



2021

DRINKING WATER QUALITY

REPORT

SAFE. HIGH QUALITY. RELIABLE.



A MESSAGE FROM WVWD

Dear Ratepayers,

We're proud to share the results of our West Valley Water District (WVWD) 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, which provides empirical evidence of our dedication to providing you with safe, high quality and reliable water at a reasonable rate and in a sustainable manner.

This report includes critical data to help you understand where our water comes from, how we treat it and how our water safety and cleanliness standards hold up to strict federal and state water laws and regulations. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of California Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water require that all water agencies, including WVWD produce this document to educate ratepayers and residents about the quality of our drinking water for the previous year.

In the following pages, please read about how we're exceeding all federal and state standards. If you have any concerns regarding your water quality or our water quality report, please contact our customer service department (909) 875-1804.

As WVWD ratepayers ourselves, **we stand by the quality of our water.** We also hope you can take pride in our efforts as we continue to make great strides towards becoming a model agency of good governance for the Inland Empire.

Sincerely,

The West Valley Water District Board of Directors

Channing Hawkins
President, Division 4

Dr. Michael Taylor
Vice President, Division 2

Angela Garcia
Director, Division 1

Kelvin Moore
Director, Division 3

Greg Young
Director, Division 5



TABLE OF CONTENTS

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Introduction	3
Sources of Water	4
Source Water Assessment	5
Definitions.....	6

LEVELS OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Distribution System.....	7-8
Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells	9-10
Treatment Plants.....	11
Frequently Asked Questions	12

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Contaminants and Their Presence in Drinking Water	13
Contaminants Expected in Drinking Water	13
People Most Vulnerable to Contaminants	13
Contaminant Information	13
COVID-19 Information	14

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 96,738 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 city of Jurupa Valley in Riverside County.

The goal of our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (DWQR) 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.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and state drinking water health standards. WVWD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminate level or any other water quality standard.

This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions regarding the contents on this report or regarding water quality, please contact Janet Harmon, 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 see below for ways you can be involved with WVWD. Click on the links below to view content and schedules.

- Board Meetings
- WVWD Website

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 (WVWD) 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

47.2% of WVWD's water supply is from its own groundwater wells, located in four local basins:

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



11.1% 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

19.6% 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

22.1% 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 (SWA) of all our drinking water wells. As a result of the SWA, the following six water quality characteristics are being closely monitored; however, no contaminants have been detected above the maximum contaminant levels (MCL) set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

- **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). 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 manufacturers 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, California, 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): This 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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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 greater than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Or parts per million (ppm) corresponds to 1 second in 11.5 days.

Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$): Or parts per billion (ppb) corresponds to 1 second in nearly 32 years.

Nanograms per Liter (ng/L): Or parts per trillion (ppt) corresponds to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.

Picograms per Liter (pg/L): Or parts per quadrillion (ppq) corresponds to 1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years.

Microsiemens per centimeter ($\mu\text{S/cm}$): A measure of conductivity.

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

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The 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 water 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.

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	2021	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	1	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors									
Haloacetic Acids	2021	µg/L	LRAA = 60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-17.2 8.4	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL may, over many years, have an increased of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes	2021	µg/L	LRAA = 80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-73.5 23.6	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL may, over many years, experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems and have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine	2021	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Range Highest RAA	0.05-2.01 1.16	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Lead and Copper									
Lead	2021	µg/L	AL=15	0.2	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90 th Percentile (µg/L)	30 0 ND	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper	2021	mg/L	AL=1.3	0.3	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90 th Percentile (mg/L)	30 0 0.17	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relative short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead in Schools									
Lead	2019	µg/L	AL=15	0.2	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90 th 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.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards¹									
Color	2021	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Specific Conductance	2021	µS/cm	900	N/A	Range Average	330-520 434	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	
Odor Threshold	2021	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	1-2 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Turbidity	2021	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-2.0 0.2	No	Soil runoff.	
OTHER PARAMETERS									
pH	2021	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.3-8.1 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	97-200 148	No	Naturally occurring.	
Calcium	2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	31-78 52	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.	

¹Compliance with secondary standards are based on a 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

Note: This Water Quality Report (WQR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E.coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Baseline Feeder ³	Wells			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
Microbiological Contaminants										
Total Coliform Bacteria	2021	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	0	1	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
Radioactive Contaminants										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2021	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	ND-4.6 3.2	ND-4.8 2.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 226	2021	pCi/L	5.0	0.05	Range Average	NR ND	ND-1.3 ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 228	2021	pCi/L	5.0	0.019	Range Average	NR 2.4	NR 1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Uranium	2021	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	1.8-3.2 2.5	ND-4.9 2.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants										
Arsenic	2021	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	ND-2.9 ND	ND-8.9 4.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Fluoride	2021	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	0.38-1.1 0.56	0.26-0.39 0.31	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Lead	2020-2021	µg/L	AL=15	0.2	Range Average	NR ND	ND-2.0 1.0	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2021	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	2.2-5.2 3.8	ND-7.6 4.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Perchlorate	2021	µg/L	6.0	1.0	Range Average	NR ND	ND-4.2 ND	No	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Volatile Organic Chemicals										
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2021	µg/L	13	13	Range Average	NR ND	ND-3.5 ND	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.	Some people who use water containing methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2021	µg/L	5	0.06	Range Average	0.69-0.82 0.73	ND-0.80 0.59	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).	Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene (PCE) excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors										
Chlorine	2021	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Range Average	0.80-2.07 1.17	N/A N/A	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Feeder ³	Wells	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards²										
Chloride	2021	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	9.4-18 12	3.0-5.5 4.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	2021	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-20 ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Specific Conductance	2021	µS/cm	1600	N/A	Range Average	480-540 520	330-350 342	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	
Odor Threshold	2021	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Sulfate	2021	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	36-53 48	10-17 11	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Total Dissolved Solids	2021	mg/L	1000	N/A	Range Average	290-370 327	190-230 211	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	
Turbidity	2021	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.36 0.21	ND-21 0.82	No	Soil runoff.	
OTHER PARAMETERS										
pH	2021	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.5-7.8 7.6	7.6-8.0 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	170-200 190	140-150 149	No	Naturally occurring.	
Calcium	2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	60-78 72	47-57 53	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.	
Hardness	2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	190-250 230	120-170 156	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.	
Magnesium	2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	11-14 13	4.5-7.6 6.8	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.	
Sodium	2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	15-30 20	11-16 12	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.	

¹The 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.

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

³Baseline Feeder includes sample stations, North and South Wells, Rialto Well 4A and Encanto Booster

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

2021 WVWD QUALITY REPORT FOR WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results			Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR) ³	Roemer Filtration Facility ⁴	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment ⁵			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
Microbiological Contaminants											
Total Coliform Bacteria	2021	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
Radiological											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2019	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	ND-2.2 ND	ND-2.2 2.2	NR ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium	2019	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	2.0-3.0 2.5	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Chemicals											
Arsenic	2020-2021	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	N/A N/A	ND-4.6 2.2	1.1-1.2 1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium	2020-2021	mg/L	1.0	2.0	Range Average	N/A N/A	NR ND	0.30-0.32 0.31	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Chromium (Total)	2020-2021	µg/L	50	(100)	Range Average	N/A N/A	NR ND	2.2-2.4 2.3	No	Discharges from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.
Fluoride	2020-2021	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	0.25-0.39 0.30	0.16-0.43 0.34	0.22-0.30 0.26	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel	2020-2021	µg/L	100	12	Range Average	N/A N/A	ND-11 ND	0.85-23 12	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart disease.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2021	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	ND-7.6 5.4	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Perchlorate	2021	µg/L	6.0	1.0	Range Average	ND-2.1 ND	NR ND	ND-3.7 ND	No	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Volatile Organic Chemicals											
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2021	µg/L	5.0	0.06	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	ND-0.80 0.59	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser).	Some people who use water containing PCE in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors											
Chlorine	2021	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Range Average	0.92-7.42 1.60	1.34-2.19 1.67	0.05-2.01 1.16 ⁶	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Total Trihalomethanes	2020-2021	µg/L	60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	NR ND	3.3-13 7.1	NR ND	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL may, over many years, experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems and have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids 5	2021	µg/L	80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	NR ND	ND-6.6 3.1	N/A N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL may, over many years, have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Control of DBP Precursors Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2021	mg/L	TT	N/A	Range Average	ND-3.4 1.1	ND-1.8 0.75	N/A N/A	No	Various Natural and manmade sources.	Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards²											
Chloride	2020-2021	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	4.0-7.0 5.3	5.7-67 37	6.1-12 9.1	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	
Color	2021	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	NR ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Specific Conductance	2020-2021	µS/cm	1600	N/A	Range Average	330-500 338	350-520 410	390-420 405	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2020-2021	µg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	ND-100 ND	NR ND	NR ND	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.	
Iron	2020-2021	µg/L	300	N/A	Range Average	ND-350 72	NR ND	NR ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Manganese	2020-2021	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	ND-1.3 ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Odor - Threshold	2021	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	NR 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Sulfate	2020-2021	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	13-14 13	22-51 32	22-30 26	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Total Dissolved Solids	2021	mg/L	1000	N/A	Range Average	190-290 214	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	
Turbidity	2021	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-1.0 0.29	ND-0.51 0.19	ND-1.4 0.46	No	Soil runoff.	
OTHER PARAMETERS											
pH	2020-2021	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	6.9-7.8 7.4	6.2-8.1 7.5	7.6-8.2 7.9	No	Characteristic of water.	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	2020-2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	150-170 154	83-170 131	NR 160	No	Naturally occurring.	
Calcium	2020-2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	44-51 48	28-66 51	57-62 60	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.	
Hardness	2020-2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	150-210 171	110-210 167	180-190 185	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.	
Magnesium	2020-2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.1-8.8 8.3	8.7-9.6 9.0	5.9-11 8.5	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.	
Sodium	2020-2021	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	11-14 13	9.4-69 30	16-20 18	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.	

¹The 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.

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

³FBR includes Plant Effluent, Rialto Well 6 and WVVWD Well 11.

⁴Roemer includes State Project Water, Lytle Creek and Zone 5-3 Reservoir.

⁵Ion Exchange includes Well 41 and Well 42 raw and treated water. Results include 2020 and 2021 Data.

⁶Results 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?

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 \$7.9 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.

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).

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



EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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.

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. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standards 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.

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. While West Valley Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, the organization cannot control the variety of materials used in your plumbing components. If 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 this, 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 also wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and the steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

COVID-19 INFORMATION

West Valley Water District (WVWD) 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 significantly invested in safety measures and is closely following state and local protocols. WVWD also requires employees to wear protective face masks and gloves when sampling and delivering samples to the laboratory.

To minimize the potential impact of water quality deterioration due to prolonged inactivity, we highly recommend following the steps outlined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Center for Disease Control and Prevention, especially flushing water (see below). Flushing water involves opening 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 during the COVID-19 pandemic, 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 still working with ratepayers to create payment plans that help meet their current financial needs and resolve 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.

West Valley Water District

SAFE. HIGH QUALITY. RELIABLE.



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