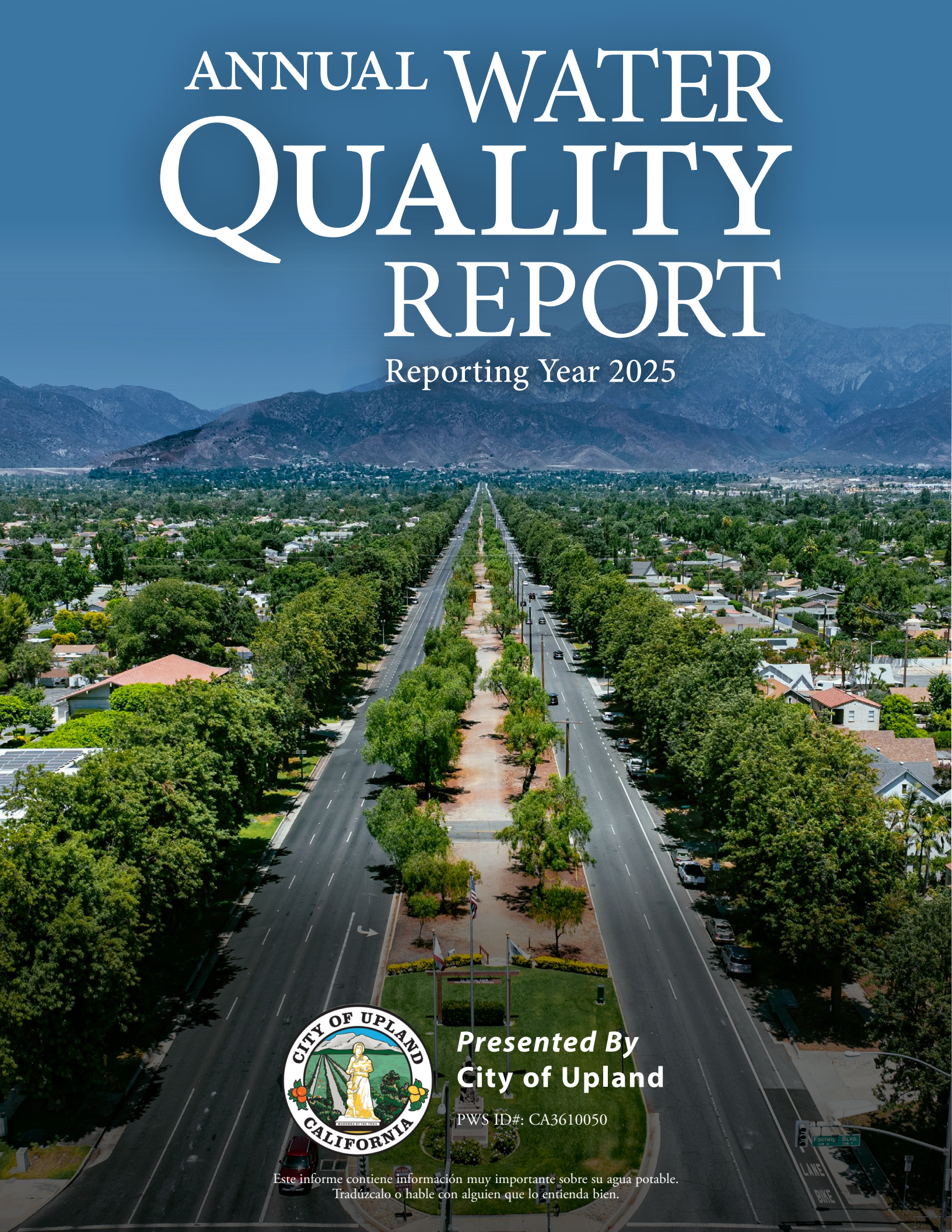
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By

City of Upland

PWS ID#: CA3610050

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The mission of the City of Upland's Water Utilities Division is to provide a safe, reliable, and cost-effective supply of high-quality drinking water that meets all regulatory requirements. The city has access to local and imported water supply resources. Locally, the city has adjudicated groundwater rights in the Chino Basin, Cucamonga Basin, and Six Basins.

The city's water interests are a result of either a direct water right or indirectly through its shareholder interest (entitlement) in two private mutual water companies. The city has a 93 percent shareholder interest in West End Consolidated Water Company (WECWC). The water received from WECWC is local groundwater. The city has a 68 percent shareholder interest in San Antonio Water Company (SAWC). Both local groundwater and surface water from San Antonio Canyon is provided by SAWC. San Antonio Canyon's surface water supply is subject to availability and closely tied to rain and snowpack. This local surface water is treated at the city's San Antonio water treatment plant.

In addition to the local surface and groundwater supplies, the city owns 22 percent interest in an imported water treatment plant with a capacity of 81 million gallons, Water Facilities Authority (WFA), Agua de Lejos, located on Benson Avenue north of 17th Street. The WFA water treatment plant receives Northern California State Water Project imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), our MWD member agency. After treatment, it is added to our local supplies, ensuring a consistent water source for the entire Upland community 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

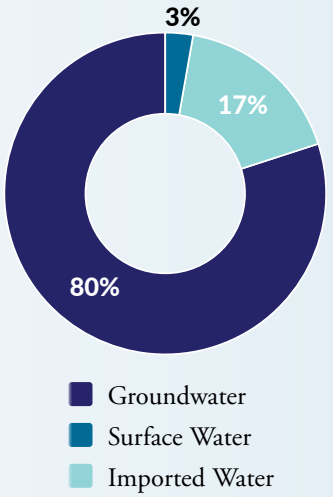
Upland's 2025 Water Sources

The City of Upland used 6.81 billion gallons of water in 2025.

1. GROUNDWATER
About 5.5 billion gallons of groundwater was pumped from nine City of Upland wells, seven San Antonio Water Company wells, and four West End Consolidated Water Company wells, fulfilling 80 percent of our customers' needs.

2. SURFACE WATER
About 224 million gallons of surface water was processed through the city's San Antonio Canyon water treatment plant, fulfilling 3 percent of our customers' needs.

3. IMPORTED WATER
About 1.1 billion gallons, or 16 percent of our water, originated from high mountain streams in the Northern Sierra Nevada. It flows via the State Water Project to Lake Silverwood, north of the City of San Bernardino. The journey to the City of Upland is completed through a 120-inch-diameter pipeline that crosses Upland beneath 18th Street. The imported water is purchased from MWD and treated at the WFA Agua de Lejos water treatment plant located on Benson Avenue, north of 17th Street.



Important Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health-care provider.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the City of Upland's drinking water sources was completed in 2023. The purpose of the assessment is to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source to potential contaminant sources. The report includes background information and a relative susceptibility rating of higher, moderate, or lower. Our rating was lower.

If you would like a copy of our assessment or the assessment that was completed for San Antonio Creek in 2021, please feel free to contact our office during regular business hours at the number provided in this report.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Norberto Ferreira, Chief Water Treatment Operator, at (909) 291-2930. Scan the QR code to view the report online.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

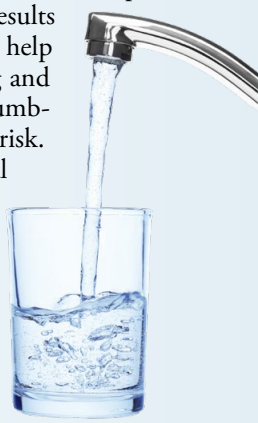
Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 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.

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).

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Upland is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.



Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Norberto Ferreira, Acting Utilities Manager, at (909) 291-2930. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The City of Upland is dedicated to protecting its community water system from harmful contaminants and collaborates with the U.S. EPA to ensure water safety. As part of this commitment, we are following U.S. EPA regulations that require public water systems to develop a comprehensive inventory of lead service lines. Between September and October 2024, the Upland Utilities Division conducted an inventory of water service lines, focusing on homes built before 1987 and other customer groups. This inventory provides a detailed understanding of the water service connections in our area and helps ensure compliance with water quality standards set by the California EPA and U.S. EPA. The Upland 2024 lead service inventory list can be accessed at uplandca.gov/water-quality.

Community Participation

Join us for our open meetings and voice your concerns about drinking water. Meetings are held at 6:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each month in the Council Chambers at Upland City Hall, 460 North Euclid Avenue. Visit our webpage at uplandca.gov/water-quality or call Upland Public Works at (909) 291-2930 to stay updated. We welcome your participation!



Test Results

The City of Upland routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state law. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for January 1 through December 31, 2025. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2025	15	0	1.9	0.4–4.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	2025	1	0.6	0.018	ND–0.241	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	0.5	ND–1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	1	2	0.022	ND–0.060	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2025	100	100	0.8	ND–2.3	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	5	(0)	0.3	ND–0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Diquat (ppb)	2025	20	6	3.0	ND–18	No	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	0.2	ND–0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	14.6	ND–28.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nickel (ppb)	2025	100	12	0.2	ND–2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	4.7	0.1–6.0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2025	5	0	0.1	ND–2.5	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	44.9	ND–77.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2025	5	0	0.01	ND–0.13	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Turbidity[1] (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.7	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	4.4	ND–8.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.19	ND–0.26	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	2.2	ND–39	1/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	13.8	ND–55	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	0.6	ND–2.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.0	NS	0.5	ND–1.0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NS	0.3	ND–45	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NS	0.1	ND–0.4	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	2025	3	NA	0.3	ND–2.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (units)	2025	6.5–8.5	NA	7.43	ND–7.8	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	293	ND–710	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	21.5	ND–55	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	176	ND–420	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2025	5.0	NS	0.3	ND–27	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [2]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	38.7	ND–97	The measure of water's ability to neutralize acids
Bromide (ppb)	2025	5.9	ND–80	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater intrusion
Calcium (ppm)	2025	35.6	ND–100	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorate (ppb)	2025	32.3	ND–250	By-product of drinking water disinfection using chlorine dioxide or hypochlorite solutions
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	120	ND–340	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	7.6	ND–23	Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt)	2025	0.8	ND–6.2	Discharge from industrial facilities; firefighting foam runoff; leaching from consumer products and waste sites
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppt)	2025	0.1	ND–3.5	Discharge from industrial facilities; firefighting foam runoff; leaching from consumer products and waste sites
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA] (ppt)	2025	0.1	ND–4.3	Discharge from industrial facilities; firefighting foam runoff; leaching from consumer products and waste sites
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	2025	0.1	ND–3.2	Discharge from industrial facilities; firefighting foam runoff; leaching from consumer products and waste sites
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2025	1.0	ND–7.1	Discharge from industrial facilities; firefighting foam runoff; leaching from consumer products and waste sites
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2025	0.4	ND–4.3	Discharge from industrial facilities; firefighting foam runoff; leaching from consumer products and waste sites
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2025	1.0	ND–9.0	Discharge from industrial facilities; firefighting foam runoff; leaching from consumer products and waste sites
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt)	2025	1.0	ND–6.8	Discharge from industrial facilities; firefighting foam runoff; leaching from consumer products and waste sites
Potassium (ppm)	2025	1.4	ND–2.9	Erosion of natural deposits; agricultural runoff
Sodium (ppm)	2025	12.1	ND–39	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence; road salt
Vanadium (ppb)	2025	0.5	ND–2.8	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharges

[1] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
[2] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.



PFAS Monitoring and Protection



Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of more than 4,500 human-made chemicals, including perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). These chemicals have been widely used in consumer and industrial products because they resist heat, water, and oil. PFAS are often referred to as "forever chemicals" because they break down very slowly in the environment.

PFAS can enter drinking water sources through the use and disposal of products containing these compounds. Once released, they may migrate into soil, rivers, lakes, and groundwater supplies.

The City of Upland is committed to protecting the quality of its drinking water. Regular testing of the City's water sources has found no detectable levels of PFOA or PFOS. In addition, all water supplies are carefully blended and monitored to ensure compliance with all state and federal drinking water standards.

Routine PFAS monitoring continues throughout the water system, and test results have consistently remained below detectable limits, providing confidence in the safety and quality of Upland's drinking water.

For additional information about PFAS, please visit:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): epa.gov/pfas
- California State Water Resources Control Board: waterboards.ca.gov/pfas/

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.