



2025

WATER QUALITY REPORT

This is a Consumer Confidence Report that summarizes the quality of the water that West Valley Water District provided in 2025. This report was prepared in May 2026.





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John Thiel, PE, MBA
General Manager

Our Commitment

Vision:

The West Valley Water District will be a model for innovation and sustainability, with a commitment to our growing communities and our employees.

Mission:

The West Valley Water District provides our community with high-quality and reliable water service in a cost-effective and sustainable manner.

A Message from Our General Manager

Dear Neighbor

At West Valley Water District (WVWD), we understand that the safety and reliability of your drinking water are fundamental to your well-being. Providing your family with reliable, high-quality water is more than just our mission, it's a commitment we uphold every single day.

I'm proud to report that, once again, WVWD successfully met or exceeded all state regulatory standards for water quality in 2025. This achievement is a testament to the expertise of our dedicated team and our focus on planning, building, operating, and maintaining a modern, resilient water system. As a public utility, this system belongs to you, and we are honored to manage it with the highest level of care.

Our mission at WVWD is to provide reliable, cost-effective, long-term sustainable water services to every community we serve. Looking ahead, we continue to invest in our local infrastructure and workforce to ensure we meet the needs of our region today and for future generations.

I invite you to review our 2025 Water Quality Report, which outlines our water sources, treatment processes, and various community initiatives, including our conservation and education programs. If you have any questions regarding this report, **please contact our Water Quality Department at (909) 875-1804.**

Thank you for your continued trust in us and for your interest in the health and vitality of our community.

Sincerely,

Board of Directors

Kelvin Moore

President, Division 3

Angela Garcia

Vice President, Division 1

Dan Jenkins

Director, Division 2

Estevan Bennett

Director, Division 4

Greg Young

Director, Division 5

WHO WE ARE:



32
Square
Miles



93,810 People
Served

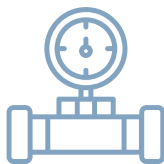
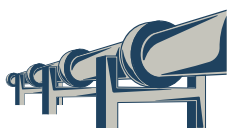


88 Team
Members



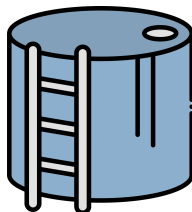
6 Inland Empire
Communities
Served

419 Miles of
Pipeline



25,400
Service
Connections

26
Storage
Tanks



3,835
Fire Hydrants

OUR VALUES



Innovation

WVWD fosters innovation, creativity, and ingenuity as we constantly seek to strengthen our services, programs, and practices.



Regional Partner

WVWD is a proactive leader and partner in regional collaboration projects and programs that improve our community and the water supply.



Preferred Workplace

WVWD offers an empowering work environment that promotes diversity, equity, and inclusion where employees can succeed.



Public Trust & Integrity

WVWD fosters a culture of openness, transparency, and accountability to our community and stakeholders.



Sustainability

WVWD is committed to innovative solutions that support the long-term success of our organization.

Water Systems Information

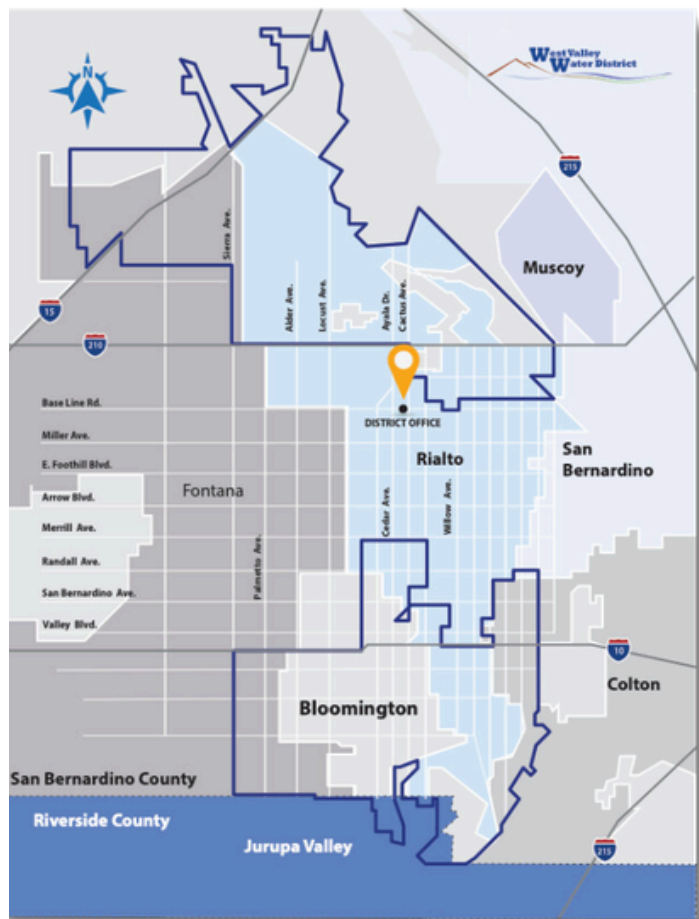
At WVWD our mission is to provide our customers with safe, high quality and reliable water service at a reasonable rate and in a sustainable manner.

WVWD is a Special District governed by a five-member Board of Directors providing retail water to over 93,000 customers with over 25,400 commercial and residential service connections. 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.

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 contaminant 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.



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.

Meetings

www.wvwd.org/meetings

Homepage

www.wvwd.org

Contact Information

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this report or regarding water quality, please contact:

- Janet Harmon, Water Quality Supervisor
(909) 875-1804 ext. 371
- Jesse Becerra (Spanish), Water Quality Specialist
(909) 875-1804 ext. 372

Non-English Speaking Information

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

SOURCES OF WATER

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

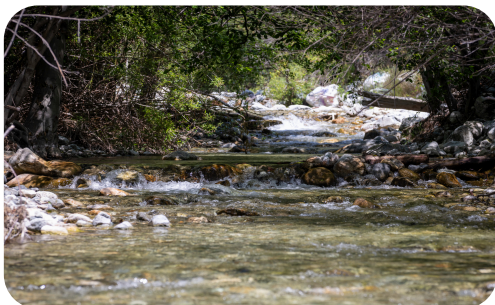
44.0% of WVWD's water supply is from its own groundwater wells, located in four local basins:

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

13.1% 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

24.5% 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

18.4% 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.



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT



OVERVIEW

Between 2002 and 2008, WVWD, the California Department of Public Health conducted Source Water Assessments (SWA) of all our drinking water wells and surface water received at the Oliver P. Roemer Surface Water Treatment Plant. 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).

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.

Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Bacteria: Heavy recreational activities in both Lytle Creek and Lake Silverwood during warm summer months increase 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. Well 7 received a monitoring waiver during the 2023-2025 compliance period because the well was offline during the compliance period.

Perchlorate: Detected at low levels in four groundwater wells (Wells 11, 18A, 41, and 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 affected 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.



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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Distribution System

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
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PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	2025	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	1	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and 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. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.
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Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Haloacetic Acids	2025	µg/L	LRAA = 60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND - 14.1 8.1	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes	2025	µg/L	LRAA = 80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND - 72.4 28.9	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems and have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine	2025	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Range Highest RAA	0.24 - 2.30 1.22	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	2024	µg/L	AL=15	0.2	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90th Percentile (µg/L)	40 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	2024	mg/L	AL=1.3	0.3	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90th Percentile (mg/L)	40 0 0.18	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.



2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Distribution System

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
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SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards ¹

Color	2025	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	ND-7.5 ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2025	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	300-610 393	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Odor Threshold	2025	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	1-2 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity ¹	2025	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND - 5.8 ND	No	Soil runoff.

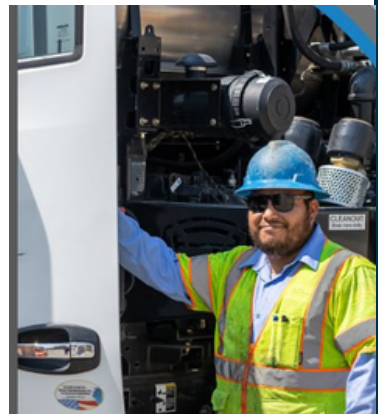
OTHER PARAMETERS

pH	2025	pH Units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.2 - 8.2 7.9	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	79 - 210 142	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	21-83 47	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.

1. 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

Note: The WQR reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2024. 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 microbes (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.



2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells

Parameter	Sample Date¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Baseline Feeder³	Wells			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
Microbiological Contaminants										
Total Coliform Bacteria	2025	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and 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. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.
Radioactive Contaminants										
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	2025	pCi/L	5.0	0.05	Range Average	NR 0.33	ND-0.97 0.43	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.
Inorganic Contaminants										
Arsenic	2025	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	NR 2.8	0.39 - 7.4 3.2	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 (Total)	2025	mg/L	1	2	Range Average	NR 0.053	NR 0.042	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 (hexavalent)	2025	µg/L	10	0.02	Range Average	NR 1.9	0.22 - 2.0 1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Fluoride	2025	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	NR 0.41	NR 0.24	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	2025	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	1.9 - 4.8 3.3	0.47-3.4 1.9	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.

2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - 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 Feeder ³	Wells			

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Inorganic Contaminants

Perchlorate	2025	µg/L	6.0	1.0	Range Average	NR 0.62	NR 0.67	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.
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Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Chlorine	2025	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Range Average	0.66-1.70 1.34	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.
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Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Baseline Feeder ³	Wells		

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards²Typical Source of Contaminant

Chloride	2025	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR 21	NR 4.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	2025	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	NR 580	NR 370	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Color	2025	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND - 0.30 ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2025	µg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR 48	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2025	µg/L	5	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND - 3.8 0.59	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Odor Threshold	2025	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	ND-1 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2025	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR 59	NR 22	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2025	mg/L	1,000	N/A	Range Average	250-380 323	NR 280	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2025	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-3.4 ND	ND-1.8 0.16	No	Soil runoff.

OTHER PARAMETERS

pH	2025	pH Units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 7.8	NR 8.0	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 220	NR 160	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 77	NR 50	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 260	NR 160	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 16	7.7-8.0 7.9	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 20	NR 16	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells

Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	Notification Level	Response Level	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Baseline Feeder ³	Wells			
PFAS										
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] ⁶	2025	ng/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND -5.0 2.5	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS] ⁶	2025	ng/L	3.0	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-8.3 3.6	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	2025	ng/L	5.1	0.007	Range Average	NR ND	ND-2.5 ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	2025	ng/L	6.5	1.0	Range Average	NR ND	ND-1.5 ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
DDW General Order 2022-0001-DDW PFAS Monitoring ⁵										
Department of Drinking Water PFAS Monitoring										
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] ⁶	2025	ng/L	500	5,000	Range Average		ND-4.8 2.1	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS] ⁶	2025	ng/L	3.0	20	Range Average		ND-8.3 ⁸ 3.6	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	2025	ng/L	QRAA = 5.1	QRAA = 10	Range QRAA		ND-5.1 3.0	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	2025	ng/L	QRAA = 6.5	QRAA = 40	Range QRAA		ND-1.3 2.0	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells

Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	Notification Level	Response Level	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Baseline Feeder ³	Wells		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING⁴

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Lithium	2023	µg/L	N/A	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Lithium can be obtained from brine deposits in salt lakes and is used in the cathodes of lithium-ion batteries.
PFAS Compounds	2023	µg/L	N/A	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.

1. The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. For sample points that were monitored during the current reporting year, the current reporting year data was used. If a sampling point did not have monitoring data for the reporting year, the most current data was used. Contaminant results are based on the most current data for each sampling point.

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

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

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

5. DDW General Order 2022-0001-DDW, effective January 1, 2023, requires PFAS monitoring for Wells 11, 18A, 42 and Rialto Well 6 prior to treatment.

6. Single or confirmed sample.

7. EPA proposes the Hazard Index (HI) be calculated based on the following calculation: Hazard Index = ([GenXwater][10 ppt]) + ([PFBSwater][2000 ppt]) + ([PFNAwater][10 ppt]) + ([PFHxSwater][9.0 ppt]).

8. Rialto Well 6 receives treatment through the Fluidized Bed Reactor (FBR).

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; QRAA - Quarterly Running Annual Average; RAA - Running Annual Average; TON - Threshold Odor Number



2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Surface Water

Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Lytle Creek	State Water Project			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
Microbiological Contaminants										
Total Coliform Bacteria ³	2025	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and 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. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.
Radioactive Contaminants										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2025	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	NR 3.1	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.
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	2025	pCi/L	5	(0)	Range Averaged	NR 0.46	NR 0.27	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.
Inorganic Contaminants										
Arsenic	2025	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	1.1-1.8 1.5	1.3-2.6 2.0	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.
Chromium (hexavalent)	2025	µg/L	10	0.02	Range Average	NR 0.18	NR ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Fluoride	2025	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	NR 0.44	NR 0.093	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	2025	mg/L	AL=15	0.2	Range Average	NR 0.16	NR 1.8	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2025	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	ND-0.26 0.19	0.10-0.38 0.28	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.

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2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Surface Water

Parameter	Sample Date¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
						Lytle Creek	State Water Project			
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards²										Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	2025	µg/L	200	N/A	Range Average	ND-130 65	ND-220⁶ 74	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.	
Chloride	2025	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR 1.5	NR 52	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.	
Specific Conductance	2025	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	NR 330	NR 390	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	
Color	2025	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR 7.5	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Copper	2025	mg/L	1.0	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND - 0.013 0.0034	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.	
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2025	µg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR 64	NR 56	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.	
Iron	2025	µg/L	300	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	21 - 420⁶ 99	No	Leaching from natural deposits.	
Odor Threshold	2025	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.	
Sulfate	2025	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR 20	NR 28	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Total Dissolved Solids	2025	mg/L	1,000	N/A	Range Average	NR 230	NR 190	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	
Turbidity	2025	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	NR 0.16	NR 0.99	No	Soil runoff.	
OTHER PARAMETERS										
pH	2025	pH Units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.2-7.7 7.4	7.2-7.9 7.5	No	Characteristic of water.	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO₃)	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	150-170 159	62-110 82	No	Naturally occurring.	
Calcium	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 49	NR 18	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.	
Hardness	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 150	NR 88	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.	
Magnesium	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 7.8	NR 10	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.	
Sodium	2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 8.5	NR 41	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.	

2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Surface Water

Parameter	Sample Date¹	Units	Notification Level	Response Level	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Lytle Creek	State Water Project			
PFAS										
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS]⁵	2024	ng/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS]⁵	2024	ng/L	3.0	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	2024	ng/L	5.1	0.007	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	2024	ng/L	6.5	1.0	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

1. DDW allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. For sample points that were monitored during the current reporting year, the current reporting year data was used. If a sampling point did not have monitoring data for the reporting year, the most current data was used. Contaminant results are based on the most current data for each sampling point.

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

3. Coliform is after treatment through WVWD's Oliver P. Roemer Surface Water Treatment Plant.

4. Aluminum and Iron are reduced through WVWD's Oliver P. Roemer Surface Water Treatment Plant.

5. Single or confirmed sample.

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; QRAA - Quarterly Running Annual Average; RAA - Running Annual Average; TON - Threshold Odor Number



2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Water Treatment Plants

RESULTS												
Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR) ³	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility ⁴	Blending ⁷ Treatment	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment ⁵	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards												
Microbiological Contaminants												
Total Coliform Bacteria	2025	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	1	1	N/A	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	2025	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	2.2-3.0 2.6	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	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 (-226 & -228)	2025	pCi/L	5	0.05	Range Average	ND-0.44 ND	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	NR 1.2	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	2025	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	2.4-3.9 3.2	N/A N/A	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												
Aluminum	2024-2025	mg/L	1	0.6	Range Average	ND-0.17 ND	ND-0.084 0.014	N/A N/A	0.54 - 1.2 0.87	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Arsenic	2024-2025	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	0.71-0.97 0.84	0.81 - 6.9 1.6	2.8 - 4.1 3.5	0.54-1.2 0.87	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.
Chromium (hexavalent)	2024-2025	µg/L	10	0.02	Range Average	1.0-1.6 1.4	NR 0.11	N/A N/A	2.1-2.3 2.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Water Treatment Plants

RESULTS												
Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR) ³	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility ⁴	Blending ⁷ Treatment	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment ⁵	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
Inorganic Chemicals												
Fluoride	2024-2025	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	0.21-0.35 0.30	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	NR 0.20	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	2025	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	ND-4.4 1.3	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	6.0-7.5 6.6	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	2025	µg/L	6.0	1.0	Range Average	ND-0.98 ND	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	ND - 0.96 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)	2024-2025	µg/L	13	13	Range Average	ND-0.62 ND	N/A N/A	ND - 1.3 0.62	NR ND	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.	Some people who use water containing methyl-tert-butyl ether in excess of the MCL may, over many years, have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2025	µg/L	5.0	0.06	Range Average	NR ND	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	0.44 - 0.55 0.49	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).	Some people who use water containing Tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL may, over many years, have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2024-2025	µg/L	5.0	1.7	Range Average	ND-0.40 0.23	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	NR ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Water Treatment Plants

						RESULTS						
Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR) ³	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility ⁴	Blending ⁷ Treatment	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment ⁵	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors												
Chlorine	2025	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Range Average	1.15-1.93 1.46	0.50-2.50 1.56	1.0-1.69 1.33	0.24-2.30 1.22 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 ⁵	2025	µg/L	80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-1.0 ND	1.2-10 5.5	N/A N/A	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	2025	µg/L	60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	NR ND	8.1-26.9 16.6	N/A N/A	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)	2025	mg/L	TT	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.55 0.20	ND-3.4 1.1	N/A N/A	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).

RESULTS											
Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR) ³	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility ⁴	Blending ⁷ Treatment	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment ⁵	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards ²											Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	2024-2025	µg/L	200	N/A	Range Average	ND-17 ND	8.8-84 14	N/A N/A	NR ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	2024-2025	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	4.1-7.4 5.4	6.1-120 31.8	N/A N/A	7.6-66 37	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	2025	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	N/A N/A	NR ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2024-2025	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	340-430 375	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	450-490 470	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Copper	2024-2025	mg/L	1.0	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.019 0.0015	N/A N/A	NR ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2024-2025	µg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	ND-140 42	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	ND-47 ND	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Iron	2024-2025	µg/L	300	N/A	Range Average	ND-45 6	NR ND	N/A N/A	ND-33 16	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese	2024-2025	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	ND-31 ND	NR ND	N/A N/A	0.90-1.1 1.0	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2024-2025	µg/L	5.0	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.62 0.26	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	NR ND	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Odor Threshold	2025	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	1-2 1	N/A N/A	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.

2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Water Treatment Plants

RESULTS											
Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR) ³	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility ⁴	Blending ⁷ Treatment	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment ⁵	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards ²										Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sulfate	2024-2025	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	11-20 16	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	9.1-27 18	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2024-2025	mg/L	1,000	N/A	Range Average	130-310 230	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	270-290 280	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2025	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.63 0.08	ND-3.3 0.12	N/A N/A	ND-0.47 0.14	No	Soil runoff.
RESULTS											
Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR) ³	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility ⁴	Blending ⁷ Treatment	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment ⁵	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
OTHER PARAMETERS											
pH	2024-2025	pH Units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.1-8.1 7.8	6.9-8.0 7.4	N/A N/A	7.7-7.8 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	2024-2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	150-190 165	66-160 119	N/A N/A	120-160 140	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2024-2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	42-68 53	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	66-68 67	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2024-2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	140-200 172	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	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	2024-2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	6.7-9.5 8.0	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	6.8-6.9 6.8	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2024-2025	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	11-14 12	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	NR 15	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

2025 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Water Treatment Plants

Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR) ³	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility ⁴	Blending ⁷ Treatment	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment ⁵	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
PFAS												
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] ⁵	2025	ng/L	500	N/A	Range Average	2.5-5.0 3.1	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	ND-0.97 ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS] ⁵	2025	ng/L	3.0	N/A	Range Average	2.2-8.3 5.8	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	ND-0.87 0.41	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	2025	ng/L	5.1	0.007	Range Average	2.0-5.1 2.7	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	ND-0.88 ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	2025	ng/L	6.5	1.0	Range Average	ND-1.3 ND	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	NR ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

1. DDW allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. For sample points that were monitored during the current reporting year, the current reporting year data was used. If a sampling point did not have monitoring data for the reporting year, the most current data was used. Contaminant results are based on the most current data for each sampling point.

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

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

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

5. Ion Exchange includes Well 41 and Well 42 raw and treated water.

6. Results are from the distribution system.

7. Blending Wells 1A, 4A, and 5A at Reservoir 4-3.

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

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants and Their Presence in Drinking Water

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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).

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





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, persons 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. EPA 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.

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 and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact WVWD Water Quality Department email jharmon@wvwd.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. You may also view the District's customer service line inventory at www.wvwd.org/servicelineinventory.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

for Consumers

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:



Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.



Pick up after your pets.



If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.



Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.



Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S.EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.



Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people “Dump No Waste – Drains to River” or “Protect Your Water”. Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly to your local water body.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water.

Small changes make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses four to five gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill.
- Visit wwwd.org/conservation for more water saving tips.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.



WVWD IN THE COMMUNITY

Annual STEM Day Event

As part of our ongoing commitment to community outreach and education, WVWD proudly hosts events such as our annual STEM Day celebration where we welcome high school students from surrounding School Districts to our headquarters. WVWD staff provide engaging, hands-on experience exploring the world of water. Students learn where our water comes from, how it's treated, and discover career pathways in the industry.



SoCal STEAM Challenge

The SoCal STEAM Challenge gathers high school students from across the Inland Empire to build and race solar powered boats and is dedicated to cultivating a sustainable future by empowering the next generation of sustainability leaders in Southern California. Through education and advocacy, SoCal STEAM aims to instill a deep understanding of the value of Earth's resources, with a focus on water and energy, and their critical role in sustaining our communities and ecosystems, ensuring that young minds lead the way in sustainable innovation and environmental responsibility.



Education Programs

WVWD offers annual programs that inspire future water leaders and encourage lifelong water-saving habits. WVWD's poster contest and scholarship program help raise awareness and spark student interest in water conservation. WVWD also offers classroom visits to teach about conservation. Together, these programs help nurture the next generation of water stewards, empowering young minds to protect and value our water resources for years to come.



WVWD IN THE COMMUNITY

CAREERS IN WATER

WVWD is proud to invest in the next generation of water leaders. Our staff enjoys connecting with students throughout our service area, from elementary school through college, by inspiring curiosity about careers in the water industry and strengthening our ties to the community we serve. In addition to classroom presentations, WVWD participates in career fairs and provides educational materials and brochures to engage and inform our community.



DISTRICT TOURS

Whether hosting legislative leaders or welcoming community members, WVWD is proud to offer tours that showcase the infrastructure behind our water system and show where all the “magic” happens. These tours provide a behind-the-scenes look at how we deliver reliable water every day. With the expansion of our Roemer Facility, WVWD is excited to offer even more opportunities for tours and community engagement in the future.



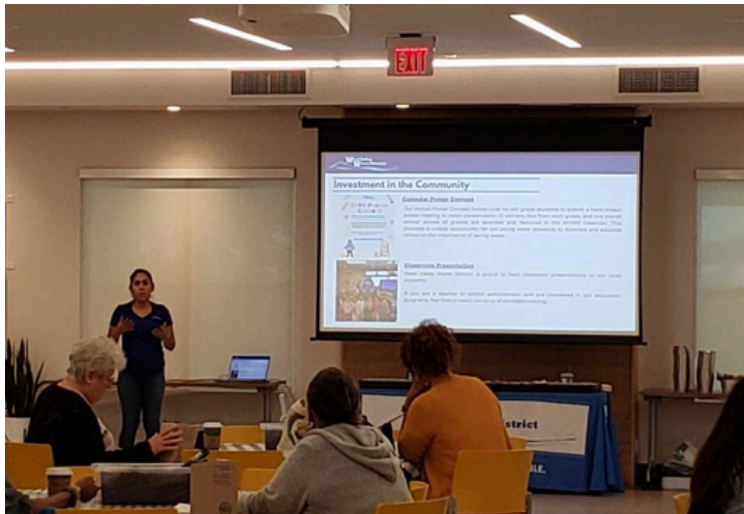
COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Recognizing the importance of community engagement, WVWD participates in local community events as part of its outreach initiatives. These events serve as a platform to interact directly with the community it serves, by providing essential resources such as water-saving devices, educational materials, and information. WVWD aims to raise awareness about the importance of responsible water usage during these events. In addition, WVWD provides community sponsorships, underscoring our commitment to being more than just a water supplier, but a true partner within our communities.



COMMUNITY RESOURCES

WVWD is proud to offer our customers free resources that promote water conservation throughout our community!



Hands-on and Technical Workshops

Community members are encouraged to join us for our diverse offering of workshops throughout the year. Topics include how to care for drought-tolerant plants, turf conversion, and much more!

Water Conservation Kit

Get the tools you need to help reduce at-home water usage!

This **FREE** water conservation kit provides tools and devices that can improve your water efficiency at home.

Visit www.wvwd.org/waterconservationkit to get yours today!



Find Us at a Community Event Near You!

Our team of water professionals are here to provide resources! You can normally find us at your local community event, answering questions, sharing information, and passing out **FREE** water saving devices.

Stop by and say hi the next time you see us out!

FOR THE KIDS

Water Saver Word Search



A	S	F	Q	J	V	V	V	Q	V	D	T	M	D	F
I	G	S	X	W	E	Q	X	G	O	R	T	M	H	I
M	W	K	K	H	S	W	Q	D	F	I	L	R	F	N
F	I	X	W	B	T	H	A	F	J	P	E	L	I	D
W	V	Z	N	Z	L	E	O	T	R	S	S	Y	W	R
R	Q	L	W	D	N	I	R	W	E	L	Y	R	R	J
R	F	M	E	A	R	T	O	E	E	R	V	T	E	X
H	E	A	P	R	S	N	O	T	D	R	H	Y	N	K
J	F	E	U	C	G	T	M	I	I	R	H	M	C	W
O	G	C	Z	C	L	G	E	M	L	G	W	E	H	J
A	P	A	Z	C	E	C	C	Q	L	E	H	I	A	M
P	E	U	L	P	A	T	H	E	S	C	T	T	N	D
I	D	Y	Z	L	K	N	L	E	P	D	A	H	E	G
P	G	E	Q	N	O	A	Y	W	C	N	R	A	C	N
E	L	G	B	S	G	N	J	H	K	K	J	N	E	E

WATER
GALLON
LEAK
TOILET
TIGHTEN
FAUCET
SHOWERHEAD
WRENCH
PIPE
DRIP
FIND
FIX
WASTE
CHECK

TAKE THE WATER SAVER PLEDGE!

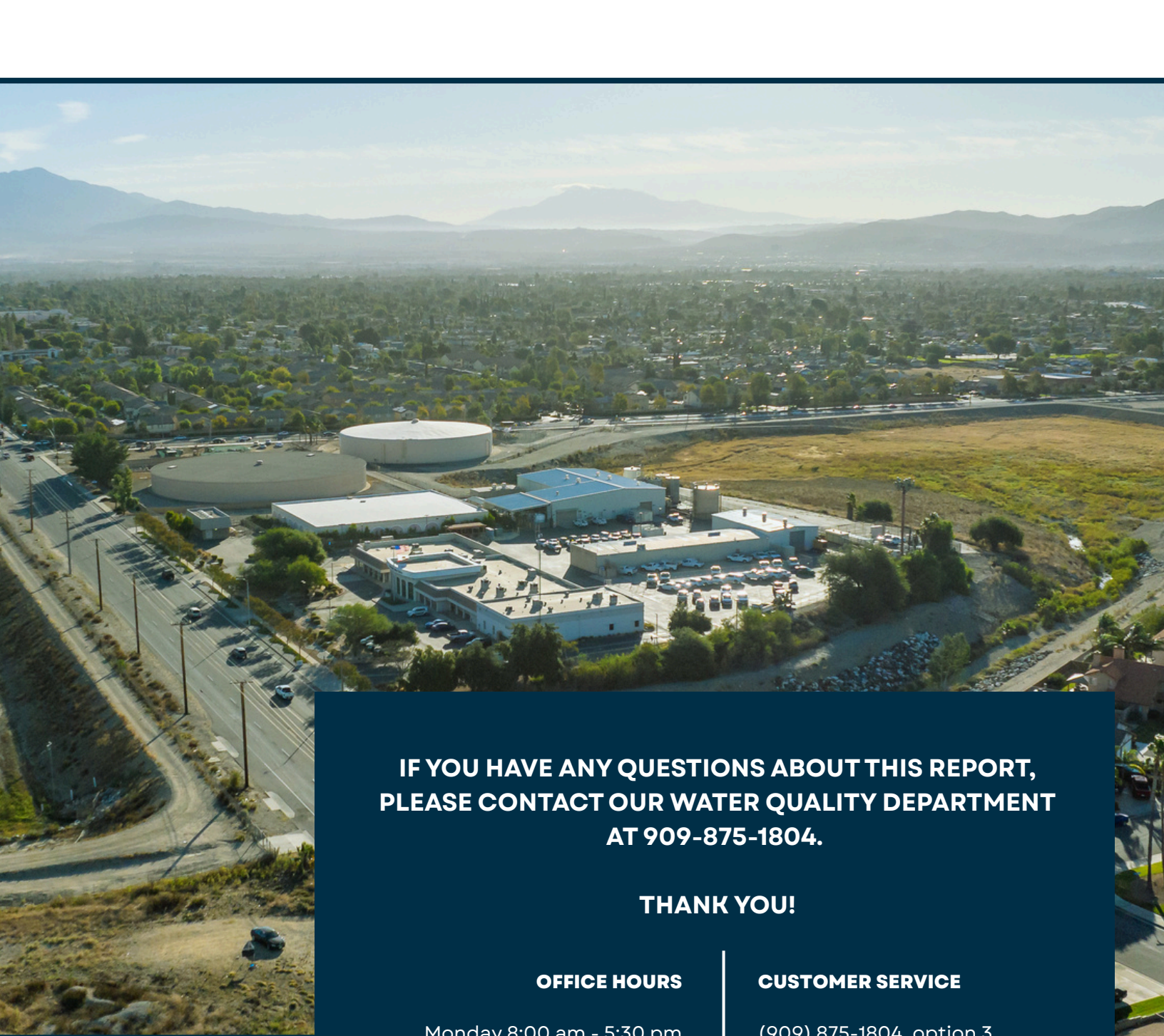
WITH CREEK AND HALLE!



I pledge to conserve water every day, use it wisely, not waste it away.
I will save every drop I can, every day of the week, Here is my plan!

I promise to:





**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT,
PLEASE CONTACT OUR WATER QUALITY DEPARTMENT
AT 909-875-1804.**

THANK YOU!

OFFICE HOURS

Monday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm
Tuesday 9:00 am - 5:30 pm
Wednesday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm
Thursday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm
Friday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm

CUSTOMER SERVICE

(909) 875-1804, option 3
customerservice@wwd.org

EMERGENCY SERVICES:

(909) 875-1804, option 7

