

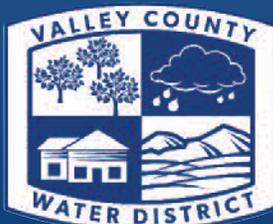


1926-2016

VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT



Past Present and Future



2016 EDITION

Consumer Confidence Report

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Valley County Water District is celebrating 90 years of serving the community and would like to thank you for all your continued support and dedication in making our mission your mission, and that is to understand the VALUE of water. We continue to be recognized as one of the lowest water users in the San Gabriel Valley. Our combined effort have us reaching and exceeding our 16% mandatory water restriction in urban water conservation by February 2016. The State Water Resources Control Board has extended this restriction. Since VCWD is meeting its goal, we will continue to utilize our water conservation methods with your help.

During the past 90 years, Valley County Water District has provided a safe and reliable supply of water to all of its customers. We continue to lead the way with our core values, effective and efficient management that is committed to provide excellent customer service.



Drilling a Well 1953



Well Start-Up 1955



Distribution Crew 1974



Reservoir 1974



Office Staff 1974

It has been our pleasure to serve you and will continue to strive and deliver the Earth's most precious natural resource: Water!!

With our sincerest thanks,

THE VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Alfonso 'Al' Contreras
President



Mariana Lake
Vice President



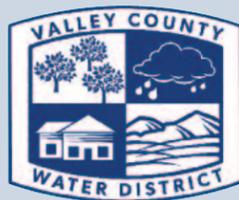
Paul C. Hernandez
Board Director



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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Valley County Water District is governed by a five-person Board of Directors responsible for setting policy. It is an honor to recognize the members that have served on the Valley County Water District Board of Directors.

C.L. Hollingsworth
1940 to June 10, 1946

Fred Heth
1940 to November 12, 1945

Edward Ott
1940 to May 7, 1946

James Steele
1940 to March 29, 1952

T.T. Thompson
1940 to December 24, 1948

Roy W. Judd
April 18, 1946 to June 11, 1974

Earl D. Marron
May 7, 1946 to April 14, 1958

A.W.Cole
June 10, 1946 to January 4, 1969

Earl W. Norwood
December 24, 1948 to May 27, 1966

Richard H. Jordan
March 29, 1952 to April 13, 1960

Joe McCaron
April 14, 1958 to May 11, 1964

Charles E. Morehead
April 13, 1960 to June 11, 1960

Doyle Ted Lackey
June 11, 1960 to January 11, 1973

Merwin Heth
May 11, 1964 to February 18, 1969

Robert T. Craig
June 21, 1966 to August 21, 1973

Robert A. McCord
January 21, 1969 to August 15, 1982

Clinton O. Nixon
April 15, 1969 to December 9, 1997

Alfred R. Wittig
January 16, 1973 to December 4, 1979

Howard C. Sutterfield
August 21, 1973 to February 28, 1986

Jackson V. Conklin
June 11, 1974 to May 29, 1989

Frank J. Fitzgerald
December 4, 1979 to December 12, 1995

John R. Rumney
October 8, 1982 to December 12, 1995

Arnold P. Hepner
March 10, 1986 to December 24, 1991

Merrill F. Whitley
July 25, 1989 to December 9, 1997

LeRoy J. Lucas
February 11, 1992 to December 9, 1997

Dolores M. Holguin
December 12, 1995 to December 10, 2007

Larry A. Walton
December 12, 1995 to December 8, 2003

Alfonso Contreras
December 9, 1997 to March 14, 2005
December 9, 2013 to present

Mariana Lake
December 9, 1997 to present

B. Estela Rubio
December 9, 1997 to December 9, 2005

Joseph Armendariz
December 8, 2003 to December 10, 2007

Guadalupe Alvidrez
December 9, 2005 to August 5, 2006

Armando Macias
December 9, 2005 to December 9, 2013

David Sano
October 24, 2006 to December 14, 2009

Jonathan Contreras
December 10, 2007 to December 27, 2012

Margarita Vargas
December 10, 2007 to present

Lenet Pacheco
December 14, 2009 to present

Ken Woods
February 11, 2013 to December 9, 2013

Paul C. Hernandez
December 9, 2013 to present

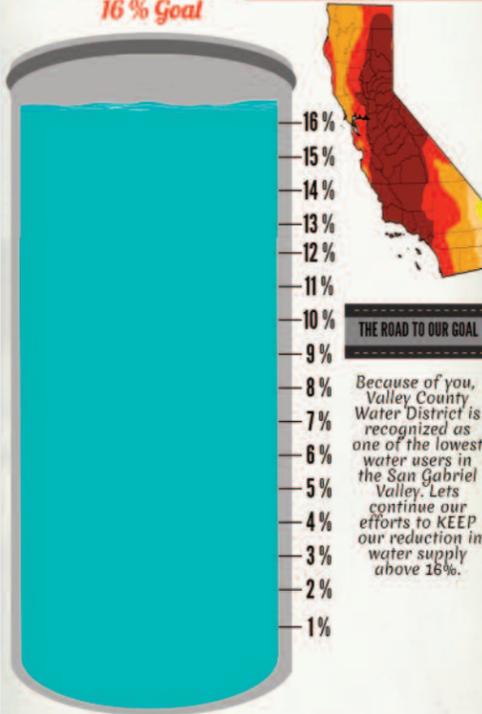
* Records indicate members serving from 1940

WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS

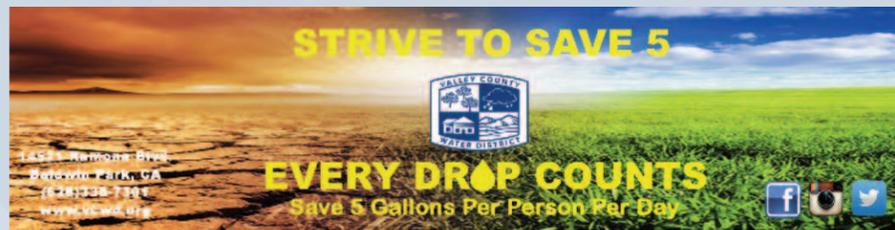
Valley County Water District News

Strive to Save 5! Every Drop Counts!

Progress to 16% Goal



Our customers are required to follow a watering schedule. #wateringschedule



STRIVE TO SAVE 5 CAMPAIGN

In response to the Executive Order issued by Governor Jerry Brown, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted 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 fell into Tier 4 of the 9-tier framework, requiring a 16% reduction in urban water conservation.

In order to meet this requirement, a Stage 2 Water Supply Emergency was declared and a "Strive to Save 5" conservation campaign was created to ensure our water use reduction to 16%.

WE DID IT - BUT IT IS NOT OVER!!

With our customers pledging to save 5 gallons of water per person per day, Valley County Water District was able to exceed the water reduction requirement. It was predicted that 2015 would be the last year of severe drought. Although there has been some rainfall, it has fallen short of expectations.

CONSERVATION EFFORTS MUST CONTINUE!

In February 2016, the State Water Resources Control Board extended the water reduction requirement.



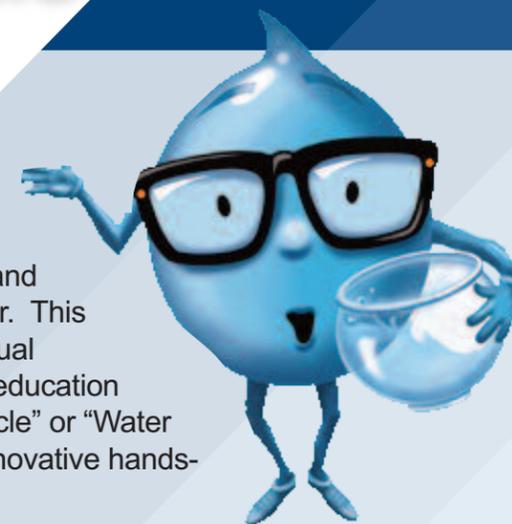
FIX-A-LEAK WEEK

Valley County Water District has partnered with EPA Water Sense and kicked off the 1st Annual "FIX-A-LEAK WEEK". Each day of the week the District provided information and giveaways to address how much water can be saved by fixing leaks in our homes, outside areas, and our businesses. This week will continue to bring Water Awareness to the community.



EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Meet WARREN WATERDROP
Our NEW Education Logo helps with giving our "WATER SMART" IN-CLASSROOM PRESENTATIONS



Valley County Water District is committed to serve the community and is dedicated to students within our service area to educate on water. This year, the District expanded its education program to include individual classroom presentations for Kindergarten through 5th grade. Our education coordinators give each classroom a presentation on the "Water Cycle" or "Water Conservation." The District has reached over 300 students with innovative hands-on activities.

VCWD will continue to reach local schools in our service area to expand the water education awareness. We hope to teach the fundamentals of water supply and demonstrate how important water is as a natural resource. With the knowledge the students gain from this program, VCWD feels confident the students will be "Water Smart!"

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

DO YOU NEED MORE INFORMATION ABOUT AVAILABLE PROGRAMS, INCENTIVES, REBATES, AND GENERAL CONSERVATION GUIDES TO HELP REDUCE YOUR WATER USE?

The persistent and serious drought has led many organizations to update their programs, incentives, rebates, and general conservation guides to update 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



www3.epa.gov/watersense
Provided by:
EPA WaterSense

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.vc wd.org
Provided by Valley County Water District



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

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Valley County Water is currently undertaking a capital replacement program focusing on replacing aging and undersized water mains. Additional benefits include improving fire flow capabilities and higher water pressure throughout these areas. Pipelines in the existing water system span over 110 miles in length and vary in size from 2" to 24". Over 95% of the pipelines have been installed since 1950.

Phase 1
Cleary Street, Root Street,
Howellhurst Drive, Hallinor Lane
20123,084 LF – 8" Water Main
7 – 8" Gate Valves
63 – 1" Water Services
7 – 6" Fire Hydrants
1 – 2" Blow Off

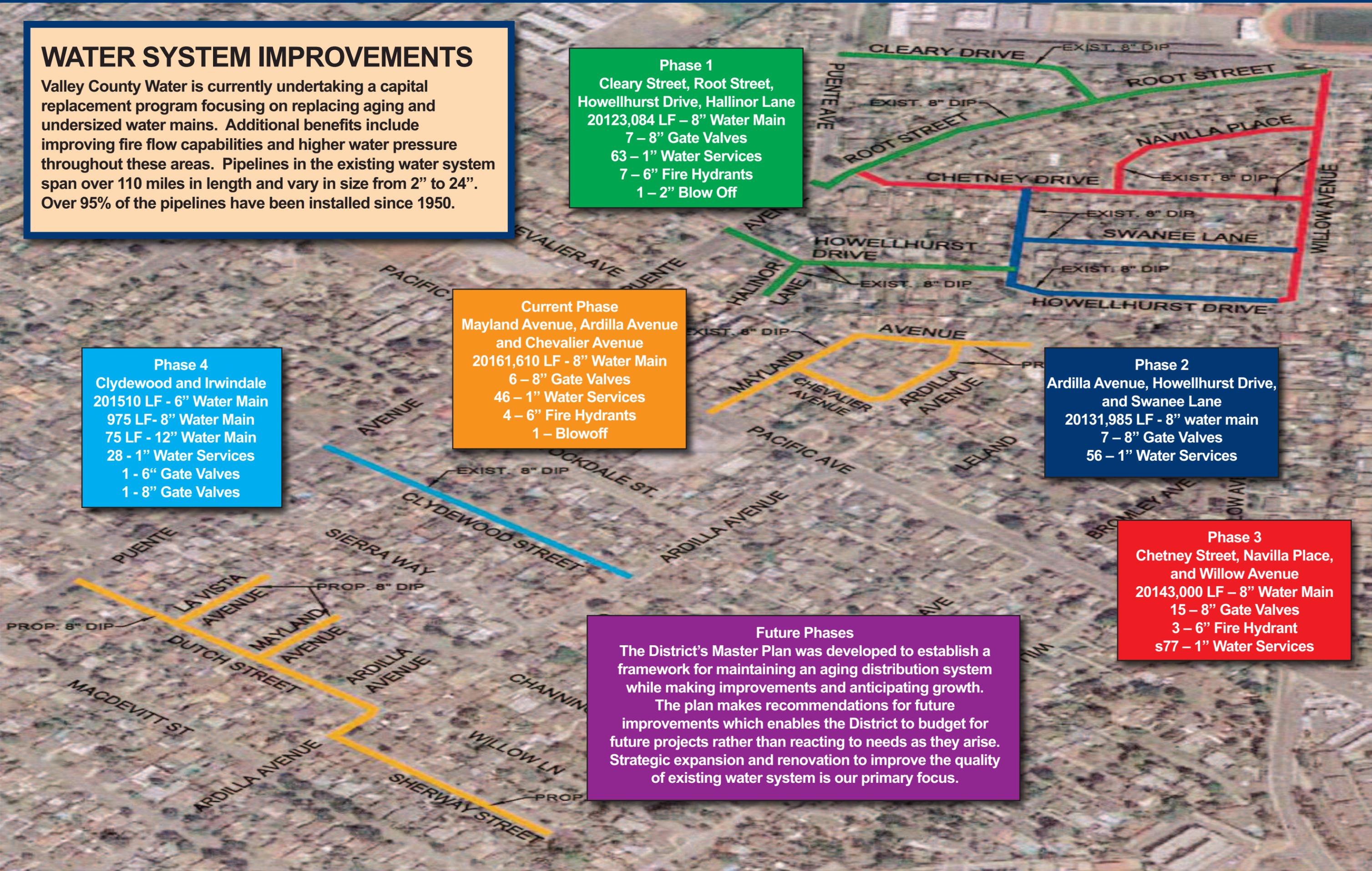
Current Phase
Mayland Avenue, Ardilla Avenue
and Chevalier Avenue
20161,610 LF - 8" Water Main
6 – 8" Gate Valves
46 – 1" Water Services
4 – 6" Fire Hydrants
1 – Blowoff

Phase 4
Clydewood and Irwindale
201510 LF - 6" Water Main
975 LF - 8" Water Main
75 LF - 12" Water Main
28 - 1" Water Services
1 - 6" Gate Valves
1 - 8" Gate Valves

Phase 2
Ardilla Avenue, Howellhurst Drive,
and Swanee Lane
20131,985 LF - 8" water main
7 – 8" Gate Valves
56 – 1" Water Services

Phase 3
Chetney Street, Navilla Place,
and Willow Avenue
20143,000 LF – 8" Water Main
15 – 8" Gate Valves
3 – 6" Fire Hydrant
s77 – 1" Water Services

Future Phases
The District's Master Plan was developed to establish a framework for maintaining an aging distribution system while making improvements and anticipating growth. The plan makes recommendations for future improvements which enables the District to budget for future projects rather than reacting to needs as they arise. Strategic expansion and renovation to improve the quality of existing water system is our primary focus.



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 2015 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 2015, 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 answers...

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Mr. Tom Mortenson at (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 2015. CIC pumps groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.

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).

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: <https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Nitrate

Nitrate in your tap water may have exceeded one-half the MCL in 2015, but it was never greater than the MCL. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above the MCL of 10 parts-per-million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

This book contains very important information about your drinking water. For more information or a translation, please contact the District office at (626) 338-7301.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Tom Mortenson 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.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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) 338-7301**.

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. A copy of the complete assessment 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) 338-7301**.

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 Drinking Water website at <https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water> or visit DDW website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml.

GLOSSARY

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

Maximum 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:

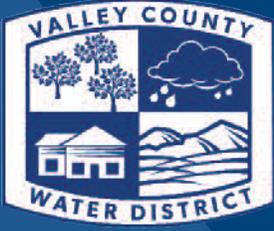
1 drop in 14,000 gallons; 1 second in 32 years; 1 penny in \$10 million; 1 inch in 16,000 miles

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.

2015 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
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Health-Related Standards							
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND - 3.6	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	<1	ND - 1.8	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.2	ND - 4	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	<0.1	ND - 0.14	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) - naturally occurring	2	1	0.28	0.24 - 0.33	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	3.6	1.3 - 6.3	No	2015	Leaching from fertilizer use
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health-Related							
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	31	20 - 40	No	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	1	1	No	2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	NA	490	410 - 540	No	2015	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	34	23 - 41	No	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NA	290	220 - 320	No	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST							
Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	170	140 - 180	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	NA	<0.1	ND - 0.1	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	57	49 - 63	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	190	160 - 210	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Grains of Hardness (gpg)	Not Regulated	NA	11	9.4 - 12	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	11	9.7 - 12	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	Not Regulated	NA	7.9	7.9 - 8	N/A	2015	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	3.5	3.4 - 3.8	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	25	14 - 36	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING							
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	NA	65	55 - 80	N/A	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)*	10	0.02	0.58	0.31 - 1.1	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (ppb)**	50	(100)	0.53	0.31 - 0.97	N/A	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	Not Regulated	NA	1.8	1.3 - 2.6	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium, Total (ppb)	Not Regulated	NA	470	440 - 510	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	NL = 50	NA	2.2	1.6 - 3.3	N/A	2015	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	4.9	ND - 6.1	No			Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)***	60	0.38	ND	No			Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)***	(4 / 4)	0.6	0.27 - 0.93	No			Drinking water disinfectant
Bacteria	MCL	Result		MCL Violation?			Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria****	5.0%	1.7		No			Naturally present in the environment
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	66	66	2015		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)*	MCL = 10	0.02	0.31	0.31	2015		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge
Chromium, Total (ppb)**	MCL = 50	(100)	0.3	0.3	2015		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	N/A	NA	1.6	1.6	2015		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Strontium, Total (ppb)	N/A	NA	510	510	2015		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	NA	1.6	1.6	2015		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal * Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring. ** Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring. *** The table shows the highest running annual average for 2015, and the range of the individual results for samples collected in 2015. **** The result is the highest percentage of positive samples collected in a month during 2015. Coliforms are bacteria used as an indicator that if present, indicates other potentially harmful microorganisms may be present. No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Coliform - positive; therefore, the MCL was not violated in 2015.							



Valley County Water District
14521 Ramona Boulevard
Baldwin Park, CA 91706

General Information:
Office Hours: Monday -Friday
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

24-Hour Phone: (626) 338-7301

To contact the Members of the
Board of Directors or for
general District inquiries, email
customerservice@vcwd.org

To report water waste, email
reportwaterwaste@vcwd.org

 @VCWDWater

 @VCWDWater

 /Valley County Water District

*The mission of
Valley County Water District
is to provide
a safe and reliable supply of water
to all of its customers
at a reasonable cost,
and in an environmentally sound manner.*