Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: West Valley Water District

Water System Number: 3610004

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 26, 2019 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: Anthony Budicin

Signature: Anthony Budicin

Title: Water Quality Supervisor

Phone Number: (909) 233-9859 Date: 9/18/2019

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: https://wvwd.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/2018-Consumer-Confidence-Report.pdf
  - ☐ 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)
  - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ *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.

☒ 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: https://wvwd.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/2018-Consumer-Confidence-Report.pdf

☐ 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.

West Valley Water District delivered a billing insert to each customer detailing that the 2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) can be viewed online at https://wvwd.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/2018-Consumer-Confidence-Report.pdf. This link is a direct URL to the 2018 CCR and is publicly accessible. Additionally, the billing insert noted that printed copies of the CCR are available at the District's office to ensure customers who are unable to receive electronic delivery have access to the CCR. The billing insert and CCR also provided instructions on how to obtain a Spanish version of the CCR.

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.

Attachment 1
CCR Electronic Distribution
List of Social Media Outlets

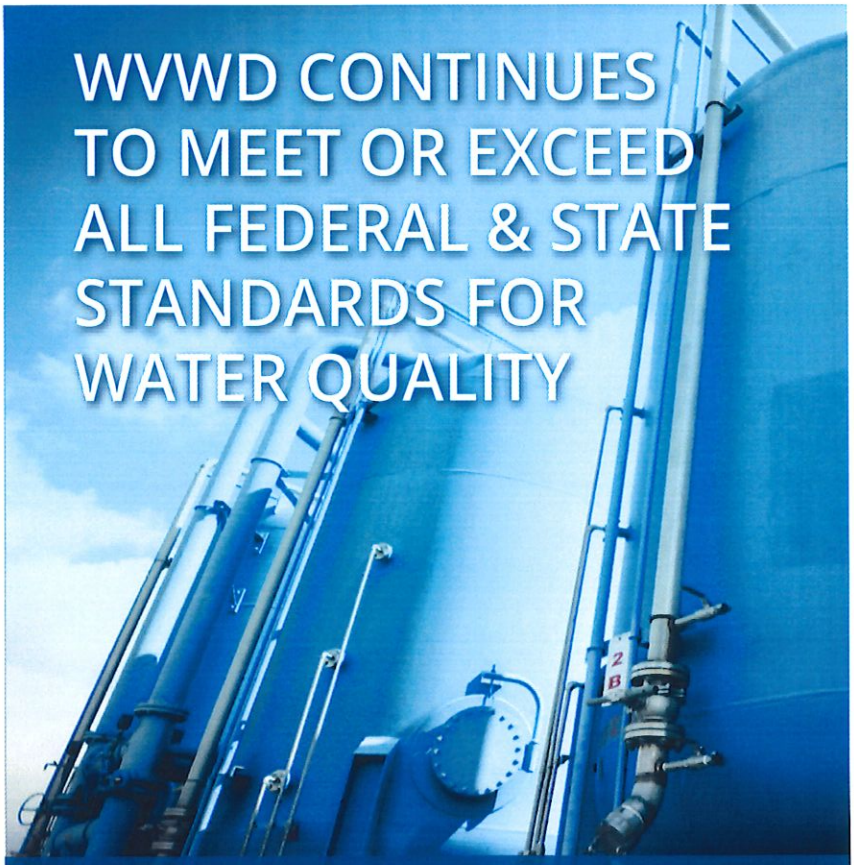
Electronic announcement of the 2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was made on the following social media outlets on behalf of West Valley Water District:

- Facebook
- Twitter
- Instagram

Attachment 2
Mailed CCR Notification
Billing Insert

West Valley Water District

2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



AVAILABLE ONLINE NOW AT
WVWD.ORG/ABOUT/2018CCR/
Printed copies available at the District Office upon request

(909) 875-1804 • 855 W Baseline Rd, Rialto, CA 92376
@MyWVWD | www.wvwd.org

2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

KEY HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT:

WVWD's drinking water continues to demonstrate the highest quality by meeting or exceeding all Federal and State standards for water quality.

WVWD's drinking water is subject to a rigorous testing process that includes weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, annual and triennial monitoring to ensure safety.

Available now at: **https://wvwd.org/about/2018ccr/**
Printed copies available at the District Office upon request.

LOS PUNTOS DESTACADOS DEL INFORME ANUAL SOBRE LA CALIDAD DE AGUA POTABLE PARA EL CONSUMIDOR DEL 2018:

El agua potable de WVWD sigue demostrando la más alta calidad por lo que cumple o supera todos los estándares federales y estatales de calidad del agua.

El agua potable de WVWD está sujeta a un riguroso proceso de pruebas semanales, mensuales, trimestrales, monitoreo semestral, anual y trienal para garantizar la seguridad.

Disponible ahora en **https://wvwd.org/about/2018ccr/**. Copias disponibles en la oficina del Distrito.

CONSERVATION: A WAY OF LIFE

Get your FREE conservation kit and access conservation rebate programs for high efficiency toilets, turf replacement, high efficiency washing machines, smart irrigation controllers, and high efficiency irrigation nozzles by contacting us at. Customer Service (909) 875-1804.

CONSERVACION: UN ESTILO DE VIDA

Obtenga su kit de conservación GRATIS, y obtenga información sobre los programas de reembolso de conservación para el reemplazo del césped, inodoros de alta eficiencia, lavadoras de alta eficiencia, los controladores de riego inteligentes, y las boquillas de riego de alta eficiencia poniéndose en contacto servicio al cliente (909) 875-1804.

Our mission is to provide our customers with safe, high quality and reliable water service at a reasonable rate and in a sustainable manner.

(909) 875-1804 • 855 W Baseline Rd, Rialto, CA 92376
@MyWVWD | www.wvwd.org

Attachment 3
Copy of CCR

West Valley Water District

2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

SAFE. HIGH QUALITY. RELIABLE.

A MESSAGE FROM WVWD

Dear Customers,

It is our pleasure to provide you with the 2018 Consumer Confidence Report which highlights all of our water sources and water quality results.

As our District continues to experience record growth, we are best preparing for the customers we have today but also for the customers we will be serving decades from now. As you will read in the Report, the District continues to utilize water sources from various basins including Chino, Bunker Hill, Lytle Creek, North Riverside, and Rialto-Colton. We continued utilizing Surface Water, as well as the State Water Project which both are treated at our Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility.

In 2018, we completed construction and began operating the Hydro Electric Generation Plant at the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility. The new plant will generate an annual revenue of $339,000 which will offset electricity costs utilizing turbines and generators.

It is our pleasure to continue providing our customers with safe, high quality, and reliable water.

Sincerely,

Clarence Mansell - *General Manager, West Valley Water District*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DR. MICHAEL TAYLOR President, District 2	**KYLE CROWTHER** Vice President, District 1	**DR. CLIFFORD O. YOUNG SR.** Director, District 3	**DON OLINGER** Director, District 4	**GREG YOUNG** Director, District 5

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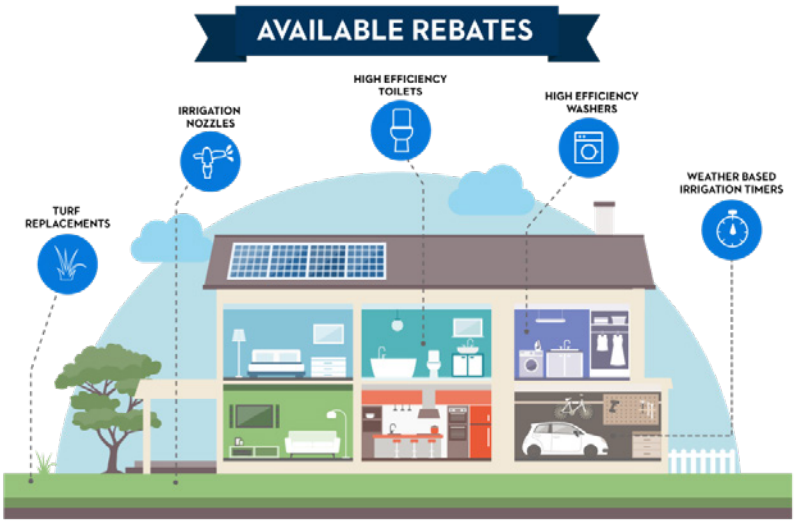

*Schedule a Water Efficiency Survey by contacting our Customer Service Department and utilize our rebate program. (909) 875-1804

Rebates Available:

$50	High Efficiency Toilet
$100	High Efficiency Washing Machine
$100	Weather Based Irrigation Controllers
$1/sq. ft.	Turf Replacement
$4	High Efficiency Nozzle

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

At West Valley Water District (WVWD), our mission is to provide our customers with safe, high quality, and reliable water services at a reasonable rate and in a sustainable manner.

WVWD is a Special District governed by a five-member Board of Directors providing retail water to approximately 83,902 customers. WVWD serves drinking water to portions of Rialto, Colton, Fontana, Bloomington, Jurupa Valley, and an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County.

The goal of our Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is to inform our customers about the quality of our drinking water, our sources of water, any monitored contaminants found in drinking water, and whether our system meets state and federal drinking water standards. Our water quality data is submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), in order to monitor our compliance for all regulatory standards and assure high quality drinking water is consistently delivered directly to our customers.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions regarding the contents on this report or regarding water quality, please contact Anthony Budicin, Water Quality Supervisor, at (909) 875-1804 ext. 371.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public involvement is central to ensuring that we are meeting the highest water supply, water quality, and customer service standards. We welcome your input; please visit our website for ways you can be involved with West Valley Water District.
www.wvwd.org

NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING INFORMATION

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse West Valley Water District a 855 W. Base Line Rd., Rialto, CA 92376 para asistirlo en español.

SOURCES OF WATER

West Valley Water District obtains water from both local and imported sources to serve its customers and routinely tests for contaminants from these sources in accordance with Federal and State Regulations.

LOCAL WATER

GROUNDWATER

45% of WVWD's water supply is from its own groundwater wells, located in five local basins:

- **Chino Basin**
- **Bunker Hill Basin**
- **Lytle Creek Basin**
- **North Riverside Basin**
- **Rialto-Colton Basin**

18% of WVWD's water supply consists of additional groundwater purchased from San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District through the Base Line Feeder Project. This water also comes from local wells in the Bunker Hill Basin.

SURFACE WATER

18% of WVWD's water supply is surface water from Lytle Creek in the San Bernardino Mountains. This water is treated through WVWD's Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility.

IMPORTED WATER

STATE WATER PROJECT

19% of WVWD's water supply is surface water purchased from the State Water Project through San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District. This water is also treated through WVWD's Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility.

SOURCES OF WATER

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2002, WVWD, in partnership with the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, conducted source water assessments of all our drinking water wells. Source water assessments were also completed for both sources of surface water, Lytle Creek and State Water Project, in 2018 and 2017, respectively. No contaminants have been detected above the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) set by the State Water Resources Control Board, however, sources are considered most vulnerable to the following:

- **Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Bacteria - Heavy recreational activities in both Lytle Creek and Lake Silverwood during warm summer months increase the vulnerability.**
- **Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) - Sources located near gasoline service stations and underground gas storage tanks are vulnerable. A MTBE plume is leaching from the Colton Gasoline Storage Terminal.**
- **Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) - All WVWD groundwater wells were determined to be vulnerable to both VOCs and SOCs.**
- **Perchlorate - Detected at low levels in six groundwater wells (Wells 11, 16, 17, 18A, 41, 42). Five of these wells are primary water sources and have treatment systems installed. It is believed that the likely sources for perchlorate originate from former manufactures of rocket fuel/fireworks and fertilizer. Wells 11, 16, 17, 18A and 42 now have ion exchange systems installed for perchlorate removal.**
- **Nitrate - Some groundwater wells are vulnerable. Nitrate contamination is the result of leaching septic systems and past citrus farming.**
- **Cryptosporidium - microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S.**

To view completed source water assessments, you may visit our District office located at: 855 W. Base Line Rd., Rialto, CA, 92376 or call (909) 875-1804.

DEFINITIONS

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 U.S. 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.

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

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

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): Measurement commonly used to measure radionuclides in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Or parts per million (ppm) corresponds to 1 penny out of $10,000.

Micrograms per Liter (µg/L): Or parts per billion (ppb) corresponds to 1 penny out of $10,000,000.

Nanograms per Liter (ng/L): Or parts per trillion (ppt) corresponds to 1 penny of $10,000,000,000.

Microsiemens per centimeter (µS/cm): A measure of conductivity.

Threshold Odor Number (TON): A measure of odor.

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

Running Annual Average (RAA): The yearly average which is calculated every 3 months using the previous 12 months' data.

Local Running Annual Average (LRAA): The RAA at one sample location.

Disinfection By-Product: Compounds which are formed from mixing of organic or mineral precursors in the water with ozone, chlorine, or chloramine. Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are disinfection by-products.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (Secondary Standard): MCLs for contaminants that do not affect health, but are used to monitor the aesthetics of the water.

Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

90th Percentile: The value in a data set in which 90 percent of the set is less than or equal to this value. The Lead and Copper Rule uses the 90th percentile to comply with the Action Level.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards								
Microbiological								
Total Coliform Bacteria	2018	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	2	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors								
Haloacetic Acids	2018	µg/L	LRAA = 60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-19 13	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2018	µg/L	LRAA = 80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-75 43	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	2018	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	Range Highest RAA	0.26-2.20 1.32	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Lead and Copper								
Lead	2018	µg/L	AL=15	0.2	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90th Percentile (µg/L) # of Schools Sampled	30 0 ND 14	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2018	mg/L	AL=1.3	0.3	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90th Percentile (mg/L)	30 0 0.12	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards[1]								
Color	2018	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	ND-5 ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2018	µS/cm	1600	N/A	Range Average	340-540 421	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Odor Threshold	2018	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	1-2 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity	2018	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-8.3[2] ND	No	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS								
pH	2018	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.3-8.1 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	2018	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	86-200 151	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2018	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	23-85 53	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING[3]								
Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)								
Haloacetic Acids	2018	µg/L	60	N/A	Range Average	ND-33 9	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6Br[4]	2018	µg/L	N/A	N/A	Range Average	ND-30 12	No	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

HAA9[5]	2018	µg/L	N/A	N/A	Range Average	ND-53 18	No	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Footnotes:

[1] Compliance with secondary standards are based on a annual average. Values above the MCL are acceptable, as long as the average is below the MCL.

[2] Average of initial sample and confirmation sample were below MCL.

[3] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

[4] HAA6Br: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and tribromoacetic acid.

[5] HAA9: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

AL - Regulatory Action Level; LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average; MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ND - Non-Detected; NL - Notification Level; NR - No Range; N/A - Not Applicable; NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units; PHG - Public Health Goal; RAA - Running Annual Average; TON - Threshold Odor Number

BASELINE FEEDER AND GROUNDWATER WELLS

Parameter	Sample Date[1]	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results		Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
						Baseline Feeder	Wells		
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
Radiological									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2015 2016 2018	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	5.5-5.6 5.6	ND-13.0 4.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2015 2018	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	3.5-5.1 4.3	ND-8.2 2.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Chemicals									
Aluminum	2016 2017 2018	mg/L	1	0.6	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.072 ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	2017 2018	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	ND-3.2 ND	ND-6.7 ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	2016 2017 2018	mg/L	2	1	Range Average	0.26-0.77 0.46	0.18-0.41 0.27	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2018	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	2.4-7.5 3.9	1.0-5.7 3.3	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Chemicals									
Toluene	2016 2017 2018	µg/L	150	150	Range Average	NR ND	ND-1.7 ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks.
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2016 2017 2018	µg/L	5	1.7	Range Average	ND-0.8 ND	NR ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors									
Chlorine	2018	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	Range Average	0.73-1.73 1.31	N/A N/A	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards[2]									
Aluminum	2016 2017 2018	µg/L	200	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-72 ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2016 2017 2018	µg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	ND-90 ND	ND-430 ND	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Chloride	2016 2017 2018	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	10-20 13	4-25 9	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	2018	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	0-15 ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2016 2017 2018	µS/cm	1600	N/A	Range Average	490-530 510	330-580 417	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Iron	2017 2018	µg/L	300	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-120 ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese	2017 2018	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-20 ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor Threshold	2018	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	1-2 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2016 2017 2018	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	45-51 49	11-54 28	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2016 2017 2018	mg/L	1000	N/A	Range Average	260-360 312	170-330 231	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2018	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.3 ND	ND-6.3 0.4	No	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS									
pH	2016 2017 2018	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.7-8.2 7.9	7.6-8.2 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	2016 2017 2018	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	180-210 197	140-190 161	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2016 2017 2018	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	66-73 71	46-79 57	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2016 2017 2018	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	210-230 223	140-250 177	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Sodium	2016 2017 2018	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	8-16 13	10-23 16	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING[3]									
Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)									
Hexavalent Chromium	2018	µg/L	N/A[4]	0.02	Range Average	NR 1.2	ND-3.0 1.0	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Vanadium	2016 2017 2018	µg/L	NL=50	N/A	Range Average	3.8-4.4 4.1	ND-6.0 4.3	No	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)									
Manganese	2018	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	1.6-6.9 4.3	ND-1.8 1.0	No	Leaching from natural deposits.

Footnotes:

[1] 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. For sample points that were monitored during the current reporting year, the current reporting year data was used. If a sampling point did not have monitoring data for the reporting year, the most current data was used. Contaminant results are based on the most current data for each sampling point.

[2] Compliance with secondary standards are based on a annual average. Values above the MCL are acceptable, as long as the average is below the MCL.

[3] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

[4] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

AL - Regulatory Action Level; LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average; MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ND - Non-Detected; NL - Notification Level; NR - No Range; N/A - Not Applicable; NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units; PHG - Public Health Goal; RAA - Running Annual Average; TON - Threshold Odor Number

TREATMENT PLANTS

Parameter	Sample Date[1]	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results				Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
						Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR)	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility	Ion Exchange Arsenic Treatment	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment		
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
Radiological											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2015 2016	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Avg.	5.7-10.0 7.9	ND-13.0 3.3	NR 8.1	5.4-6.5 6.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2012 2015 2016	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Avg.	2.1-3.9 3.0	ND-12.0 6.4	NR 1.8	3.4-4.7 3.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Chemicals											
Aluminum	2018	mg/L	1	0.6	Range Avg.	NR ND	ND-0.06 ND	NR ND	ND-0.10 ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	2018	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Avg.	NR ND	ND-2.7 ND	ND-2.9 ND	NR ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Fluoride	2017 2018	mg/L	2	1	Range Avg.	0.25-0.33 0.30	ND-0.45 0.26	NR 0.25	0.18-0.27 0.23	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2018	mg/L	10	10	Range Avg.	NR ND	ND-0.6 ND	5.1-6.7 5.9	ND-9.6 5.2	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Chemicals											
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2017 2018	µg/L	13	13	Range Avg.	NR ND	NR ND	NR 4.4	NR ND	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Tetrachloro-ethylene (PCE)	2017 2018	µg/L	5	0.06	Range Avg.	NR ND	NR ND	NR ND	ND-2.00 0.65	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).
Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors											
Total Trihalomethanes	2017 2018	µg/L	80	N/A	Range Avg.	NR ND	4-34 18	ND ND	ND ND	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids	2018	µg/L	60	N/A	Range Avg.	NR ND	ND-9 4	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Control of DBP Precursors Total Organic Carbon	2018	mg/L	TT	N/A	Range Avg.	ND-4.5 0.9	0.3-2.5 1.0	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Various natural and manmade sources.
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards[2]											
Aluminum	2017 2018	µg/L	200	N/A	Range Avg.	NR ND	ND-63 ND	NR ND	ND-96 ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	2017 2018	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Avg.	4.3-9.2 6.2	3.7-80.0 32.9	NR 15.0	6.3-130.0 47.6	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	2018	Units	15	N/A	Range Avg.	NR ND	ND-10 5	NR ND	NR ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2017 2018	µS/cm	1600	NA	Range Avg.	320-350 337	360-420 390	NR 440	390-560 450	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Iron	2017 2018	µg/L	300	N/A	Range Avg.	ND-320[3] ND	NR ND	ND-220 ND	NR ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese	2018	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Avg.	NR ND	ND-28 ND	NR ND	NR ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor - Threshold	2018	TON	3	N/A	Range Avg.	1-2 1	NR 1	NR 1	1-2 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2017 2018	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Avg.	12-19 14	26-35 31	NR 29	1-23 15	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2017 2018	mg/L	1000	N/A	Range Avg.	180-250 207	210-250 230	NR 240	210-310 247	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2018	NTU	5	N/A	Range Avg.	ND-1.8 ND	0.5-0.7 0.6	ND-1.1 0.1	ND-0.3 0.1	No	Erosion of natural substances that cause suspended particles.
OTHER PARAMETERS											
pH	2017 2018	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Avg.	7.3-8.0 7.8	6.3-8.8 7.1	7.0-8.9 7.9	7.6-7.9 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	2017 2018	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Avg.	130-170 155	62-170 120	NR 150	84-160 131	No	Naturally occurring.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Calcium	2017 2018	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Avg.	41-48 45	19-53 36	NR 62	57-74 63	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2017 2018	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Avg.	37-200 162	87-170 129	NR 180	170-220 187	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Sodium	2017 2018	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Avg.	10-14 12	9-44 27	NR 17	12-17 15	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS[4]											
Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)											
Hexavalent Chromium	2017 2018	µg/L	N/A[5]	0.02	Range Avg.	ND-1.9 1.6	ND-0.2 0.1	NR 1.3	ND-2.9 1.8	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Vanadium	2016 2017 2018	µg/L	NL=50	N/A	Range Avg.	ND-5.3 ND	ND-3.8 ND	NR 4.8	ND-5.7 4.3	No	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)											
Bromide[6]	2018	µg/L	N/A	N/A	Range Avg.	N/A N/A	ND-260 103	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
Total Organic Carbon[6]	2018	µg/L	N/A	N/A	Range Avg.	N/A N/A	ND-3600 1475	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Footnotes:

[1] 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. For sample points that were monitored during the current reporting year, the current reporting year data was used. If a sampling point did not have monitoring data for the reporting year, the most current data was used. Contaminant results are based on the most current data for each sampling point.

[2] Compliance with secondary standards are based on annual average. Values above the MCL are acceptable, as long as the average is below the MCL.

[3] Annual average below MCL; meets state requirements.

[4] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

[5] There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

[6] Reported results reflect raw influent prior to treatment.

AL - Regulatory Action Level; LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average; MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ND - Non-Detected; NL - Notification Level; NR - No Range; N/A - Not Applicable; NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units; PHG - Public Health Goal; RAA - Running Annual Average; TON - Threshold Odor Number

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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 AND THEIR PRESENCE IN DRINKING WATER

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.**
- **Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.**
- **Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be 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 (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

CONTAMINANTS EXPECTED IN DRINKING WATER

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 (1-800-426-4791).

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

PEOPLE MOST VULNERABLE TO CONTAMINANTS

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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

CONTAMINANT INFORMATION

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 mg/L 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

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. WVWD 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 http://www.epa.gov/lead.

West Valley Water District
855 W. Base Line Road
Rialto, CA 92376

West Valley Water District

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