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

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COVINA, CA

The U.S. EPA Would Like You to Know About Lead in Tap Water

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

Drinking Water Source Assessments

In accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the groundwater sources for the Covina Irrigating Company, from which the City purchases water, was completed in July 2002. The purpose of the drinking water source assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity to the drinking water sources which could pose a threat to the water quality. The assessment concluded that Covina Irrigating Company's groundwater sources are not considered vulnerable to any activity associated with contaminants detected in the water supply. However, the groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities or facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: gasoline stations, known contaminant plumes and leaking underground storage tanks. In addition, a Watershed Sanitary Survey for Covina Irrigating Company's surface water source was updated in December 2015. The watershed sanitary survey concluded that Covina Irrigating Company's surface water source is vulnerable to erosion, debris removal, forest fires and recreational activities. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City at 125 East College Street, Covina, California 91723. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Ms. Sharon Gallant, Environmental Services and Transportation Manager at (626) 384-5480.

Every five years, the MWD of Southern California, another source of water for the City of Covina, is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in Colorado River and State Water Project source waters. In 2012, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California submitted to DDW updated Watershed Sanitary Surveys for the Colorado River and State Water Project, which include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality. U.S. EPA also requires Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to complete a Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. Copies of the most recent Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by contacting the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California at (800) CALL-MWD.

Public Participation Opportunity

Regularly scheduled meetings of the City of Covina City Council are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM in the City Hall Council Chambers. City Hall is located at 125 East College Street. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.

Questions

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact Ms. Sharon Gallant, Environmental Services and Transportation Manager at (626) 384-5480.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Ms. Sharon Gallant. Telefono: (626) 384-5480.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street • Covina, California 91723-2199

June 2016

Dear Water Customer:

The City of Covina strives to provide its residents and businesses with the highest quality water, reliable service, and competitive rates. The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), included within this mailing, offers an overview of water quality and the testing results from 2015. The report explains where your drinking water comes from, provides information on contaminants that may reasonably be expected to be found in your drinking water, and how Covina's water quality compares with regulatory standards. The information summarized in the report also fulfills requirements found in the California Health and Safety Code (Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 20, Section 116470) regarding the need for community water systems to prepare and distribute the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by July 1st.

In addition to supplying you with this CCR report, the City of Covina would also like to provide you with an update on water conservation programs due to the prolonged drought in California. On July 31, 2015, the City of Covina declared a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage, which requires residents to implement additional water conservation measures. As Southern California received little rainfall this winter, the City of Covina would like to take this opportunity to ask for your continued assistance with water conservation, especially during the summer months (April to October). The City is requesting that residents and businesses water only landscaped areas on Wednesdays and Saturdays between the hours of 5 p.m. to 9 a.m. for a period no longer than 15 minutes per station. Water conservation kits, containing water conservation promotional materials, are available at no charge to Covina residents. Please stop by the Department of Public Works within City Hall (125 E. College Street), between the hours of 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Thursday, to pick up a kit.

Thank you for partnering with the City to conserve water and promote environmental stewardship. If you would like further information, please visit the City's website at www.covinaca.gov for tips on reducing water usage, details of the Water Conservation Ordinance, and upcoming events that may assist with your conservation efforts. For information regarding water-related rebates, please visit socalwatersmart.com and www.saveourwater.com. Again, your efforts to conserve water are appreciated, as every drop counts!

If you have any questions regarding this CCR report or water conservation efforts, please contact the Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division at (626) 384-5480.

Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Sharon Gallant

Sharon Gallant
Environmental Services and Transportation Manager

CITY OF COVINA 2015 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY GROUNDWATER Results[1]	COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY GROUNDWATER Range of Detections	COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY SURFACE WATER Results[1]	COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY SURFACE WATER Range of Detections	MWD SURFACE WATER Results[1]	MWD SURFACE WATER Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS											
Surface Water Treatment Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)[2]	TT = 1 NTU	NA	2015	NR	NR	0.09	--	0.05	--	No	Soil runoff
	TT = at least 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU					99%	--	100%	--	No	
RADIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENTS											
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	(0)	2015	ND	ND	3.2	3.2	ND	ND - 4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/l)	50	(0)	2014	NR	NR	ND	ND	5	4 - 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.43	2015	ND	ND	1.7	1.7	3	2 - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	2015	ND	ND	0.2	0.011 - 1.7	0.156	0.088 - 0.2	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/l)	10	0.004	2015	3.4	2.2 - 4	4.7	1.8 - 9.1	2.1	2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	2015	<0.1	ND - 0.14	ND	ND	0.122	0.122	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) - naturally-occurring	2	1	2015	0.3	0.3 - 0.33	0.3	0.29 - 0.35	NR	NR	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) - treatment-related	0.6 - 1.2 Optimal Range		2015	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.8	0.6 - 1	No	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	2015	5.2	2.9 - 6.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS											
Aluminum (µg/l)	200	600	2015	ND	ND	200	11 - 1,700	156	88 - 200	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	500	NA	2015	40	40	12	10 - 13	100	98 - 102	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	NA	2015	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold number)	3	NA	2015	1	1	1	1	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1600	NA	2015	540	540	460	450 - 460	1,040	1,030 - 1,060	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	NA	2015	41	41	34	31 - 38	257	252 - 261	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	NA	2015	320	320	260	250 - 260	660	654 - 665	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST											
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	2015	170	170	200	190 - 210	126	123 - 129	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2015	57	57	53	50 - 57	78	77 - 78	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/l)	NA	NA	2015	190	190	200	190 - 200	300	296 - 304	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2015	11	11	15	14 - 15	27	26 - 28	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	NA	NA	2015	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.1 - 8.2	8.1	8.1	NA	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2015	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.1 - 5.1	4.9	4.8 - 5	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	2015	36	36	20	17 - 23	100	97 - 102	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING AT ENTRY POINTS TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM											

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	Average Amount	Range of Detections
Chlorate (µg/l)	800	NA	2015	260	250 - 260
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l)[3]	MCL = 10	0.02	2015	0.39	0.38 - 0.4
Chromium, Total (µg/l)[4]	MCL = 50	(100)	2015	0.45	0.44 - 0.45
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l)	1	NA	2015	0.083	0.083
Molybdenum, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2015	5.4	5.4
Strontium, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2015	390	380 - 390
Vanadium, Total (µg/l)	50	NA	2015	5.1	5 - 5.1

NA = Not Applicable; **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **ND** = Not Detected; **NR** = Not Required; **PHG** = Public Health Goal; **MCLG** = Federal MCL Goal;
µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter; **mg/l** = parts per million or milligrams per liter; **<** = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter;
NL = Notification Level; **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter; **MWD** = Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Weymouth Plant

[1] The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during year 2015, except for turbidity, which is described below.

[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in MWD's and Covina Irrigating Company's treated surface water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a **"treatment technique" (TT)**. A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

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

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

CITY OF COVINA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	MCL or (MRDL)	MCLG or (MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Test	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfectant / Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l)[1]	80	NA	77	13 - 100	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)[1]	60	NA	28	ND - 30	No	Quarterly	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (mg/l)[1]	(4)	(4)	1.4	0.01 - 3.9	No	Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic Quality							
Odor (threshold odor number)[2]	3	NA	1	1 - 2	No	Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)[2]	5	NA	0.17	ND - 2.6	No	Monthly	Soil runoff

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **µg/l** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter;
Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids; twelve locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.

[1] The highest running annual average is reported as average amount while the maximum and minimum of the individual results are reported as range of detections. Compliance is based on the running annual average.

[2] This water quality is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic characteristics (taste, odor, color). Color was not detected in 2015.

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percent Monthly Positive	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Test	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5.0%	0	1.6%	No	Weekly	Naturally present in the environment

No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria. The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E.coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.
One routine sample collected in June 2015 was positive for total coliform; however, fecal coliform/E.coli were not detected. Therefore, there was no violation of the Total Coliform Rule.

Lead and Copper Rule At-the-Tap Samples	Action Level	PHG	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/l)	15	0.2	ND <5	0/35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.3	0.36	0/35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

In July and August, 2013, 35 residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. Concentrations were measured at the tap. The 90th percentile concentration is reported in the table as the "Result." Lead was detected in one sample and copper was detected in 21 samples. None of the results for lead or copper exceeded the regulaory Action Level; therefore, the City complies with the Lead and Copper Rule. The regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONSTITUENT AND (UNITS)	NL	PHG (MCLG)	Most Recent Test	Average Amount	Range of Detections
Chlorate (µg/l)	800	NA	2015	660	660
Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l)[1]	MCL = 10	0.02	2015	0.35	0.35
Chromium, Total (µg/l)[2]	MCL = 50	(100)	2015	0.41	0.41
Molybdenum, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2015	5	5
Strontium, Total (µg/l)	NA	NA	2015	420	420
Vanadium, Total (µg/l)	50	NA	2015	4.7	4.7

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

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

City of Covina
2015 Consumer Confidence Report for Drinking Water

Introduction

Each day, City of Covina employees strive to provide you with the highest quality water, reliable service, and competitive rates. The Consumer Confidence Report provides an overview of water quality and the testing results from 2015. The report also explains where your drinking water comes from, contaminants that may reasonably be expected to be found in your drinking water, and how Covina water quality compares with regulatory standards.

2015 Results

Your drinking water is regularly tested to ensure its safety. The City of Covina routinely tests drinking water from its distribution system for bacterial and chemical contaminants, while the Covina Irrigating Company and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California are responsible for testing their drinking water purchased by the City. The 2015 Consumer Confidence Report compares the quality of your tap water to federal and state drinking water standards. The State allows the City of Covina to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old. The report also includes information on detected unregulated contaminants of interest. **The City of Covina is proud to present the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report and report that Covina drinking water met or surpassed all drinking water standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW).**

Covina Water Supply

In 2015, approximately 91 percent of the water supply came from the Covina Irrigating Company, which pumps groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin and filters surface water from the San Gabriel River. Approximately 9 percent of the water supply was imported surface water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which during 2015, was from the Colorado River through its Weymouth Plant. Drinking water is disinfected with chlorine or chloramines before it is delivered to your home.

Water Quality Standards

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

The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Containment Level Goals (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Notification Level (NL):** The level above which a water agency is required to notify its governing body (i.e. City Council, Board of Directors, and County Board of Supervisors) if an unregulated contaminant is found in its drinking water.

Water Quality Goal

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and the DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by U.S. EPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained at https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water or by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 eastern time (ET).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which can be naturally-occurring or 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 applications, and septic systems.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water or by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 ET.

Arsenic

The following advisory is issued because in 2015 the City of Covina recorded an arsenic measurement in the drinking water supply between 5 and 10 micrograms per liter (µg/l). While your drinking water meets the 10 µg/l MCL for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects, such as, skin damage and circulatory problems.

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.