0.1	NTU	Soil runoff
				Average	ND	0.04	0.04		

## Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR2) (m)

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

# Other Parameters

Alkalinity	NA	NA	NA	Range	127 - 128	83 - 93	170 - 210	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	128	87	185		
Boron	NL=1,000	NA	100	Range		120 - 160		ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	110	140	NC		
Calcium	NA	NA	NA	Range		25 - 29	91 - 100	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	74	27	96.3		
Chlorate	NL=800	NA	20	Range				ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	102	ND	NC		
Chromium VI (j)	NA	0.02	1	Range				ppb	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
				Average	ND	ND	NC		
Corrosivity (i) (as Aggressiveness Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range		11.99 - 12.31	12.0 - 13.0	AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.5	12.14	12.3		
Corrosivity (l) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.55 - 0.63	0.17 - 0.59		SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.59	0.34	NC		
1,4 Dioxane	NA	NA	NA	Range			1.0 - 1.4	ppm	Industrial Solvent Contamination
				Average	NC	NC	12.3		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range	284 - 294		300.0 - 340.0	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	289	110	317.5		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Range	16.61 - 17.19			gpg	Measure of water quality
				Average	16.90	6.43	NC		
Magnesium	NA	NA	NA	Range	25 - 26		17.0 - 19.0	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	25	9.4	18.3		
pH	NA	NA	NA	Range		8.01 - 8.78	7.5 - 8.1	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.1	8.53	7.7		
Potassium	NA	NA	NA	Range	4.4 - 4.7	2.3 - 2.7	4.0 - 4.5	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	4.6	2.5	4.3		
Sodium	NA	NA	NA	Range	89 - 96		59.0 - 67.0	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	93	64	63		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	2.4 - 2.7	1.0 - 2.2		ppm	Various natural and man-made sources
				Average	2.5	1.4	NC		
Vanadium	NA	AL=50	3	Range		3.8 - 5		ppb	Naturally occurring; Industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	4.4	NC		

## NOTES

(a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the

(f) Lead and copper samples are required to be collected once every three years during the months of June - September. Sample results are from 2012.

(l) SI measures the tendency for a water to precipitate or dissolve calcium carbonate (a natural mineral in water). Water with SI <-2.0 is highly corrosive and would be corrosive to almost all materials found in a

cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The monthly average and range of turbidity are listed in the Secondary Standards section and are based on the plant effluents.

(b) Results are based on Rowland Water District's distribution system's highest monthly percent positives. 939 samples were analyzed in 2014. The average monthly percentage was 0%. Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive. Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated.

(c) State MCL is 45 mg/L as Nitrate, which equals 10.16 mg/L as N.

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

(e) Pour Plate Technique, 48-hour incubation at 35°C, monthly averages.

(g) DLR=1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR =2.0 ppb.

(h) The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.

(i) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.

(j) Chromium VI reporting level for MWD is 0.03 ppb.

(k) Metropolitan Water District has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For more information contact MWD at (213) 217-6850.

typical water system. SI between -2.0 to 0 indicates a balanced water and SI >0.5 is scale forming.

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

(n) RWD was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rule (D/DBPR). Compliance was based on the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of all data collected at distribution system-wide monitoring locations.

# CONTACT US



**ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT** | 3021 Fullerton Road, Rowland Heights, CA 91748 | (562) 697-1726

Office Hours: Monday - Thursday 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. | Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Closed on Alternating Fridays

After Hours Emergency Service: (562) 697-1726

[WWW.ROWLANDWATER.COM](http://WWW.ROWLANDWATER.COM)

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Tom Coleman  
*General Manager*

## OUR MISSION

*Bound by our core values – Accountability, Communication and Teamwork – we are committed to providing the highest level of service to our customers*

DEDICATED ♦ RELIABLE ♦ OUTSTANDING ♦ PROFESSIONAL  
**S E R V I C E**

# KNOW YOUR WATER

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

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

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

Phúc trình này có các chi tiết quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị.  
Hãy dịch ra ngôn ngữ của quý vị hoặc hỏi người hiểu tiếng Anh.

Itong ulat ay may mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na iniinom ninyo.  
Ipasalin ito o kausapin ang isang tao na nakakaintindi nito.

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

