



# 2020 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



**SAFE. HIGH QUALITY. RELIABLE.**



**CHANNING HAWKINS**  
President, Division 4



**KYLE CROWTHER**  
Vice President, Division 1



**DR. MICHAEL TAYLOR**  
Director, Division 2



**DR. CLIFFORD YOUNG, SR.**  
Director, Division 3



**GREG YOUNG**  
Director, Division 5



# A MESSAGE FROM WVWD

Dear Ratepayers,

We're excited for you to read our annual drinking water quality report, a reflection of our effort to be ever more transparent in our core mission of providing safe, high quality, and reliable water at a reasonable rate in a sustainable manner. The goal of this report is to help ratepayers and the public understand and have confidence in where their water comes from and how we treat it.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Division of Drinking Water require that all water agencies, including West Valley Water District (WVWD) produce this annual document educating customers about the quality of their drinking water for the previous year. By making this report readily available, we want to ensure that valuable customers like you can access, understand and have faith in this critical information.

**We are proud to report that our regular water tests demonstrate that our water exceeds all regulatory quality standards.**

As WVWD's service area continues to experience record population growth, we not only endeavor to provide the best quality and service for the ratepayers we serve today, but also for those to come. We continue to manage water sources from various basins including Chino, Bunker Hill, Lytle Creek, North Riverside, and Rialto-Colton. We also make use of surface water and water from the California State Water Project, which both are treated at our Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility.

If you have any questions regarding the 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report, please contact our customer service department (909) 875-1804.

We're proud of our water, and hope you are too.

Sincerely,

*The West Valley Water District Board of Directors*

**Channing Hawkins**  
*President, Division 4*

**Kyle Crowther**  
*Vice President, Division 1*

**Dr. Michael Taylor**  
*Director, Division 2*

**Dr. Clifford Young, Sr.**  
*Director, Division 3*

**Greg Young**  
*Director, Division 5*



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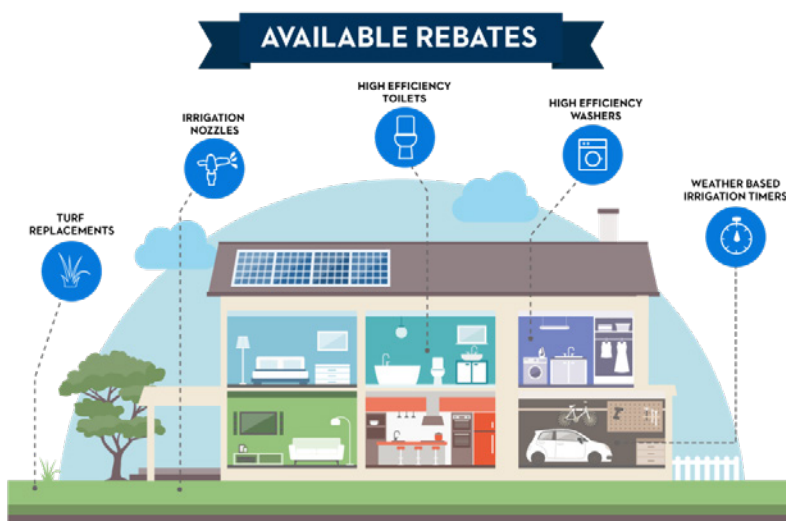
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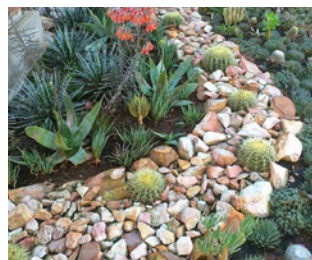


\*Schedule a Water Efficiency Survey by contacting our Customer Service Department and utilize our rebate program. (909) 875-1804

### Rebates Available:

<b>\$50</b>	High Efficiency Toilet
<b>\$100</b>	High Efficiency Washing Machine
<b>\$100</b>	Weather Based Irrigation Controllers
<b>\$1/sq. ft.</b>	Turf Replacement
<b>\$4</b>	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 service 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 94,332 customers. WVWD serves quality drinking water to portions of Rialto, Colton, Fontana, Bloomington, and portions of the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County and a portion of the city of Jurupa Valley in Riverside County.

The goal of our Annual Water Quality Report (WQR) is to inform our customers about the quality of our drinking water, the sources of our 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 of this report or regarding water quality, please contact Janet Harmon, Water Quality Supervisor, at 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 see below for ways you can be involved with West Valley Water District. Click on the links below to view content and schedules.

[www.wvwd.org](http://www.wvwd.org)

[www.wvwd.org/about/meetings-events/](http://www.wvwd.org/about/meetings-events/)

## 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

35% 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



17.3% of WVWD's water supply consists of additional groundwater purchased from San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District through the Baseline Feeder Project. This water also comes from local wells in the Bunker Hill Basin.

### SURFACE WATER

31.2% 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

16.5% 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.





# — WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM? —

## 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. No contaminants have been detected above the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water 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 SOC.
- **Perchlorate** - Detected at low levels in six groundwater wells (Wells 11, 16, 17, 18A, 41, 42). All 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. The effected wells 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 SWRCB 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.

# LEVELS OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

## 2020 WWD QUALITY REPORT FOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards</b>								
<b>Microbiological</b>								
Total Coliform Bacteria	2020	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	1	No	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors</b>								
Haloacetic Acids	2020	µg/L	LRAA = 60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-25.7 9.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2020	µg/L	LRAA = 80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-73.8 25.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	2020	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	Range Highest RAA	0.28-2.32 1.17	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
<b>Lead and Copper</b>								
Lead	2018	µg/L	AL=15	0.2	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90th Percentile (µg/L)	30 0 ND	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.
<b>Lead in Schools</b>								
Lead	2019	µg/L	AL=15	0.2	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90th Percentile (µg/L) # of Schools Sampled	6 0 ND 1	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards<sup>1</sup></b>								
Color	2020	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	ND ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2020	µS/cm	900	N/A	Range Average	330-530 407	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Odor Threshold	2020	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	1-2 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity	2020	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-2.1 0.2	No	Soil runoff.
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS</b>								
pH	2020	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.5-8.3 7.9	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	110-200 155	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	32-81 54	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.

Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Compliance with secondary standards are based on an annual average. Values above the MCL are acceptable, as long as the average is below the MCL.

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



# LEVELS OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

## 2020 WVWD QUALITY REPORT FOR BASELINE FEEDER & GROUNDWATER WELLS

Parameter	Sample Date <sup>1</sup>	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results		Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
						Baseline Feeder	Wells		
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
Microbiological									
Total Coliform Bacteria	2020	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Radiological									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2018-2020	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	3.6-5.6 4.6	ND-3.9 3.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	2020	pCi/L	5.0	0.05	Range Average	N/A N/A	0.39-0.96 0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	2020	pCi/L	5.0	0.019	Range Average	N/A N/A	0.6-1.8 1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2018-2020	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	3.5-5.1 4.3	NR 1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Chemicals									
Aluminum	2018-2019	mg/L	1.0	0.6	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.22 0.078	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	2018-2019	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	NR ND	0.37-5.6 3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2018-2020	mg/L	1.0	2.0	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.057 0.029	No	Component of paints, soap, paper, rubber, alloys, manufacture of ceramics and glass.
Chromium (Total)	2018-2020	µg/L	100	100	Range Average	NR ND	0.26-1.7 1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from industrial processes.
Copper	2018-2020	µg/L	1.0	0.3	Range Average	NR ND	ND-12 2.1	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	2018-2020	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	0.24-0.39 0.31	0.21-0.77 0.33	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2018-2020	mg/L	0.002	0.0012	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.00062 0.00031	No	Thermometers, barometers, mirrors, lubricants, gold and silver extraction, manufacturing, tobacco smoke.
Nickel	2018-2020	mg/L	0.1	0.012	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.018 0.0050	No	Metal alloys, batteries, fuel cells, tobacco smoke.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2020	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	1.3-5.2 3.7	0.58-4.0 2.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2018-2020	mg/L	0.05	0.03	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.0021 0.0013	No	Photographic toner, anti-dandruff shampoos, alloys, tinting, rubber, pharmaceuticals, fungicides, insecticides, tobacco smoke.
Volatile Organic Chemicals									
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2018-2020	µg/L	6	10	Range Average	0.20-1.1 0.65	NR ND	No	Production of adhesives, fibers, refrigerants, food packing and coating resins.
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2018-2020	µg/L	13	13	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.16 ND	No	Discharge from dry cleaning and metal degreasing processes.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2018-2020	µg/L	5	0.06	Range Average	0.3-0.8 0.55	ND-0.51 ND	No	Discharge from dry cleaning and metal degreasing processes.
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2018-2020	µg/L	5	1.7	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Trichlorofluoromethane	2018-2020	µg/L	1300	150	Range Average	ND-1.4 0.80	ND-0.37 ND	No	Refrigerant, aerosole propellant, pesticide and production of foam.

# LEVELS OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

## Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Chlorine	2020	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	Range Average	0.64-2.12 1.21	N/A N/A	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
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## SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards<sup>2</sup>

Aluminum	2018-2020	µg/L	200	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-220 33	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	2018-2020	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	7.9-19 12	2.7-12 5.3	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	2020	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-7.5 ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2018-2020	µS/cm	1600	N/A	Range Average	490-530 508	310-500 368	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Iron	2018-2020	µg/L	300	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-900 47	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese	2018-2020	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-40 2.0	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor Threshold	2020	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	ND-1 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2018-2020	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	50-52 51	15-55 26	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2020	mg/L	1000	N/A	Range Average	250-370 311	180-340 229	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2020	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.2 0.1	ND-13 0.37	No	Soil runoff.

## OTHER PARAMETERS

pH	2018-2020	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.7-8.1 7.9	7.7-8.2 8.0	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	2018-2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	180-210 193	130-210 153	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2018-2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	72-78 74	44-81 55	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2018-2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	220-260 235	130-250 168	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium	2018-2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	11-15 13	4.1-13 7.8	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2018-2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	11-16 15	10-20 14	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING<sup>3</sup>

### Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

Manganese	2020	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	N/A N/A	ND-0.47 0.3	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
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Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Compliance with secondary standards are based on an annual average. Values above the MCL are acceptable, as long as the average is below the MCL.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Baseline Feeder sample stations, North and South wells most recent sample data is from 2018; Rialto Well 4A and Encanto Booster are from 2020.



# LEVELS OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

## 2020 WVWD QUALITY REPORT FOR TREATMENT PLANTS

Parameter	Sample Date¹	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 Perchlorate Treatment		
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
Radiological										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2019	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	ND-2.2 2.2	ND-2.2 2.2	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-226	2019	pCi/L	5	0.05	Range Average	0.45-0.48 0.47	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228	2019	pCi/L	5	0.019	Range Average	0.85-1.4 1.1	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2016 2020	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	2.0-3.0 2.5	NR³ 12	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Chemicals										
Aluminum	2020	mg/L	0.2	0.6	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.59 0.066	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic	2020	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	0.73-0.82 0.78	ND-3.9 2.0	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2020	mg/L	1	2	Range Average	0.027-0.029 0.028	0.021-0.030 0.026	N/A N/A	No	Component of paints, soap, paper, rubber, alloys, manufacture of ceramics and glass.
Chromium (Total)	2020	µg/L	100	100	Range Average	1.6-1.8 1.7	NR ND	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from industrial processes.
Fluoride	2020	mg/L	2	1	Range Average	0.22-0.33 0.28	0.15-0.40 0.28	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel	2020	mg/L	0.1	0.012	Range Average	ND-0.0017 0.0011	0.0019-0.0023 0.0021	N/A N/A	No	Metal alloys, batteries, fuel cells, tobacco smoke.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2020	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	ND-5.3 4.1	ND-0.51 0.33	ND-6.5 5.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate	2020	µg/L	6	1	Range Average	ND-0.65 0.45	NR ND	ND-2.2 ND	No	Runoff and leaching from rocket fuel.
Selenium	2020	mg/L	0.05	0.03	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.0012 ND	N/A N/A	No	Electrical uses, copier toner, anti-dandruff shampoos, glass tenting, alloys, rubber, pharmaceuticals, fungicides, insecticides, tobacco smoke. Naturally occurring in small amounts in water and some foods.
Volatile Organic Chemicals										
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	2020	µg/L	13	13	Range Average	ND-1.7 0.73	NR ND	N/A N/A	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors										
Chlorine	2020	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl₂)	Range Average	0.89-1.70 1.23	0.20-2.20 1.57	0.28-2.32 1.17⁴	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Total Trihalomethanes	2020	µg/L	80	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-22.7 8.3	N/A N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids 5	2020	µg/L	60	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	1.8-14.0 4.4	N/A N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Control of DBP Precursors Total Organic Carbon	2020	mg/L	TT	N/A	Range Avg.	NR 14	0.28-3.2 1.11	N/A N/A	No	Various natural and manmade sources.

# LEVELS OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

## SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards<sup>2</sup>

Aluminum	2020	µg/L	200	600	Range Average	NR ND	ND-590 66	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	2020	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	4.1-6.9 5.1	1.5-56 22.5	N/A N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	2020	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-10 5	NR ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2020	µS/cm	1600	N/A	Range Average	330-410 361	340-440 390	N/A N/A	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Copper	2020	mg/L	1	0.3	Range Average	ND-0.008 ND	ND-0.024 0.0096	N/A N/A	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron	2020	µg/L	300	N/A	Range Average	ND-160 72	ND-320 87	N/A N/A	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese	2020	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	ND-5.2 2.4	ND-180 36	N/A N/A	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor - Threshold	2020	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	1-2 1	NR 1	N/A N/A	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2020	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	12-23 16	22-43 33	N/A N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2020	mg/L	1000	N/A	Range Average	190-270 224	190-250 220	N/A N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2020	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-1.5 0.38	1.0-1.1 1.1	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural substances that cause suspended particles.

## OTHER PARAMETERS

pH	2020	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.5-8.1 7.9	8.2-8.4 8.3	N/A N/A	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	140-170 154	77-180 126	N/A N/A	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	48-65 55	25-55 40	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	150-190 168	97-170 134	N/A N/A	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium	2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	8.1-8.4 8.3	6.7-8.3 7.6	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2020	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	10-12 11	7.9-52 30	N/A N/A	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

### Footnotes:

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Compliance with secondary standards are based on an annual average. Values above the MCL are acceptable, as long as the average is below the MCL.

<sup>3</sup> The most current data for this analyte is 2016

<sup>4</sup> Results are from the distribution system.

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





# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

**West Valley Water District is here to answer any of your questions. Here are a few frequent questions we get from our customers.**

## **1. Is there any risk of lead contamination?**

WVWD has a comprehensive lead monitoring program. We sample residences and schools as well as monitor our source water as mandated. WVWD has no lead service lines, therefore, there is no risk of lead contamination in your drinking water.

## **2. Do you have any tips for saving water?**

We are committed to making sure our customers have the most up-to-date information and tips for water conservation. From installing drip irrigation systems to leak fixing tips, please visit <https://wvwd.org/customers/water-saving-tips/> for additional information.

## **3. How often does WVWD test our drinking water?**

WVWD has invested in sophisticated state-of-the-art continuous monitoring to ensure drinking water is safe at all times. WVWD also runs frequent tests for contaminants, such as nitrate. While an infrequent occurrence, if any contaminant is at 50% of the acceptable limit, WVWD will increase testing and potentially take the source offline.

## **4. Why does my water look discolored?**

Don't panic. If your tap water seems cloudy, hazy, or has a slightly "milky" appearance, you're probably experiencing a condition known as "entrained air." This condition is harmless and is almost always caused by air in the water. One of the many properties of water is its ability to dissolve gases—including air. Sometimes the air comes back out of the water in the form of many tiny bubbles, giving the water a "milky" appearance.

## **5. Is there any risk of perchlorate contamination?**

Perchlorate contamination originates from former manufactures of rocket fuel/fireworks and fertilizer. Though the risk of perchlorate contamination is currently low, WVWD continuously monitors the treated water for perchlorate. In order to combat any potential negative impacts, the affected wells have ion exchange systems installed for perchlorate.

## **6. What safety measures and other assistance programs has WVWD implemented in the wake of COVID-19?**

While this report captures water quality from 2020, it is being released in June 2021....However, WVWD has invested significantly in increasing safety measures and is closely following state and local safety protocols, including requiring the wearing of protective face masks and gloves when sampling and delivering samples to the laboratory.

In order to assist ratepayers, WVWD has also waived late fees and provided other forms of assistance, including maintaining continuity in service for all ratepayers during California's state of emergency. WVWD's customer service representatives are actively working with ratepayers on payment plans to meet their current financial situations. If you would like to speak to our customer service department, please reach out at (909) 875-1804.

## **DID YOU KNOW?**

Safety and access are WVWD's key priorities. To ensure consistent reliability, WVWD expects to begin construction on a \$4.95 million expansion of the Lord Ranch Facilities which is located on Pepper Avenue north of Baseline Road in Rialto. The expansion of the facilities includes a new booster pump station and reservoir that will provide the Water District the ability to boost additional groundwater into elevated zones. Current Lord Ranch water facilities include an aeration tank, three groundwater wells, and a pump station.



# 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 Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish

limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## SAFETY IS OUR PRIORITY - HOW WVWD IS ADDRESSING POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS

As stated above, all naturally occurring water sources contain some levels of contaminants. WVWD upholds some of the most rigid safety standards among any of its neighboring water districts to ensure ratepayers are getting the safest and highest quality product possible. Here are some of the ways WVWD addresses naturally-occurring contaminants:

- WVWD is home to a state-of-the-art arsenic treatment plant where continuous water-quality monitoring is performed.
- WVWD weekly monitors areas known to have higher levels of nitrates. In the rare case a source has a nitrate concentration greater than 50% of the MCL, it is promptly taken offline.
- As part of the California AB 746, WVWD has tested all levels of drinking water for all public—K-12 schools, preschools, and child daycare facilities located on public school property. There is no risk of lead contamination to the water.

## 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>.

## COVID-19 INFORMATION

WVWD released this report in 2021, but it captures water quality information from 2020. West Valley Water District is committed to ensuring the safety of its water during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Public drinking water is always treated and tested to ensure that pathogens (including viruses) are removed before it is distributed to the public. COVID-19 does not present any threat to the drinking water supply. However, WVWD has invested significantly in increasing safety measures and is closely following state and local safety protocols for safety, including requiring the wearing of protective face masks and gloves when sampling and delivering samples to the laboratory.

To minimize the potential health impact of water quality deterioration due to prolonged building inactivity, we highly recommend following the steps outlined by the [United States Environmental Protection Agency and Center for Disease Control and Prevention](#), especially flushing water (see below). Flushing involves the opening of taps and letting water run to remove standing water in pipes and/or outlets. This flushing process helps reduce the risk of Legionnaires' disease.

To assist ratepayers, WVWD waived late fees and provided other forms of assistance, including maintaining continuity in service for all ratepayers during California's state of emergency. WVWD's customer service representatives are actively working with ratepayers to create payment plans to meet their current financial situations and pay for past-due balances. If you would like to speak with our customer service department, please call (909) 875-1804 or send an email to [customerservice@wvwd.org](mailto:customerservice@wvwd.org).



# West Valley Water District

**SAFE. HIGH QUALITY. RELIABLE.**



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