2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

West Valley Water District

A letter to our customers,

We're proud to share the results of our West Valley Water District (WVWD) 2022 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 exceed 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.

The West Valley Water District Board of Directors

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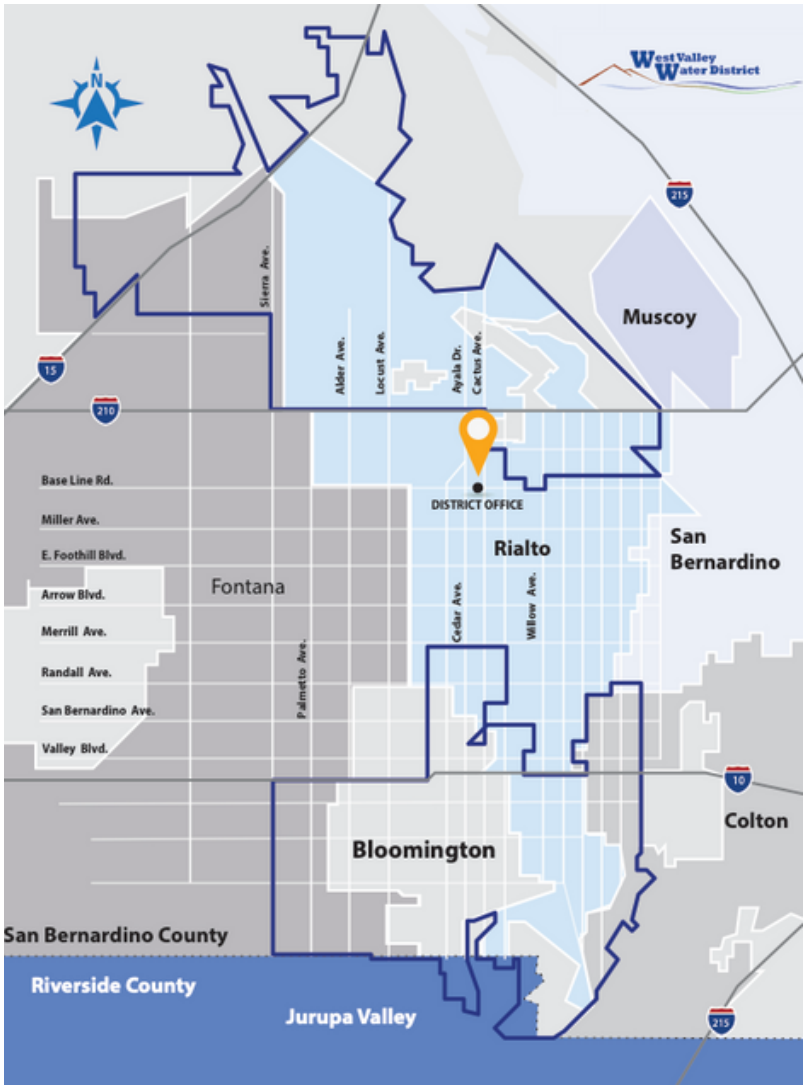
WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

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 98,055 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 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.

West Valley Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, your tap water has met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards.

This report is a snapshot of the quality of our water in 2022. 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.

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CONTACT

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

- Board Meetings
- 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.

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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

51.0% 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

21.4% 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

17.0% 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

SURFACE WATER

10.6% 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.

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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 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.

Contaminant Information (continued)

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. West Valley Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you 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.**

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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 (µg/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 (µS/cm): A measure of conductivity.

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

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if 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.

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2022 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report for Distribution System

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	2022	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	2	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	2022	µg/L	LRAA = 60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-13.4 6.3	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.
Total Trihalomethanes	2022	µg/L	LRAA = 80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-54.9 21.7	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	2022	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	Range Highest RAA	0.31-2.20 1.19	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well 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 90th 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 90th 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 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.	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 Standards [1]								
Color	2022	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2022	µS/cm	900	N/A	Range Average	330-520 401	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Odor Threshold	2022	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity	2022	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-2.0 0.2	No	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS								
pH	2022	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.5-8.1 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	120-230 156	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	34-77 53	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.

[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.
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.

2022 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report for Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells

Parameter	Sample Date[1]	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Baseline[3] Feeder	Wells			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
Microbiological Contaminants										
Total Coliform Bacteria	2022	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	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.
Radioactive Contaminants										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2021-2022	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	ND-4.6 3.2	ND-2.6 1.3	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	2021-2022	pCi/L	5.0	0.05	Range Average	NR ND	NR 0.89	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	2021-2022	pCi/L	5.0	0.019	Range Average	NR 2.4	NR 0.32	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Uranium	2021-2022	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	1.8-3.2 2.5	NR 2.0	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	2022	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	NR ND	ND-12[4] 4.4	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.
Flouride	2022	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	NR 0.37	0.14-0.36 0.29	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.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2022	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	1.3-5.1 3.6	0.74-4.3 2.4	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	2022	µg/L	6.0	1.0	Range Average	NR ND	ND-7.1[4] 1.0	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.
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors										
Chlorine	2022	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	Range Average	0.71-1.53 1.10	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.

2022 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report for Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Baseline Feeder	Wells	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards [2]									**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride	2022	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR 17	3.2-4.4 3.9	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	2022	µS/cm	1600	N/A	Range Average	NR 520	310-370 340	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2022	µg/L	5	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-4.4 0.78	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories. Some people who use water containing MTBE in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Odor Threshold	2022	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2022	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR 53	10-23 13	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2022	mg/L	1000	N/A	Range Average	270-370 319	180-320 218	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2022	NTU	3	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.38 0.23	ND-1.1 0.14	No	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS									
pH	2022	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 8.0	7.5-7.9 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 230	140-160 151	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 76	44-55 50	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 250	140-170 153	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 15	6.2-8.3 6.9	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 18	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 a 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
4Well was blended with other sources to below the MCL prior to distribution.
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

2022 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report for Water Treatment Plants

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results: Fluidized Bed Reactor (FBR)	Results: Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility	Results: Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
Microbiological Contaminants											
Total Coliform Bacteria	2022	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	0	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.
Radiological											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2022	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	1.6-2.4 2.0	2.6-2.8 2.7	NR 4.5	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.
Combined Radium	2022	pCi/L	5	(0)	Range Average	0.46-2.2 1.3	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	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
Uranium	2022	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	2.1-3.4 2.8	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 of getting cancer.
Inorganic Chemicals											
Arsenic	2022	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	0.72-1.2 0.96	0.7-6.7 2.9	1.1-1.4 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.
Flouride	2022	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	0.26-0.32 0.29	0.18-0.48 0.33	0.23-0.26 0.25	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.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2022	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	ND-4.2 2.5	0.15-2.0 0.63	ND-6.9 5.1	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	2022	µg/L	6.0	1.0	Range Average	ND-1.6 ND	NR ND	ND-1.5 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.

2022 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report for Water Treatment Plants

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results: Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR)[3]	Results: Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility[4]	Results: Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment[5]	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
Volatile Organic Chemicals											
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2022	µg/L	5.0	0.06	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	ND-0.71 0.35	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	2022	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	Range Average	0.56-1.78 1.34	0.31-2.19 1.60	0.31-2.20 1.19[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.
Haloacetic Acids	2022	µg/L	80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	NR ND	ND-5.3 1.7	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.
Total Trihalomethanes	2022	µg/L	60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	NR ND	ND-13.4 4.3	N/A N/A	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.
Control of DBP Precursors Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2022	mg/L	TT	N/A	Range Average	0.17-3.6 0.76	0.20-2.6 0.65	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).

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results: Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR)[3]	Results: Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility[4]	Results: Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment[5]	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards										
Aluminum	2022	µg/L	200	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-190 14	NR ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	2022	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	3.8-6.0 4.9	1.7-58 22	8.7-8.9 8.8	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	2022	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	NR ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2022	µS/cm	1600	N/A	Range Average	330-390 356	360-480 420	NR 460	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Copper	2022	mg/L	1.0	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.012 ND	ND-0.017 ND	NR ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2022	µg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	ND-170 34	50-63 57	NR ND	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Manganese	2022	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	ND-2.8 ND	NR ND	NR ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor - Threshold	2022	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	NR 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2022	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	13-18 15	22-51 37	29-31 30	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2022	mg/L	1000	N/A	Range Average	160-270 220	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2022	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.62 0.12	ND-2.7 0.12	ND-0.85 0.20	No	Soil runoff.

Results

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR)[3]	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility[4]	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment[5]	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources of Drinking Water
OTHER PARAMETERS										
pH	2022	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.1.-8.1 7.8	7.5-8.2 7.8	7.6-7.9 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	140-180 160	78-180 136	NR 170	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	42-66 53	30-58 44	64-67 66	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	140-190 168	93-180 137	190-200 195	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	6.4-9.2 7.8	4.7-8.2 6.5	6.8-7.1 7.0	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2022	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	11-13 12	9.5-66 38	NR 14	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 WVWD Well 11.
4Roemer includes Plant Effluent, Combined Filter Effluent, State Project Water, Lytle Creek and Zone 5-3 Reservoir.
5Ion Exchange includes Well 41 and Well 42 raw and treated water.
6Results are from the distribution system.
NR - No Range; N/A - Not Applicable; NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units; PHG - Public Health Goal; RAA - Running Annual Average; TON - Threshold Odor Number
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

Conservation and Water Use Efficiency

Household Water Savings

The average San Bernardino County household uses 143 gallons per capita, per day, with most water used outdoors. Here are some easy-to-follow tips that can help you save water.

Household leaks are more than a drop in the bucket

The average household leak will waste 10,000 gallons of water a year. You can **save** 30 - 50 gallons a day by detecting and fixing these leaks.

Tap Into Tech to save water

Looking for outdoor water savings? Let a smart irrigation device take the guesswork out of irrigation. Installing a weather-based irrigation controller (WBIC) can **save** 100 - 150 gallons a day. Switching to high-efficiency irrigation sprinklers can **save** an additional 8 gallons per day.

Small changes can have a big impact

Water is essential to each of us every day, but its a limited resource. Commit to making water conservation a way of life by making these small changes to your daily habits:

- Take shorter showers and save 5-10 gallons each unneeded minute
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth or scrubbing dishes
- Save 15-45 gallons by only washing full loads of laundry

For more tips to save water, visit www.wvwd.org/conservation

West Valley Water District

REBATE PROGRAMS

TURF REBATES

Rebates are offered to our West Valley Water District customers. A pre-inspection and post-inspection are required to obtain a rebate. Funding is limited and rebates will be awarded on a first come, first served basis while funding is available.

HIGH EFFICIENCY TOILETS

Receive up to $50 (maximum 2 per household; $100 max) for qualifying high efficiency toilets that have a low volume flush of 1.28 gallons per flush.

HIGH EFFICIENCY WASHERS

Receive up to $100 for a qualifying high efficiency washer. Reduction in water usage also reduces energy use because of less water needed to be heated.

WEATHER-BASED "SMART" IRRIGATION CONTROLLER

Receive up to $100 for a qualifying smart timer. Improve irrigation efficiency by reducing the amount of over watering.

HIGH EFFICIENCY SPRINKLERS

Receive up to $4 per qualifying high efficiency sprinkler nozzles that reduce water consumption.

Visit:

wvwd.org/conservation/ or call (909) 875-1804 to learn more about our programs.

West Valley Water District

855 W. Baseline Rd., Rialto, CA 92376

Phone: (909) 875-1804 www.wvwd.org

VIEW THIS REPORT AT: WVWD.ORG/2022WATERQUALITYREPORT

You may request a printed copy of the report or change your delivery preference at any time. WVWD is happy to mail you a paper copy of this report upon request.

To request a printed copy of the report:

- Email us at social@wvwd.org
- Call us at 909.875.1804

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