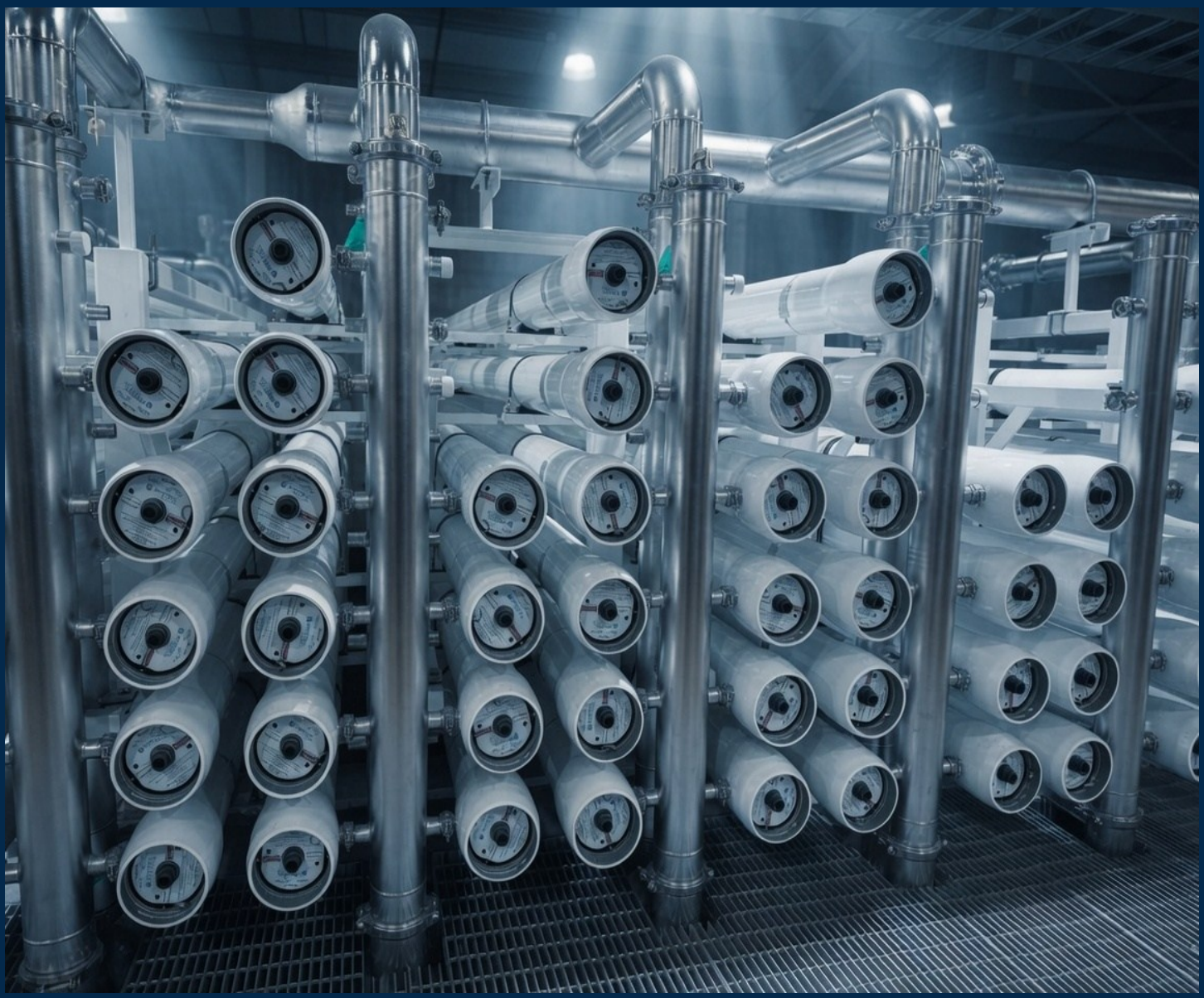
Yucaipa Valley Water District

2025

Annual Water Quality Report



Published June 2026

New Water Storage Reservoirs for Ultra-Pure Recycled Water

The Yucaipa Valley Water District has recently added an additional two million gallons of storage to the recycled water system. The R-12.5 Recycled Water Reservoir Project significantly enhances our water reliability by increasing the volume of our recycled water storage capacity to fourteen million gallons.

These reservoirs are part of the recycled water distribution system and filled with ultra-pure recycled water, a highly treated and rigorously purified water that meets stringent quality standards far beyond typical recycled water. This ultra-pure water is essential for dual-plumbed homes in the area, which have separate plumbing systems for drinking and recycled water, eliminating the use of drinking water for outdoor irrigation, thereby significantly conserving potable supplies for the community. The availability of ultra-pure recycled water in our community is unique in the region, positioning the Yucaipa Valley at the forefront of advanced water reuse practices that promote drought resilience, environmental protection, and a cost-effective diversification of our water resource portfolio.





2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality

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 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 number 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.



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).

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).

The Yucaipa Valley Water District continuously works to provide new ways to ensure our residential and business customers have a reliable water supply at a reasonable price. We are firmly committed to maintaining high quality water for you, our customers.

This annual water quality report details the water quality of Yucaipa Valley Water District water. Information on bottled water's quality is rarely published, but you may be able to obtain it by contacting the producer. Yucaipa Valley Water District urges you to research and determine what is the best fit for you.

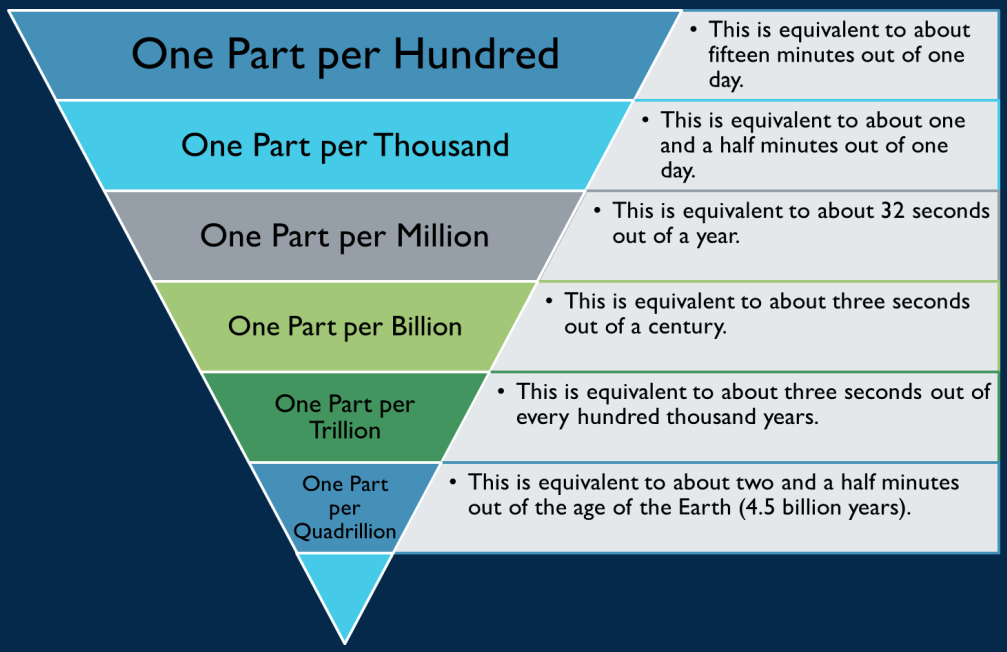
In 2025, the Yucaipa Valley Water District met drinking water quality standards based on over 1,800 water samples collected throughout the calendar year and reported by independent laboratories to the Division of Drinking Water and USEPA. The Division of Drinking Water allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some data is more than one year old and is representative of long-term water quality. The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected in 2022 to 2025.

In this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, we summarize the extensive certified third-party laboratory data and test results to inform our customers of the exceptionally high quality drinking water we provide. If you have any questions, or would like more information, please contact Mike Kostelecky, Operations Manager directly at (909) 208-1607.

A source water assessment was completed by the San Bernardino Valley Conservation District and the Yucaipa Valley Water District in November 2020. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Yucaipa Valley Water District or the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water, San Bernardino District office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, California 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the SWRCB District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

As always, the public is invited and encouraged to participate at the workshops and board meetings. Regular board meetings are conducted on the first and third Tuesday of every month at 4:00 p.m. A complete schedule of all meetings and workshops is available on our website at www.yvwd.us.

The water quality data reported to the Yucaipa Valley Water District by independent laboratories use different units of measurement to quantify the amount of chemicals in our water supply. The units of measurement vary based on regulatory requirements and the sophisticated laboratory methods used to determine the chemistry of water samples.



To measure small levels of chemicals in water samples, laboratories typically use units of parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). To better understand these units of measurement, consider that one part per million (ppm) is equal to 32 seconds in one year and one part per billion (ppb) is equal to three seconds in a century. Laboratory equipment is continuing to evolve that will soon make it possible to find chemicals in the part per quadrillion (ppq) range.

Using advanced laboratory methods and equipment, we are able to reliably find trace levels of chemicals in almost any sample of water. At the end of the water quality data tables, we provide a list of chemicals that were not found at levels above the detection limits of the advanced laboratory equipment used by independent laboratory testing facilities.

Drinking Water Standards for 2025

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Chemical	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Average Level Detected**	**Units of Measure**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	10	0.004	0.02	ppb	ND - 7.9	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr+6)	10	0.02	1.6	ppb	ND - 7.3	No	2025	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	1	0.3	ppm	ND - 0.7	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	1.7	ppm	ND - 7.9	No	2025	Runoff of leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - Nitrite	10	10	1.6	ppm	ND - 6.8	No	2025	Runoff of leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Drinking Water Standards for 2025

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS								
Chemical	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Average Level Detected**	**Units of Measure**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Trihalomethanes* (TTHM)	RAA = 80	N/A	31.2	ppb	ND - 65.0	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)	LRAA = 60	N/A	5.0	ppb	ND - 11.2	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	MRDL= 4.0 mg/L	MRDL= 4.0 mg/L	1.05	ppm	0.23 - 1.92	No	2025	Drinking water disinfectant
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	0.1	6.44	ppb	ND - 25.2	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	0.06	2.68	ppb	ND - 18.2	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	1.6	ppb	ND - 4.9	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	0.75	ppb	ND - 3.5	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	0.24	ppb	ND - 1.9	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	N/A	0.4	0.75	ppb	ND - 10.1	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	N/A	0.5	6.43	ppb	ND - 21.6	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	N/A	0.06	ppm	ND - 0.55	No	2025	Various natural and manmade sources

* TTHM and HAA5 are sampled quarterly and results are calculated based on a locational running annual average per State Water Resources Control Board.

Revised Total Coliform Rule: This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements . 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.



Drinking Water Standards for 2025

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Units of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (when Gros Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for Uranium)	15	N/A	ND	pCi/l	ND	No	2025	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Uranium‡	20	N/A	1.5	pCi/l	ND - 2.9	No	2025	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Radium-226	5 (Combined 226 + 228)	0.05	ND	pCi/l	ND	No	2025	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Radium-228	5 (Combined 226 + 228)	0.019	0.05	pCi/l	ND - 1	No	2025	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Combined Radium (226 & 228)	5	0.05	0.002	pCi/l	0.52 - 0.93	No	2025	Decay of natural and man made deposits

‡If Uranium exceeds 20 pCi/L, then monitor for four quarters. If the average of four quarters is <20 pCi/l, then you are in uranium compliance, but must calculate gross alpha minus uranium Counting Error (CE) pCi/L. If the result is less than 15 pCi/L, then you are in Gross Alpha MCL compliance

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Units of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	<5% Positive Samples per Month	0	0	Present (P) or Absent (A)	ND	No	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	See Note Below	0	0	Present (P) or Absent (A)	ND	No	2025	Human / animal waste

The MCL for fecal coliform and E. coli involves a routine sample and a repeat sample detecting total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED BUT NOT DETECTED

Regularly testing drinking water for chemicals such as heavy metals, pesticides, and industrial contaminants is essential for safeguarding public health and ensuring water safety. However, if these tests consistently fail to detect harmful substances - meaning the results are below detection limits - this strongly suggests that the tap water is of high quality and free from significant contamination. Such results provide reassurance to consumers and regulatory agencies that the drinking water meets or exceeds established health standards. Ultimately, the inability to detect these chemicals is a positive indicator, reflecting effective water treatment and operational practices that contribute to great quality tap water.

Aluminum; Asbestos; Beryllium; Cadmium; Total Chromium; Cyanide; Mercury; Nitrite; Perchlorate; Selenium; Silver; Thallium; Iron; Hydroxide; Vinyl Chloride; Acrylamide; Alachlor; Atrazine; Borom; TTHM in wells; Tetrachloroethylene; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; Copper in wells; Manganese; Trichlorofluoromethane (FREON11) ; 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE); 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2- trifluoroethane; Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride); trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE); Methyl tert-Butyl Ether; 1,1- Dichoroethane (1,1-DCA); cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE); 1,1,1- Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA); 1,1,2 Trichloroethane; Styrene; Benzene; Trichloroethylene (TCE); 1,2-Dichloropropane; Toluene; Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene); Ethyl Benzene; m,p-Xylene; cis-1,3-Dichloropropene; o-Xylene; trans-1,3-Dichloropropene; Styrene; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB); 1,2- Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB); Trichlorofluormethane; 1, 2, 4- Trichlorobenzene; Total 1,3-Dichloropropene; Total Xylenes (m,p & o); 1,2,3, Trichloropropane; PFAS; PFOS; Ethylene Dibromide; Dibromochloropropane; Chlordane; Carbofuran; Endrin; Benzo(a) pyrene; Heptachlor Epoxide; Hexachlorobenzene; Hexachlorocyclopentadiene; Lindane; Methoxychlor; Polychlorinated Biphenyl; Toxaphene; 2,4,5-TP, 2,4-D; Bentazon; Dalapon; Dinoseb; Di (2-ethylhexyl) Adipate; Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate; Dioxin; Diquat; Endothall; Heptachlor; Glyphosate; Epichlorohydrin; Pentachlorophenol; Carbon Tetrachloride; Picloram; Carb Benzene; Methoxychlor; Molinate; Oxamyl; PCBs; Simazine; Thiobencarb; Benzene; Tritium; Strontium-90; Gross Beta Particle Activity; Bromate; Chloramines; Chlorite; Chlorine Dioxide; Tetrachloroethylene; Barium; Antimony; Nickel; Lithium; PFDA, 11Cl-PF3OUdS; 8:2 FTS; 4:2 FTS; 6:2 FTS; ADONA; 9Cl-PF3ONS; NFDHA; PFEESA, PFMPA; PFMBA; PFDoA; PFHpS; PFHpA; PFPeS; PFUnA; NetFOSAA; NMeFOSAA; PFTA, PFTrDA; PFOS, GenX, PFBA, PFNA, PFOS.

Drinking Water Standards for 2025

COPPER AND LEAD

Chemical	Action Level	Sites Above Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Units of Measure	Number of Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Sample Date	Violation (Yes/No)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1,300	0	300	ppb	60	140	2023	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	0.2	ppb	60 Plus 10 schools tested	ND	2023	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Chemical	MCL	DLR	Average Level Detected	Units of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride	500	1	59.3	ppm	6.4 - 100	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color	15	3	4.6	units	ND - 10	No	2025	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate	500	0.5	22.2	ppm	8.8 - 53	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	1,000	5	270.7	ppm	160 - 390	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	5	0.1	0.9	NTU	ND - 3.6	No	2025	Soil runoff
Odor	3	1	1	TON	1	No	2025	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	1,600	2	485.6	µS/cm	350 - 680	No	2025	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Copper	1,300	50	50.5	ppm	ND - 110	No	2025	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Foaming Agents	0.5	N/A	0.001	ppm	ND - 0.12	No	2025	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

The Yucaipa Valley Water District is committed to delivering drinking water of the highest purity, guided by a forward-thinking philosophy that prioritizes proactive infrastructure investments and the adoption of advanced technologies.

Nearly two decades ago, the District took a visionary step by constructing one of California's first advanced drinking water filtration facilities built entirely around modern membrane technology. By integrating microfiltration and nanofiltration systems, this pioneering approach effectively removes bacteria, viruses, particulate matter, and large molecules—contaminants that traditional filtration methods often struggle to address.

Through its consistent commitment to exceptional water quality and reliability, the Yucaipa Valley Water District safeguards the health and well-being of our customers while establishing itself as an innovator in the water industry. By combining forward-thinking resource management with an unwavering dedication to pure water, the District demonstrates every day what responsible, visionary water professionals can achieve for the communities they serve.

Drinking Water Standards for 2025

UNREGULATED GENERAL MINERAL ANALYSIS

Chemical	Recommended Limit	Average Level Detected	Units of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Calcium	200	35.2	ppm	17 - 79	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	200	42	ppm	13 - 61	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium	100	2.5	ppm	ND - 6.1	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	N/A	11.1	ppm	4.9 - 27	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Alkalinity	500	114.4	ppm	72 - 220	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Hardness	N/A	133.3	ppm	92 - 290	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	15	4.2	ppb	ND - 28	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	6.5 - 8.5	7.8	pH Units	7.5 - 8.2	No	2025	Physical property
Bicarbonate	1,000	139.2	ppm	88 - 290	No	2025	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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.



SURFACE WATER TURBIDITY

Description	Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility (Microfiltration and Nanofiltration)
Percentage of Total Drinking Water Supply Treated	45.92%
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of filtered water must: 1. Be ≤ 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours 3. Not exceed 1 NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.04
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements.	Zero

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and to monitor the effectiveness of our filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Drinking Water Standards for 2025

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING								
Chemical	**MCL**	**Notification Level**	**Average Level Detected**	**Units of Measure**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	N/A	500	0.09	ppt	ND - 10	No	2024	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff or leaching from landfills; used in fire-retardant foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	N/A	N/A	0.05	ppt	ND - 7.1	No	2024	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff or leaching from landfills; used in fire-retardant foams and various industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	N/A	N/A	0.06	ppt	ND - 8.9	No	2024	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff or leaching from landfills; used in fire-retardant foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	4	10	0.04	ppt	ND - 4.2	No	2024	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff or leaching from landfills; used in fire-retardant foams and various industrial processes



Notes and Additional Information

Disinfection By-Product Notes:

* TTHM and HAA5 are sampled quarterly, and results are calculated based on a locational running annual average per State Water Resources Control Board.

Radioactive Notes:

‡ If Uranium exceeds 20 pCi/L, then monitor for four quarters. If the average of four quarters is <20, then you are in uranium compliance, but must calculate gross alpha minus uranium Counting Error (CE) pCi/L. If the result is less than 15 pCi/L, then you are in Gross Alpha MCL compliance.

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1. **About Arsenic** - 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.
2. **About Trihalomethanes** - Compliance with the MCL for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids is based on an annual running average of four quarterly samples for each site. Results presented are for 2025 only. Both quarterly and annual running averages are below the MCLs. 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 may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
3. **About Nitrate** - 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.
4. **About Uranium** - The District has some sources of drinking water that contain small amounts of Uranium. These levels are well below the MCL. Some people who drink water containing levels of radium and uranium in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.
5. **Lead and Copper** - Every three years, each water system is required to sample for lead and copper at specific customer taps as part of the Lead and Copper Rule. Lead and copper are also tested for in source water supplies (i.e., groundwater and surface water). In 2023, Yucaipa Valley Water District also tested all public K-12 schools in our service area. Lead was not detected in any source waters. In 2022, the EPA released a revised Lead and Copper Rule that requires the District to conduct an inventory of publicly owned service lines and customer owned service lines. The District is working diligently to complete the inventory. More information can be found on the District's website.

   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. Yucaipa 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.

   Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
7. **About Coliform** - 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 assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
8. **About Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR 5):** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring for certain unregulated contaminants under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring is to help EPA determine where contaminants occur and whether future regulation is needed. Detection of an unregulated contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.



Terms Used In This Report

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.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant or chemical 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at a consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Non-Detected (ND) A constituent that is not detected at a testing limit.

Notification Level (NL) Health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Resources Control Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

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

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.

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 three months using the previous twelve months' data.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCLs.

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

Units of Measurement

mg/L (ppm)	milligrams per liter, or parts per million
µg/L (ppb)	micrograms per liter, or parts per billion
ng/L (ppt)	nanograms per liter, or parts per trillion
pCi/L	picocuries per liter, a measure of radiation
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of the cloudiness of a liquid

A new era has begun in the Yucaipa Valley with the addition of over seven mega-watts of solar power supplying clean, sustainable, and independent energy to both the Wochholz Regional Water Recycling Facility (wastewater treatment plant) and the Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility (drinking water filtration facility).

These solar power plants also include more than three megawatts of on-site battery storage, creating one of the largest and most advanced power microgrids dedicated to water and wastewater treatment in Southern California.



Recycled Water Use in the Yucaipa Valley

The Yucaipa Valley Water District leads the region in water sustainability. In 2025, a non-drought year, the District reduced drinking water demands by 18% through the use of recycled water. At this rate, the District will save an entire year's worth of drinking water over the next five and a half years, water that remains available to support economic development and resilience in the future.

Reducing drinking water demands in normal years is significant, every gallon conserved today stays available in the community's groundwater resources for tomorrow. By irrigating parks, schools, golf courses, and public landscapes with ultra-pure recycled water, the District protects recreational amenities, even during droughts, while preserving high-quality drinking water supplies for future needs.

A cornerstone of the District's strategy is the requirement for dual-plumbed homes in new developments as the community grows. These homes feature two separate water meters: one for drinking water and one dedicated to ultra-pure recycled water for landscape irrigation. This innovative program sets a new standard for sustainable development and ensures that as our community grows, drinking water demands do not increase at the same rate. Keep in mind that dual-plumbed homes use only about 25-30% of the drinking water typically consumed by existing homes in the community.

Recycled Water Quality

Chemical	Units of Measure	Average Level Detected
Alkalinity	ppm	100
Aluminum	ppb	ND
Ammonia	ppm	0.15
Barium	ppb	ND
Benzene	ppb	ND
Bicarbonate	ppm	138
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	ppm	1.77
Boron	ppb	132
Bromoform	ppb	ND
Cadmium	ppb	0.14
Calcium	ppm	20
Carbonate	ppm	ND
Cobalt	ppb	0.4
Copper	ppb	1.4
Fluoride	ppm	0.24
Iron	ppb	15
Magnesium	ppb	5.6
Manganese	ppb	10
Nitrate-N	ppm	3.2
Nitrite	ppm	ND
Sodium	ppm	56
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	248
Total Inorganic Nitrogen	ppm	3.3
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	2.9
Zinc	ppb	19



Recycled Water Quality

Recycled water is widely used throughout the Yucaipa Valley Water District's service area. As the recycled water program continues to expand, customers frequently ask about its quality, especially its safety and suitability for crops and landscaping.

The District is one of the few water agencies in the Southwest to apply advanced reverse osmosis membrane technology to its recycled water supply. This state-of-the-art process produces ultra-pure recycled water that closely matches the quality of drinking water. Like the District's drinking water supply, many chemicals are undetectable, confirming its exceptional purity and safety for irrigation and other beneficial uses.

The data presented on this page reflects the commitment to exceptionally ultra-pure recycled water made available to the community.