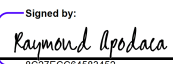


Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form
(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	City of LaVerne Water Department
Water System Number:	CA1910062

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 7/1/2026 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Ray Apodaca	Title: Utilities Manager
Signature: Signed by:  8C27ECC64583452...	Date: 6/24/2026
Phone number: Phone number 909-596-8741	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.laverneca.gov/CCR
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized) Instagram and Facebook
 - ☒ Other (attach a list of other methods used) Having copies at City Hall for people who come in

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- X Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification).
URL: www.laverneca.gov/CCR

Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification).
URL: www.

Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

Requires prior DDW review and approval. Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

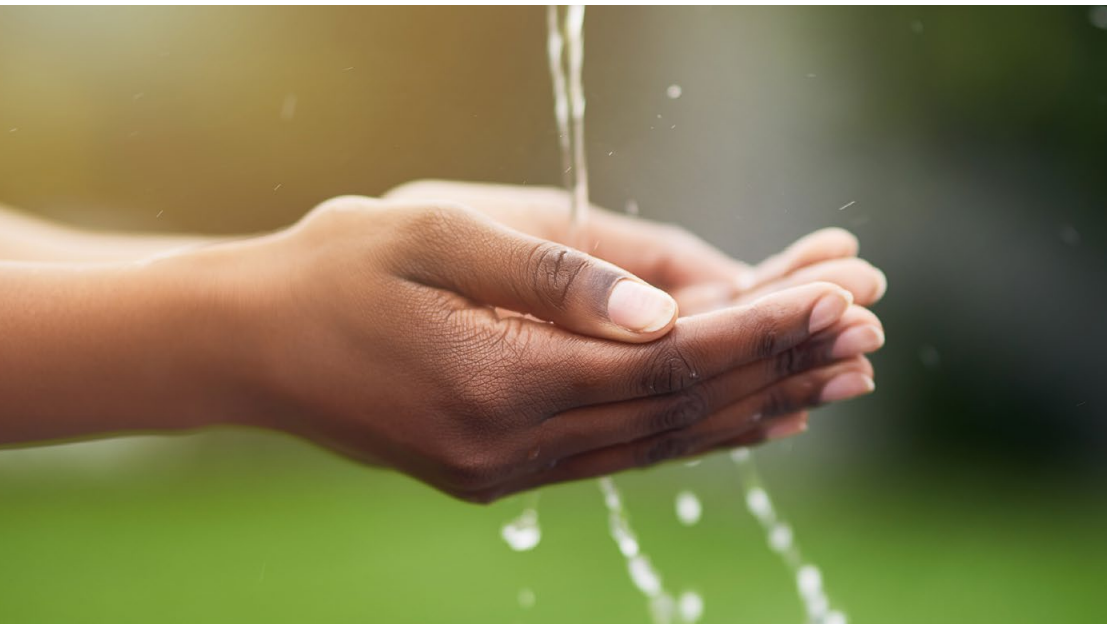
Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

For bills mailed from May 1, 2026 - June 30, 2026 all included an insert advising the report would be available online.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By



PWS ID#: 1910062

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Local groundwater provides approximately 24 percent of the water; however, most of the supply (76 percent) is purchased from Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD), which treats water received from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD provides supplemental water to about 300 cities and unincorporated areas in Southern California, importing water from two separate sources: the Colorado River and the State Water Project. The water we purchase is treated by TVMWD at the Miramar Treatment Plant.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment has been completed for our system. The purpose of the assessment is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources. The report includes background information and a relative susceptibility rating of higher, moderate, or lower. It is important to understand that a higher susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area. The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF SOURCES TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES

SOURCE NAME	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING	SWAP REPORT DATE
Well 1	Lower	May 2017

If you would like a copy of our assessment, please feel free to contact our office during regular business hours at the number provided in this report.

Special Risk Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.

Protecting Your Water

Bacteria are a natural and important part of our world. There are around 40 trillion bacteria living in each of us; without them, we would not be able to live healthy lives. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern, however, because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease.

In 2016 the U.S. EPA passed a regulation called the Revised Total Coliform Rule, which requires water systems to take additional steps to ensure the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of bacteria like total coliform and *E. coli*. The rule requires more stringent standards than the previous regulation, and it requires water systems that may be vulnerable to contamination to have procedures in place that will minimize the incidence of contamination. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment and correct any problems quickly. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under this regulation due to its more preventive approach to identifying and fixing problems that may affect public health.

Though we are fortunate in having the highest-quality drinking water, our goal is to eliminate all potential pathways of contamination into our distribution system, and this requirement helps us accomplish that goal.

Non-English-Speaking Populations

The City of La Verne cares about our customers and the water we supply to them. We always welcome any calls or questions regarding the quality or delivery of our water, as well as providing translated copies of the Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) or assistance in the appropriate language. Customer Service can be reached at (909) 596-8744. For more information about water-use efficiency and available rebates, please visit the city's website at laverneca.gov.

QUESTIONS? If you would like more information or have any questions regarding the quality or delivery of your water service, please call Customer Service at (909) 596-8744 or contact Ray Apodaca, Utilities Manager, City of La Verne, 3660 D Street or (909) 596-8741.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of La Verne is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact the City of La Verne at (909) 596-8741. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be obtained by calling the City of La Verne at (909) 596-8741. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Microplastics in Drinking Water

Microplastics are tiny plastic particles smaller than a grain of rice that are now being detected in oceans, rivers, soils, and even the air. Scientists have also identified microplastics in drinking water supplies worldwide. These particles come from the breakdown of larger plastic products, synthetic clothing fibers, tire wear, and many everyday consumer items. Because plastics degrade slowly, microplastics are becoming increasingly widespread in the environment.

Modern water treatment processes, including filtration and sedimentation, remove a large portion of microplastics from source water. Advanced treatments, such as granular-activated carbon and membrane filtration, can further reduce microplastic levels.

Consumers interested in minimizing microplastic exposure can use certified drinking water filters, reduce single-use plastic consumption, and support responsible plastic recycling and waste reduction efforts.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

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.



Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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;
- Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The city council meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall, 3660 D Street. Public attendance and participation are encouraged and welcomed.

The Presence of Contaminants Does Not Necessarily Indicate a Health Risk

The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requires the city to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than a year old.

The city also participated in unregulated contaminant monitoring. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to establish regulations for those contaminants. All constituents for this testing were below the detection limit (ND) in our groundwater supply.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
				City of La Verne		Three Valleys Municipal Water District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	4.7	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	0.081	0.071–0.093	ND	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2025	50	(100)	2.4	1.3–3.7	ND	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloromethane (ppb)	2024	5	4	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; Insecticide
E. coli Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations (percent positive samples)	2025	0	(0)	ND	NA	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli [at the groundwater source] (positive samples)	2025	NA	0	ND	NA	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste in untreated groundwater
E. coli (State Revised Total Coliform Rule) (positive samples)	2025	0	(0)	ND	NA	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	0.3	0.2–0.6	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	50	(0)	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	10.1	ND–15	15.39	11.6–26.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2025	10	10	4.1	0.3–24.0	0.07	ND–0.42	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits



				City of La Verne		Three Valleys Municipal Water District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Perchlorate (ppb)	2025	6	1	2.6	1.0–18.0	ND	NA	No	Inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries; Historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2018	5	0.05	0.014	ND-0.059	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2018	5	0.019	0.09	0.02-0.294	0.63	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	2025	5	0.06	0.5	0.5–0.6	ND	NA	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2025	TT	NA	NA	NA	2.08	1.7–2.9	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [THMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	39.0	16–48	48.48	37.9–60.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ppb)	2025	5	1.7	3.3	0.5–9.6	ND	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (pCi/L)	11/04/2024	20	0.43	4.7	3.5-6.1	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.134	0.018–0.27	0/36	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	9	ND–29	3/36	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				City of La Verne		Three Valleys Municipal Water District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	57	39–70	100 ¹	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NS	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NS	ND	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	851.7	750–980	480	380–580	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	102.3	76–120	23	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	546.7	460–670	38	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits



UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ²						
		City of La Verne		Three Valleys Municipal Water District		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	191.7	170.0–220.0	81	79–83	Naturally occurring
Calcium (ppm)	2025	101.8	79–140	19	NA	Naturally occurring
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2025	351.7	290–450	97	NA	Naturally occurring
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	23.5	18–28	12	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	06/18/2024	37.2	31–43	68	NA	NA

¹ Sampled in 2025.

² Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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.

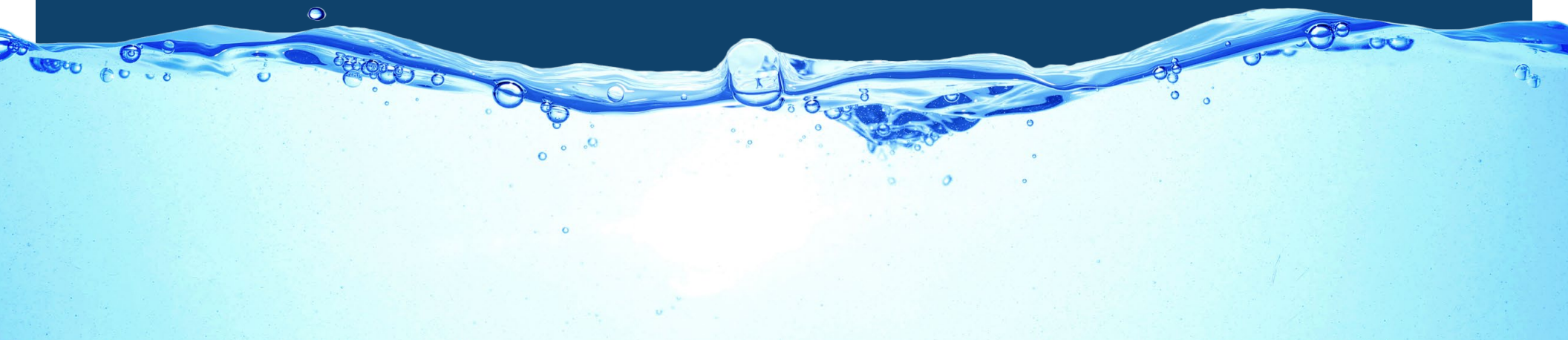
ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

Removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

City of La Verne's 2025 Annual Water Quality Report

COMING SOON: Starting July 1, 2026, you will be able to view the City of La Verne's 2025 annual water quality report on-line at www.laverneca.gov/CCR . The purpose of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is to raise customer awareness of the quality of their drinking water, where their drinking water comes from, what it takes to deliver water to their homes and businesses, and the importance of protecting drinking water sources. If you would like to request a printed copy of the CCR or would like to speak with someone about the report, please call our customer service office at (909) 596-8744.

El Informe de Confianza de Consumidor estara disponible el 1 de Julio de 2026 en www.laverneca.gov/ccr . Si le gustaria solicitar una copia impresa del Informe de Confianza de Consumidor en ingles o gustaria hablar con alguien sobre el informe, por favor a llame nuestra oficina de atención al cliente al (909) 596-8744.