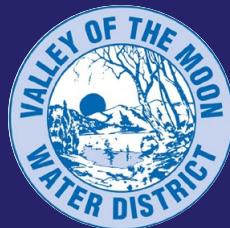


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By
**Valley of the Moon
Water District**

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

PWS ID#: 4910013



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

One of the critical factors for water quality is the source of supply: the purer the source, the better the water. Valley of the Moon Water District relies on two sources: water from the Sonoma County Water Agency and local groundwater wells.

Sonoma Water produces water from six Ranney collectors (or caissons) in the Russian River and, to a lesser extent, from three groundwater wells in the Santa Rosa plain. The Russian River originates in central Mendocino County, about 15 miles north of Ukiah. The main channel is 110 miles long and flows southward from the headwaters near Potter Valley to the Pacific Ocean near Jenner. Three main reservoirs, Lake Sonoma, Lake Pillsbury, and Lake Mendocino, feed the river, providing seasonal storage and replenishing the river aquifer.

The river streambed provides natural filtration for the water removed from the Ranney collectors. Sonoma Water treats the water with chlorine for bacterial disinfection and adds sodium hydroxide (also known as caustic soda) to adjust the pH. Slightly higher pH levels reduce corrosivity, thereby reducing the amount of copper and lead that could be dissolved into the water from pipes. This high-quality water needs no further treatment when it reaches the district through Sonoma Water's transmission system.

The district supplements Sonoma Water supplies with water from four district-owned and three leased groundwater wells. In 2024 the district purchased 1,772 acre-feet of water from Sonoma Water and produced 467 acre-feet from our local wells.



Important Health Information

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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.



What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection. For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Community Participation

The Valley of the Moon Water District encourages and invites the public to voice any concerns about their drinking water. You may write to the district or attend any of the regularly scheduled board meetings. The board of directors typically meets on the first Tuesday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at the district office, 19039 Bay Street, Sonoma. The schedule for these meetings can be found at vomwd.org. Agenda postings with board meeting information can be found at the district office and vomwd.org/boardmeetings.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for other questions relating to water quality, please contact Clayton Church, Water System Manager, at (707) 996-1037.

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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which 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, which can be naturally occurring or be 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Sonoma Water was completed in January 2001. The sources are considered vulnerable to wastewater treatment and disposal, mining operations, septic systems, and agricultural operations. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404, or at waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html.

An assessment of the district's wells was performed in 2003 as required by the U.S. EPA. This assessment identified the sewer collection system as the most likely source of possible contamination to the wells. Please note that no contaminants have been detected in the water supply above state primary drinking water standards; however, the sources are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water sources. The Valley of the Moon Water District routinely monitors and samples the wells to ensure the water is free from contamination. A copy of the completed assessment is on file at the Valley of the Moon Water District office, located at 19039 Bay Street, Sonoma, and at waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html.



Testing for Radon

Our system monitored for radon and found levels of 132.85 picocuries per liter (pCi/L). Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon levels can build up in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, the amount of radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be small. The U.S. EPA has considered requiring community water suppliers to provide water with radon levels no higher than 4,000 pCi/L (about 30 times the level found in the district's water), which would contribute about 0.4 pCi/L of radon to the air in a home. More information is available at epa.gov/radon. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call California's Radon Program at (800) 745-7236, the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline at (800) 767-7236.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. 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. We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

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.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
				Sonoma County Water Agency		Valley of the Moon Water District			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	ND	NA	2.46 ¹	ND–4 ¹	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	1	ND	NA	0.18 ¹	0.11–0.25 ¹	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity ² (pCi/L)	2023	15	(0)	0.43	ND–1.52	0.26 ²	ND–1.81 ²	No	Erosion of natural deposits
HAAs [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	8.45	1.87–26.09	11	10–12	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2024	45	45	ND	NA	1.57	0.23–3.9	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	12.3	5–28.8	25	23–27	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.19	NA	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES									
				Sonoma County Water Agency		Valley of the Moon Water District			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	5.25	4.60–5.80	14.4 ¹	5.9–26 ¹	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NS	ND	NA	74.29 ¹	ND–210 ¹	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	238.33	230–260	277.14 ¹	150–410 ¹	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	13.5	13–15	11.39 ¹	2–24 ¹	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	146.67	140–150	220 ¹	160–280 ¹	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	5	NS	0.04	0.03–0.05	0.67 ¹	0.13–2.9 ¹	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES³

		Sonoma County Water Agency		Valley of the Moon Water District			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source	
Calcium (ppm)	2024	21.5	20–24	19.2 ¹	9.2–32 ¹	Erosion of natural deposits	
Lithium (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	23.57	15–32	NA	
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	13.5	13–16	11.53 ¹	4.9–20 ¹	Erosion of natural deposits	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppb)	2024	0.21	ND–1	0.0005	ND–0.0037	NA	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	0.0005	ND–0.0032	NA	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	0.0005	ND–0.0033	NA	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppb)	2024	0.08	ND–1	NA	NA	NA	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2024	0.10	ND–1.30	0.0006	ND–0.004	NA	
pH (units)	2024	7.37	7.15–7.48	7.16 ¹	6.9–7.5 ¹	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes	
Sodium (ppm)	2024	8.25	7.7–8.8	19.29 ¹	14–26 ¹	Erosion of natural deposits	
Total Hardness (ppm)	2024	109.17	104–123	95.86 ¹	43–160 ¹	Calcium and magnesium concentration	

¹ Sampled in 2023.

² All sampled in 2016 except Larbre, which was sampled in 2020, and Craig and Pedroncelli, which were sampled in 2023.

³ Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

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 Valley of the Moon Water District 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 Valley of the Moon Water District at (707) 996-1037 or customerservice@vomwd.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The distribution system has no lead service lines or galvanized requiring replacement service lines. The lead service inventory may be accessed at 19039 Bay Street, Sonoma. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

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.

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.

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).

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