Rowland Water District

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

July 2013

www.RowlandWater.com

Effective Action for Sustainable Progress

At Rowland Water District, we take our responsibilities with the utmost seriousness and dedication. Delivering the highest quality water found in the entire country to you, our customers, is a job we dedicate ourselves to each and every day. For more than six decades, the District has proudly delivered this precious resource efficiently, delivering not just water, but VALUE to our customers.

We don't stand on our laurels. The Board of Directors and our staff work tirelessly to ensure that we are constantly moving forward and improving our product, our services and our ability to ensure the long-term sustainability of both. The 2012 Consumer Confidence Report will demonstrate the high quality of our water; but there is more to this story.

The District has worked hard this past year to develop our new Strategic Plan: "Effective Action for Sustainable Progress". Within this plan you will see our core values clearly stated and also see the roadmap we have laid out to ensure that your water supply is safe, reliable and sustainable for the long term.

Some of that long-term strategic planning has already been put into action: On March 1 of this year, we began construction of a new pipeline that will deliver local water sources into the District. This is a first for us since our incorporation back in 1953! The agreement we entered into to build this new and important pipeline will enhance our water supply reliability and reduce the impact of rising imported water costs, saving you money in the future. This is in addition to our two primary water sources.

Historically, the District has been 100% dependent on the Metropolitan Water District for water supplies. Metropolitan imports water from the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta in Northern California and the Colorado River. Northern California supplies are transported 444 miles to Metropolitan by the State Water Project system. Colorado River supplies are transported by a 242 mile aqueduct originating from Lake Havasu. Costs to operate and maintain these systems have increased over the years and it has become the most expensive source in the region. It is important to note that our recent water pipeline project will supply approximately 15 percent of our total annual water usage from local source supplies. This means a reduction in reliance upon Metropolitan and will result in savings to our customers. We are also expanding use of recycled water wherever possible within the District. This water, purchased from the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant, is used for approved irrigation applications, including agriculture, parks, landscaping, athletic fields and more. This preserves more of our potable water supply and is an important part of our Water Supply Independence strategy.

We strive each and every day to improve our service and deliver the Earth's most precious natural resource: water. We always welcome your thoughts and suggestions on how we can do that even better in the future. Please visit our web site www.rowlandwater.com, and read our strategic plan. We also invite you to attend our monthly board meetings at the District office so that we can hear from you in person.

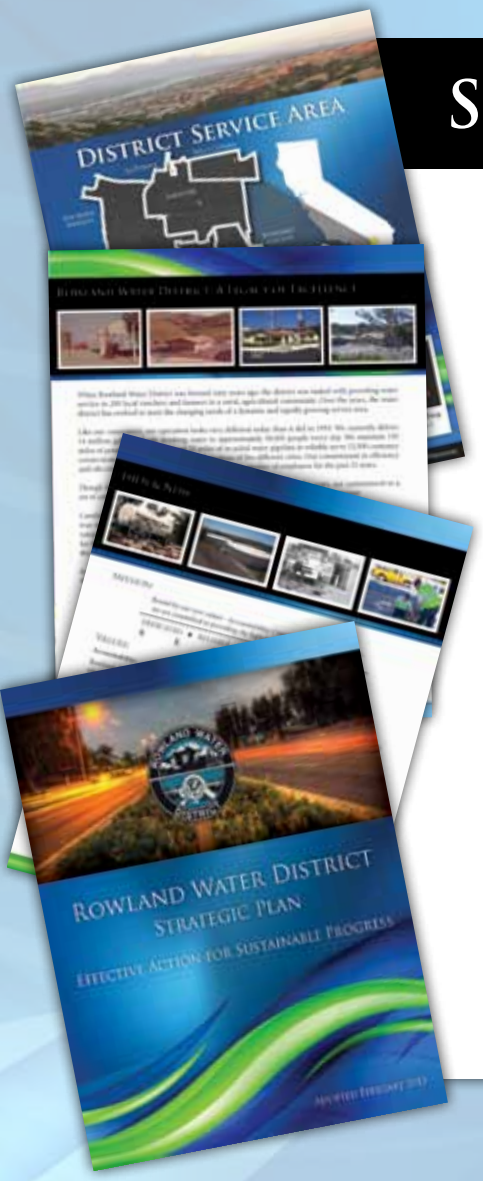
People often take for granted the water that comes into their home or business each time they turn on the tap, but rest assured we do not! We look forward to another year of providing you with the reliable, high quality water you have come to expect from all of us here at Rowland Water District.

Thank you!

Ken Deck
General Manager

ROWLAND WATER DISTRICT
60TH ANNIVERSARY
1953 - 2013

Strategic Plan



The Rowland Water District Board of Directors is committed to the continual development of its ability to deliver exceptional value and service to its customers. To this end, the board has adopted a new strategic plan. The plan, developed by the board in concert with General Manager, Ken Deck, helps to define the District's set of core values: accountability, communication and teamwork.

The Strategic Plan: "Effective Action for Sustainable Progress," was formally adopted by the board on February 26, 2013. Included in this effort are a number of strategic initiatives to guide the District in the years ahead. These initiatives include: fostering a culture of communication; delivering services at an exceptional value; investing in the professional growth of board and staff members; diversifying the water portfolio to increase supply security; proactively maintaining system reliability; planning for intelligent growth; and managing the District's financial resources effectively and transparently. These guiding principles will allow Rowland to continue serving customers with the same high quality service as they have come to appreciate in the past.

The Strategic Plan builds on a level of service District customers have come to expect for over 60 years and addresses the challenges it will face in the future. To view the strategic plan, log on to www.rowlandwater.com or stop by the District office.

Efficiency through Technology

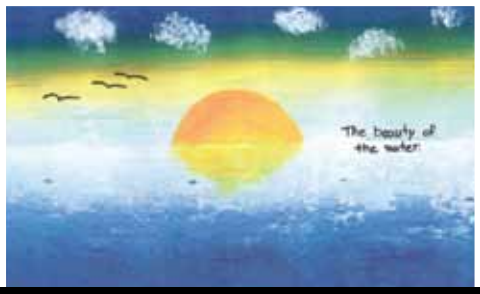
As the world of technology advances, so have we here at Rowland Water District. We were one of the first water agencies to utilize automated water meters, allowing our meter readers to increase from 400 meters read per day to 1400! Making our staff more efficient through the use of technology saves time and money and those savings allow us to keep costs down, despite the rising cost of imported water throughout California.

And speaking of imported water, we are working to reduce our dependence on external water supplies. In March, 2013, we broke ground on a new pipeline on Fullerton Road between East Road and Harbor Boulevard that will bring locally sourced water to the District for the first time since our 1953 incorporation. This is a state-of-the-art construction project costing approximately $750,000, delivering as much as 2,000 acre feet (about 652 million gallons) of groundwater each year. All this thanks to our regional Water Production and Delivery Agreement and to working with several area water agencies to reduce the amount of imported water purchased each year.

Community Sponsorship

As part of its long-standing commitment to the community, the Rowland Water District Board of Directors was pleased to take part in the 40th Annual Buckboard Days Parade. The District truly values events like this that support the community, and has participated in this parade for more than 20 years. This year's theme was "A Diverse Community United in Service." Local schools, youth groups, bands and organizations were honored. "Each year, Rowland Water District looks forward to the excitement of the Buckboard Days Parade," said Ken Deck, General Manager of Rowland Water District. "It's a great opportunity to show the vital role our District plays in our thriving community."

The District, along with the Metropolitan Water District, had the chance to honor students from Nogales High School, located in the Rowland Water District service area, for their entries in the 2013 "Water is Life" calendar contest. Artwork by eleventh graders Kimberly Smith and Esmeralda Barajas will be included in Metropolitan's annual calendar. Judges selected thirty-six posters from 162 entries from K-12 grade students across the state. The winning posters will be showcased in a traveling tour throughout California.



Esmeralda Barajas, Eleventh Grade
Nogales High School, La Puente, CA

Kimberly Smith, Eleventh Grade
Nogales High School, La Puente, CA

Education

Rowland Water District's mission of providing the highest level of service to our customers also includes working with the students within our community. Rowland Water District has developed and expanded its educational program to reach students from the earliest years at elementary school all the way through their high school experience. Since kicking off the new programs in November 2012, the District has reached over 300 students with brand new, hands-on programs. These innovative programs exemplify the District's commitment to water education in our community.

Beginning in November, over 50 students from Nogales High School in La Puente learned about Southern California's water supply, with a specific focus on the water supply provided to our customers. We demonstrated to these students exactly how water is treated and made safe to consume, as well as how we deliver each drop to homes and businesses throughout the District. Since January, over 250 students from Jellick and Blandford Elementary Schools, both located in Rowland Heights, have participated in making a Water Cycle Bracelet.

Through this fun, hands-on activity, students learn the different steps of the water cycle using different colored beads to represent each part of the water cycle process. Understanding the basic fundamentals of water supply helps students learn just how precious this resource is and how important local water districts are to sustaining the water supply.

The District is committed to making these educational programs available to all schools throughout our service area over the next few years. All customers should know how important the value of our water is, especially our students. Educating our students is the key to achieving our water conservation and educational goals, and will ensure that everyone is a good steward of the environment!

Brittnie Van De Car, Public Affairs Representative, speaks to local elementary school children about our water cycle.

2012 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 58,000 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 S. 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.

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 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 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-occuring 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.

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-occuring 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 California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for 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 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.

2012 Sample Results

Primary Standards

Parameter	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range / Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	TT = 1 TT (a)	NA	NA	Highest % <0.3	0.04 100%	0.10 100%	NTU %	Soil Runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) (Total Coliform Rule)	5%	(0)	NA		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 0%		%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli (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 Average	 TT	 TT	CFU/mL	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium	TT	(0)	NA	Range Average	 ND	 ND	Oocysts/ 200 L	Naturally present in the environment
Giardia	TT	(0)	NA	Range Average	 ND	 ND	Cysts/ 200 L	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum (d)	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND - 210 120	 ND	ppb	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Copper (d) (f)	AL=1.3	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 pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	1	0.1	Range Average	0.6 - 1.1 0.8	 0.14	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead (f)	AL=15	2	5		RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 30 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
Nitrate (as N) (c)	10	10	0.4	Range Average	 ND	0.6 - 0.75 0.45	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICALS								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	(0)	3	Range Average	ND - 3 ND	 ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	50	(0)	4	Range Average	ND - 6 4	 ND	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Strontium-90	8	0.35	2	Range Average	 ND	 0.093	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	20	0.43	1	Range Average	1-2 2	 ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (n)	80	NA	1	Range Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 39.4 - 69.5 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 59.0		ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (n)	60	NA	1 (g)	Range Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 12.8 - 25.6 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 28.8		ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual	[4]	[4]	NA	Range Average	RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.55 - 2.11 RWD Distribution System-Wide -- 1.89		ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DBP Precursor Control (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range Average	 TT	1.3 - 2.1 1.6	ppm	Various natural and man-made sources

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. Per 2012 Consumer Confidence Report Guidance, the State DLR for turbidity is 0.1 NTU.

(b) Results are based on Rowland Water District's distribution system's highest monthly percent positives. 936 samples were analyzed in 2012. 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.

(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.

(g) DLR=1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloracetic acid, trichloracetic 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 mimimum reporting levels.

(n) Rowland Water District was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rules (D/DBPR). Stage 2 D/DBPR monitoring began in the 2nd quarter of 2012. Compliance was based on the RAA.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed January 1 - December 31, 2012. 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 Dave Warren, Water Systems Superintendent, at (562) 697-1726 or email info@rowlandwater.com.

Secondary Standards - Aesthetic Standards

Parameter	Secondary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range / Average	Imported Surface Water Weymouth (MWD)	Imported Surface Water Miramar (TVMWD)	Units	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum (d)	200	600	50	Range	ND - 210		ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
				Average	120	ND		
Chloride	500	NA	NA	Range	85 - 95		ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	90	83		
Color	15	NA	NA	Range			Units	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	ND		
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 sysytems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Odor Threshold (k)	3	NA	1	Range			TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	2	1		
Specific Conductance	1,600	NA	NA	Range	350 - 930	510 - 530	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	740	520		
Sulfate	500	NA	0.5	Range	130 - 160		ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	140	39		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	NA	NA	Range	450 - 490	310 - 320	ppm	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
				Average	470	315		
Turbidity (monthly) (a)	5	NA	NA	Range			NTU	Soil runoff
				Average	ND	0.1		

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		

Other Parameters

Alkalinity	NA	NA	NA	Range	61 - 120	78 - 94	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	95	86		
Boron	NL=1,000	NA	100	Range		130 - 140	ppb	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	130	135		
Calcium	NA	NA	NA	Range	45 - 48		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	46	28		
Chlorate	NL=800	NA	20	Range			ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	66	ND		
Chromium VI (j)	NA	NA	1	Range			ppb	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
				Average	ND	ND		
Corrosivity (i) (as Aggressiveness Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range			AI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.1	12.22		
Corrosivity (l) (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.24 - 0.32		SI	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.28	0.4		
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	NA	NA	Range	80 - 270		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	200	110		
Total Hardness (Grains per Gallon)	NA	NA	NA	Range	4.68 - 15.79		gpg	Measure of water quality
				Average	11.7	6.43		
Magnesium	NA	NA	NA	Range	19-20		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	20	13		
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	NL = 0.01	0.003	0.002	Range	ND - 2.5		ppb	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND		
pH	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.9 - 8.6	8.2 - 8.4	pH units	Measure of water quality
				Average	8.1	8.3		
Potassium	NA	NA	NA	Range	3.7 - 4.1	2.2 - 2.9	ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	3.9	2.55		
Sodium	NA	NA	NA	Range	74 - 82		ppm	Measure of water quality
				Average	78	57		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.8 - 2.6	1.3 - 2.1	ppm	Various natural and man-made sources
				Average	2.3	1.6		
Vanadium	NA	AL = 50	3	Range		ND - 3.1	ppm	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	1.55		

Key to Abbreviations

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.

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)

Rowland Water District
3021 S. Fullerton Rd.
Rowland Heights, CA 91748

PRSRT STD
U. S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 5030
City of Industry, CA

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.

本报告包含有关您饮用水的重要信息。
请将其翻译为中文，或询问理解本报告内容的人士。

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

Contact Us

Board of Directors

Szu Pei Lu-Yang - Division V
President

John E. Bellah - Division III
Vice President

Teresa P. Rios - Division I
Director

Anthony J. Lima - Division II
Director

Robert W. Lewis - Division IV
Director

Ken Deck
General Manager

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

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