

VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



2016

EDITION



A Message from the General Manager

For over 90 years, Valley County Water District (District) has been committed to the customers it serves. To uphold our commitment to the community, our Board of Directors and District staff dedicate themselves to seeking innovative solutions to water challenges, pursuing new resources, and protecting the local water supply that supports our service area. In all our efforts, we attempt to deliver the highest quality water services, while striving to exceed the public's expectations wherever possible.

To ensure we can deliver on this promise, we take careful considerations to keep costs low and invest wisely for the future. An important part of these cost-saving investments includes ongoing, proactive maintenance and system improvements. Over the last year, the District has completed several phases of the capital improvement projects outlined in the 2014 Master Plan. These improvements maintain District's ability to provide safe, reliable water service to its customers and prevents costly emergency repair projects.

In addition to system improvements, the District is committed to increasing partnerships with other local water agencies to clean up the groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Basin. We are pleased to be a partner agency in the Baldwin Park Operable Unit groundwater cleanup efforts, which gives the District and other cooperating agencies the responsibility of managing the supply of groundwater from the Basin.



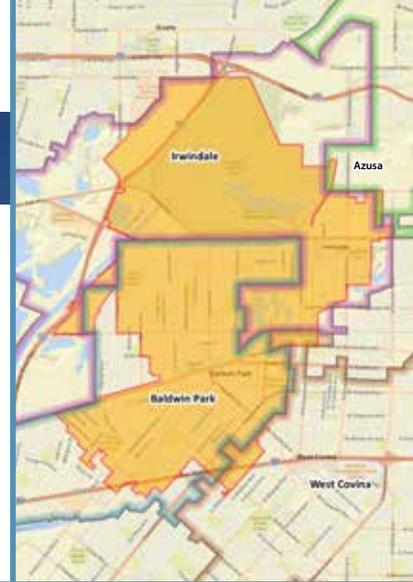
While this report contains information about the District's water quality, it also includes important information about protecting the water supply in California. We invite you to explore our website **vcwd.org** for more information on your water services and to learn more about Valley County Water District.

– Jose Martinez, General Manager

About Valley County Water District

Mission: to provide a safe and reliable supply of water to all its customers at a reasonable cost, and in an environmentally sound manner.

Formed in 1926 as Baldwin Park Water District, Valley County Water District is an independent, special district that provides water services to a portion of the cities of Baldwin Park, Irwindale, West Covina, and Azusa. The District is positioned above a portion of the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin, which is its primary source of water. In 1977, the District adopted the new name, Valley County Water District, to better reflect our service area. Today, the District serves a population of approximately 55,703 through 12,470 water delivery service connections with water which exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards. The District is dedicated to providing safe, reliable drinking water to its customers and exceeding expectations in the communities it serves whenever possible.



Meet the Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors schedule regular public meetings on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 5:30 PM. Agendas for regular meetings of the Board of Directors will be posted to the District's website with a minimum of 72 hours notice. All meetings are open to the public and attendance is encouraged and welcomed. The members of the Board of Directors hold their regular meetings at the location below, unless otherwise noticed.

President Paul C. Hernandez
Vice President Lenet Pacheco
Director Mariana Lake
Director David L. Muse
Director Margarita Vargas

Valley County Water District Board of Directors Room
14521 Ramona Boulevard, Baldwin Park, CA 91706

System Overview



Valley County Water District's water delivery system includes 4 active wells, 17 booster pumps, 3 water treatment facilities, 6 reservoirs, more than 100 miles of pipeline, and 12,470 water meters. To ensure the ability to provide water supplies in case of an emergency, the District also has a connection to one of Metropolitan Water District's pipelines and has installed emergency interconnections with San Gabriel Valley Water Company, Azusa Light and Water, and Covina Irrigating Company.



12,470 water meters



17 booster pumps



1,022 hydrants



6 reservoirs



100+ miles of pipeline



3 water treatment facilities

Baldwin Park Operable Unit Overview

Renewal of an agreement to clean up groundwater contamination has been reached following two years of negotiations between San Gabriel Valley water agencies and industrial companies believed responsible for the pollution.



The new Baldwin Park Operable Unit Project agreement covers continued water treatment through 2027. The original agreement in 2002 paid the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the Baldwin Park Operable Unit Sub-Area 1 Treatment Facility, known as BPOU SA1. This state-of-the art facility treats groundwater from several extraction wells designed to make the water usable and stop the spread of the contamination.

Although Valley County Water District does not receive treated water from the facility, the District participates in the active cleanup of Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin through the District's management of the treatment and operation of this facility. The water produced there is transferred to other agencies for distribution based on the conditions outlined within the project agreement. Pollution has long been an issue in the Main San Gabriel Basin due to improper handling and disposal of chemicals by industrial operators.



The Basin contamination was detected in 1979 and was determined to have affected 59 wells. The impacted area was declared a Superfund Site by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and a cleanup plan was adopted in 1994. The cleanup plan requires pumping about 30,000 gallons of contaminated water per minute and treating it to state and federal health standards. As of September 2016, more than 110 billion gallons of groundwater had been treated and more than 75,000 pounds of contamination were removed.

The long-term cost to pump and treat the water is likely to exceed \$350 million; though, through the District's negotiations of the BPOU agreement there will be no impact to ratepayers.

Source of Supply

Each year, the agencies that manage and protect our groundwater resources in the Main San Gabriel Basin sets a safe operating yield, which is the amount of water Valley County Water District and other providers can draw out. By order of a court judgment, the District is entitled to just over 3 percent of that safe yield – or 1.5 billion gallons – per year.



As a party to the 1968 court action that determined pumping rights in the Basin, there is no limit to how much groundwater the District may extract. However, any amount beyond the allocated annual rights must be replaced. This replacement water is imported from Northern California and purchased from the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, making it more expensive than groundwater.

This more expensive imported water is why it is important to continue conserving water locally. Though the drought was declared over in 2017, Valley County Water District customers must use water as efficiently as possible and avoid waste. These efforts will keep our water rates as low as possible and ensure a reliable, drought-proof supply.

Understand Our Groundwater Production

Groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin is the District's primary and preferred source of drinking water. To extract water from this Basin, the District operates and maintains four active groundwater production wells. Combined, these four wells extract up to 7,550 gallons of water per minute, from as deep as 300 feet below ground. On average, these wells pump 5.6 million gallons a day to meet the needs of the District's service area.



Rate Study/ Cost of Service

Groundwater levels are at historical lows and the cost for Valley County Water District to replenish and produce water are rising. This is why the District is conducting a water rates study to assess the accuracy of the District's water rates compared to the cost of providing service. By law, water providers must charge customers rates which reflect the true cost of delivering water services. As a government agency, the District cannot generate profit from water rates. The District's rates reflect the cost of water treatment, storage, maintenance of the system, and delivery of water to homes and businesses.

The current water rate study is being conducted by a third party consultant who will analyze the District's cost of services and determine whether rates accurately reflect those costs. The District strives to provide its customers with the highest quality water services at the lowest possible rates. The results of the water rate study will be available on the District's website upon completion at vcwd.org.



District Accomplishments 2015–2016

Each year, Valley County Water District strives to improve system reliability and increase its efficiency in delivering water services. The District is in the process of completing essential system improvements, as identified in the District's 2014 Master Plan, which will help to ensure these efforts are achieved. Improvements include repairing aging pipelines and replacing undersized water mains to better serve the needs of the District's customers. From 2015-2016, the District completed Phases 3-4 of the system improvements outlined in the Master Plan, these accomplishments have been highlighted on the right.



Infrastructure Upgrades on the Horizon

In the coming years, the District will continue to complete the capital improvement projects outlined in the 2014 Master Plan. Through 2017-2018, the District will complete Phase 6 of the Puente Area Pipeline Replacement project and begin construction of a new storage reservoir at the Clinton O. Nixon Booster Pump Station. These proactive improvements and regular system updates ensure the District maintains the ability to provide reliable service to its customers and prevents costly emergency repair projects.

2014 – Phases 1 & 2

5,070 feet of 8 inch Pipeline replaced

**14 system-isolating gate valves
119 water service connections**

2015 & 2016 – Phases 3 & 4

7,035 feet of 8 inch Pipeline replaced

**33 system-isolating gate valves
179 water service connections**



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 2016 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for 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 2016, 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.

Questions or Concerns

For more information about your water quality or questions about this report, 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 Ramona Boulevard in the City of Baldwin Park. These meetings are open to the public.

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.

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.

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 www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water or visit DDW website at www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml.



Immuno-compromised People

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) provides guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants and is available through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **1-800-426-4791**.

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: www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

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**.



PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS | HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS

CONSTITUENT (units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLATION	YEAR	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND - 3.6	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.4	1.1 - 1.8	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2	ND - 2.1	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.13	0.11 - 0.14	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) naturally occurring	2	1	0.25	0.23 - 0.27	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	1.9	0.85 - 2.6	NO	2016	Leaching from fertilizer use

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS | AESTHETIC STANDARDS, NOT HEALTH-RELATED

Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	23	20 - 25	NO	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	1	1	NO	2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	1,600	NA	450	410 - 490	NO	2015	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	27	23 - 31	NO	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NA	250	230 - 270	NO	2016	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	160	140 - 180	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	56	49 - 63	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (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	3.6	3.4 - 3.8	N/A	2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	NA	15	14 - 16	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

DEFINITIONS

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;

umho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; **<** = average is less than the reporting limit; **pCi/l** = picoCuries per liter;

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.

LEAD AND COPPER CONCENTRATIONS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPSV

CONSTITUENT (units)	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PHG	90TH PERCENTILE	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

CONSTITUENT (units)	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	80	4.8	ND - 6.5	NO	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Odor (threshold odor number)	(4 / 4)	0.62	0.2 - 0.95	NO	Drinking water disinfectant

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

BACTERIA	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	AVERAGE	MCL VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria****	5.0%	2.1	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

CONSTITUENT (units)	NL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	RECENT TEST YEAR	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 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)	NL = 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 a 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 2016, and the range of the individual results for samples collected in 2016. **** The result is the highest percentage of positive samples collected in a month during 2016. 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 2016.

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.

Preserving Our Water Supply for the Future

Thank you for your commitment to conserving our community's most vital resource! Throughout the drought, Valley County Water District's customers pledged to saving water, resulting in extraordinary reductions in water use throughout its service area. In addition to creating conservation incentive programs and distributing conservation devices, generating millions of gallons of water saved, we combined our efforts with yours to ensure our communities' ability to meet the state conservation standards.

With Governor Brown's implementation of new conservation directives found in "Making Conservation a Way of Life" in California, the District asks our customers to continue their commitment to conservation. Conserving is a critical component of safeguarding the water supply for the future.

To learn more about how you can protect the future water supply, visit saveourwater.com



Drought Update

On April 7, 2017, Governor Jerry Brown declared the five-year drought to be over. Although the record-setting drought has ended, Governor Brown affirmed conservation remains a crucial part of securing a reliable water source for California.

During the extensive drought, underground water basin levels were decreased far below average capacity and the Main San Gabriel Basin is still near historic lows. To replenish these critical resources for current and future use, Governor Brown has called on Californians to make conservation an ongoing effort.

THREE WATERING DAYS ARE NOW PERMITTED

CURRENT OUTDOOR WATERING SCHEDULE

MON	ADDRESS ENDS IN 0, 2, 4, 6, 8
TUE	ADDRESS ENDS IN 1, 3, 5, 7, 9
WED	NO WATERING PERMITTED
THUR	ADDRESS ENDS IN 0, 2, 4, 6, 8
FRI	ADDRESS ENDS IN 1, 3, 5, 7, 9
SAT	ADDRESS ENDS IN 0, 2, 4, 6, 8
SUN	ADDRESS ENDS IN 1, 3, 5, 7, 9

Resources and Educational Materials

The District offers several Community Outreach events, workshops, and presentations to its customers to increase water efficiency throughout its service area.

By visiting vcwd.org, customers have access to rebate programs, including irrigation controllers, water-efficient toilet rebates, and other valuable conservation resources.

To learn more about the District's water-saving resources and increase water efficiency, please contact the District Office Community Outreach Department at (626) 338-7301.



Motivating Young Thinkers To Conserve for the Future

Valley County Water District is devoted to engaging young people through its Water Cycle and Water Education presentations for all K-4 graders in the District's service area.

The presentations provide a valuable introduction and context to the world of water, where it comes from and the necessity to conserve. The District has reached more than 600 children with its innovative education program and will continue to make water education a priority in the coming school year.

To learn more about presentations offered by the District, please visit vcwd.org, contact the District Office Community Outreach Department at **(626) 338-7301**, or email cmalaiba@vcwd.org



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