



ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2015





TAKING EFFECTIVE ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE PROGRESS

I am pleased once again to present Rowland Water District's 2015 Water Quality Report. This document contains water quality testing results, information on the sources of our supplies and details about what the district is doing to ensure customers continue to receive safe, clean drinking water. Rowland Water District continually tests its water to make sure supplies meet or exceed state

and federal health standards. In addition to water testing, the district must comply with the governor's mandate that Californians reduce their water use by an average 25 percent in the face of five years of drought. Our customers have had to work harder than ever to make every drop count.

Rowland Water District is required to cut water use by 20 percent from 2013 levels. Between June 2015 and January 2016, the district saved 12.4 percent. That means customers must continue to conserve. I urge you to look outdoors, where the greatest savings can be achieved. And take advantage

of our many rebates on water-saving appliances for inside the home. This is important because Rowland Water District is entirely dependent on imported drinking water supplies from our wholesaler, Metropolitan Water District. To reduce reliance on that more costly source of tap water, the district continues to expand its recycled water system. By using impaired groundwater and recycled water for non-drinking

uses such as irrigation, construction, cooling towers and industrial processes, Rowland Water District continues to meet long-term demands and keep costs low. It is one of the many ways Rowland Water District is working to serve you, our customers, with high-quality drinking water.



Tom Coleman

Tom Coleman, General Manager

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2015

SPREADING THE MESSAGE ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER

Rowland Water District staff successfully spread the word about water across many different venues and were awarded for their efforts.

Some of the highlights:



Reached nearly **1,000** students in **48** classroom presentations



Awarded a "District Transparency Certificate of Excellence" by the Special District Leadership Foundation



Distributed **300** rain barrels



Manned booths at **6** community events



Recognized with an Award of Merit from CAPIO, the California Association of Public Information Officials, for Rowland Water District Strategic Plan



Provided a drought update at the Rowland Heights Community Coordinating Council

CUSTOMERS RACK UP **BIG** SAVINGS THROUGH CONSERVATION

Rowland Water District partnered with customers to use water more efficiently as the state enters its fifth year of drought.

Even though El Niño 2016 delivered some much-needed snow to the Sierra Nevada range - the mainstay of Rowland Water District's supply - it wasn't the drought-busting precipitation we had hoped for. Under state mandates following the governor's call for rationing, Rowland Water District was ordered to cut water use by 20 percent from 2013 levels. Customers responded by taking advantage of District-sponsored rebates for water-saving appliances, replacing grass with California-friendly landscaping and eliminating waste.

Rowland Water District's cumulative conservation total was 12.4 percent for the nine-month period ending in February 2016. The District remains in

partnership with customers to use water more efficiently as the state enters its fifth year of drought.

Even though El Niño 2016 delivered some much-needed snow to the Sierra Nevada range - the mainstay of Rowland Water District's supply - it wasn't the drought-busting precipitation we had hoped for. Under state mandates following the governor's call for rationing, Rowland Water District was ordered to cut water use by 20 percent from 2013 levels. Customers responded by taking advantage of District-sponsored rebates for water-saving appliances, replacing grass with California-friendly landscaping and eliminating waste.

Rowland Water District's cumulative conservation total was 12.4 percent for the nine-month period ending in February 2016. The District remains in

a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage under its Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Rowland Water District customers must continue to save water whenever and wherever possible so that we can maintain the reliability of our high-quality drinking water supply. With the ever-present challenges of drought, regulatory constraints on the state's water system, and a growing population, we can never go back to the old, wasteful ways. No hosing off sidewalks or driveways. No sprinkler runoff. Only the most efficient appliances inside our homes.

Conservation is our new normal. We must continue saving water today so we have it tomorrow.



PROTECTING OUR SUPPLY: INVESTMENTS FOR THE FUTURE

In the last year, Rowland Water District has focused on improving and maintaining existing facilities to protect the quality of our supplies.

Two capital improvement projects stand out - the innovative design and construction of treatment equipment to maintain water quality, and the rehabilitation of District reservoirs.

With conservation, less water moves through our system, and that can pose water quality issues. Rowland Water District's field staff designed and constructed a portable trailer - the first of its kind in the industry - to treat the water instead of having to flush it out of the system. This treatment method, known as chloramination, meets state and federal requirements.

The District also restored two reservoirs, an extensive process that involves emptying the tank, sandblasting and spraying on a new protective coating. Four more reservoirs will be improved over the next five years.



In the coming year, we will complete the installation of thousands of feet of new watermains for potable and recycled water, interconnections with other districts to move water more effectively, and complete construction of a new pressure-reducing station at the District's Fullerton Road yard.

To continue our success in the area of capital improvements, Rowland Water District has moved from a year-to-year capital review to a broader, five-year outlook plan to help us continue providing high-quality drinking water to you, our customers.

2015 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.

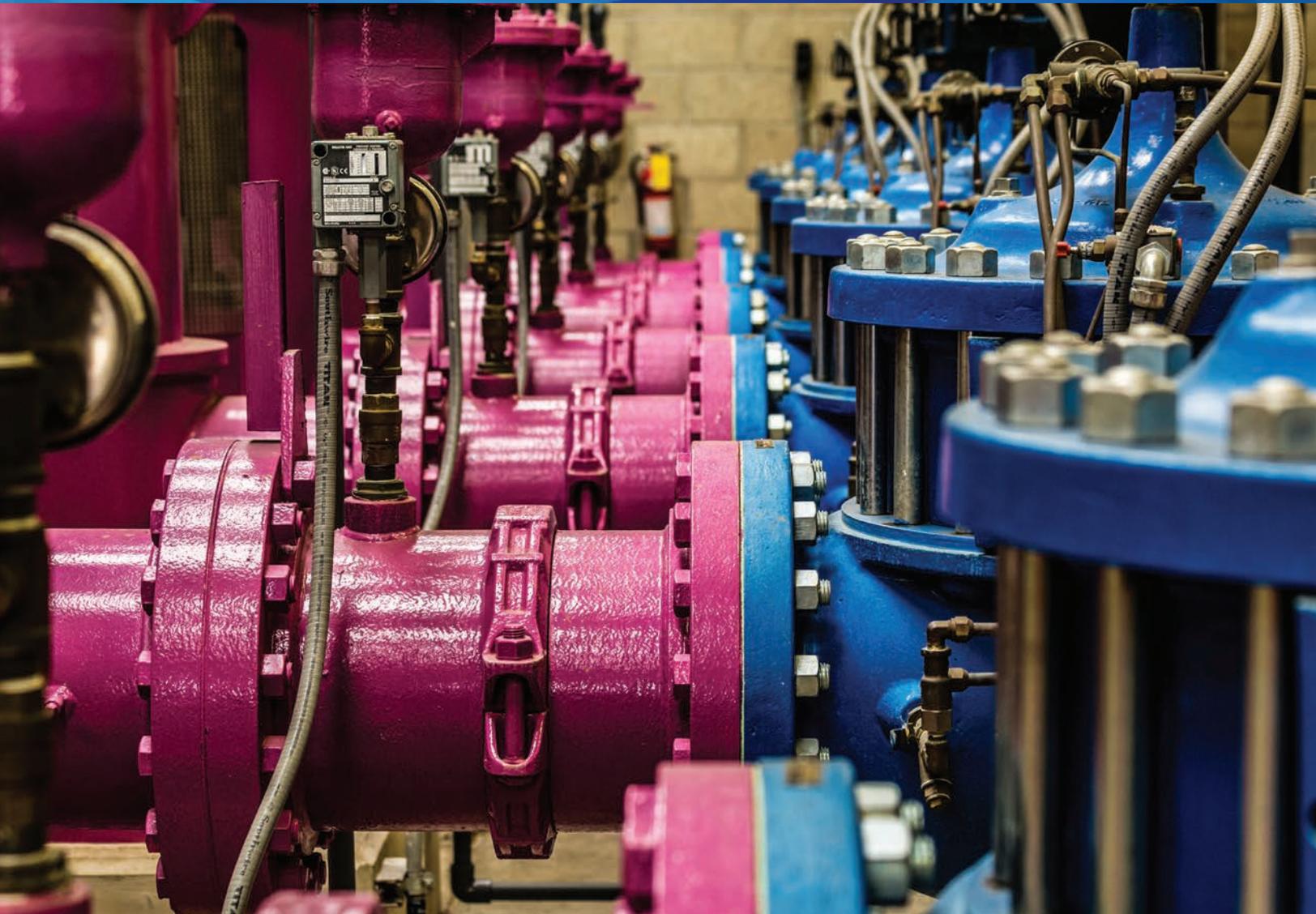
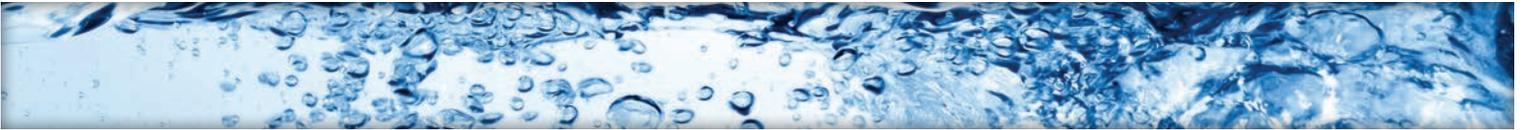
The District is governed by a publicly elected, five-member Board of Directors, each elected to represent a specific division of the service area. Maintaining the highest quality and most reliable potable water supply, as well

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.

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, Rowland Water District 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



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.

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 infection by cryptosporidium and other



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 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



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 public health.

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

Average	Average of all Samples Collected
CFU	Colony Forming Units
DLR	Detection Limits for the Purposes of Reporting
µS/cm	MicroSiemen per Centimeter
MPN	Most Probable Number
NA	Not Applicable
NC	Not Collected
ND	None Detected

NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppb	Parts per Billion (µg/L)
ppm	Parts per Million (mg/L)
ppt	Parts per Trillion
pCi/L	PicoCuries per Liter
Range	Lowest to Highest Sampling Results
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)



2015 SAMPLE RESULTS

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed January 1 - December 31, 2015. 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 DDW 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.

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
CLARITY									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	TT=1	NA	NA	Highest	0.05	0.1	NC	NTU %	Soil Runoff
	TT (a)			% <0.3	100%	100%			
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
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	88 - 200			ppb	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
				Average	156				
Arsenic	10	.004	2	Range				ppb	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
				Average	2.1				
Chromium VI (f)	10	0.02	1	Range	ND			ppb	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste facilities
				Average	1				
Copper (d) (f)	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 32 Samples Collected			ppm	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 0.110				
Fluoride	2	1	0.1	Range	0.6 - 1.0			ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Average	0.8				
Lead (f)	AL=15	2	5	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 32 Samples Collected			ppb	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = ND				
Nitrate (as N) (c)	10	10	0.4	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- Samples Exceeding Action Level = 0			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			pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND				
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	50	(0)	4	Range	4 - 6			pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	5				
Strontium-90	8	0.35	2	Range	ND			pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	0.68				
Tritium	20,000	400	1,000	Range	ND			pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	40.4				
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range	2 - 3			pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	3				
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (n)	80	NA	1	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 4.3 - 57.7			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 30.98				
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	1 (g)	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.5 - 23.1			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 10.15				
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.42 - 2.26			ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.90				

2015 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	88 - 200			ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
				Average	156	ND	NC		
Chloride	500	NA	NA	Range	98 - 102		91 - 120	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	100	75	104.8		
Color	15	NA	NA	Range			< 3.0	units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	ND	< 3.0		
Copper (d) (f)	1	0.3	0.05		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 32 Samples Collected RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 90th Percentile Level = 0.110 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			1	TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	2	1	1		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	1030 - 1060		880 - 920	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	1040	560	902.5		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	252 - 261		150	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	257	75	150		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	NA	NA	Range	654 - 665		540-660	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
				Average	660	320	600		
Turbidity (monthly) (a)	5	NA	NA	Range			ND - 0.7	NTU	Soil runoff
				Average	ND	ND	0.02		

Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR2) (m)

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

Other Parameters

Alkalinity	NA	NA	NA	Range	123 - 129	81 - 88	160 - 210	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	126	84.5	182.5		
Boron	NL=1,000	NA	100	Range				ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	120	210	NC		
Calcium	NA	NA	NA	Range	77 - 78		79 - 100	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	78	30	92.3		
Chlorate	NL=800	NA	20	Range				ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	104	ND	NC		
Chromium VI (j)	NA	0.02	1	Range				ppb	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
				Average	ND	1	NC		
Corrosivity (i) (as Aggressiveness Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range			12.0 - 13.0	AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.5	11.83	12.5		
Corrosivity (l) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range				SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.57	0.01	NC		
1,4 Dioxane	NA	NA	NA	Range			ND - 1.5	SI	Industrial Solvent Contamination
				Average	NC	NC	1.0		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range	296 - 304		260 - 340	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	300	100	305		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Range	17.31 - 17.78		15.20 - 19.88	gpg	Measure of water quality
				Average	17.54	5.85	17.84		
Magnesium	NA	NA	NA	Range	26 - 28		17 - 19	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	27	7.2	18		
pH	NA	NA	NA	Range		8.27 - 8.79	7.4 - 8.1	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.1	8.57	7.7		
Potassium	NA	NA	NA	Range	4.8 - 5		4.0 - 4.5	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	4.9	2.2	4.3		
Sodium	NA	NA	NA	Range	97 - 102		59 - 77	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	100	72	67		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	2.4 - 2.8		.6	ppm	Various natural and man-made sources
				Average	2.6	1.2	.6		
Vanadium	NA	AL=50	3	Range				ppb	Naturally occurring; Industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	5.4	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 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. 949 samples were analyzed in 2015. The average monthly percentage was 0.4 %. 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.

(f) Lead and Copper samples are required to be collected once every three years during the months of June - September. Sample results are from 2015.

(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.

(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 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.

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.



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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Szu Pei Lu-Yang - Division V
President

Robert W. Lewis - Division IV
Vice President

Teresa P. Rios - Division I
Director

Anthony J. Lima - Division II
Director

John E. Bellah - Division III
Director

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