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Water Quality REPORT



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This is a Consumer Confidence Report that summarizes the quality of the water that West Valley Water District provided in 2023. This report was prepared May 2024.

DISTRICT MANAGEMENT

John Thiel

General Manager

Linda Jadeski

Assistant General Manager

William Fox

Chief Financial Officer

Joanne Chan

Director of Operations

Rocky Welborn

Director of Engineering

Jon Stephenson

Director of General Services

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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President, Division 5

Dan Jenkins

Vice President, Division 2

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Director, Division 1

Kelvin Moore

Director, Division 3

Channing Hawkins

Director, Division 4

OUR COMMITMENT

Mission:

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

Vision:

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



John Thiel
General Manager

Dear Neighbor,

As both the General Manager and a customer of West Valley Water District (WVWD), I share your need to have complete trust and confidence in the water that comes from your tap to serve you and your family. As demonstrated in the following report for the 2023 calendar year, I'm pleased to announce that, once again, we have met or exceeded all state regulatory requirements for water quality. Delivering clean and safe water to our community is our highest priority, and I am proud of all we have accomplished here at West Valley in the past year and for all of our ongoing efforts to meet the current and future needs of our community and our customers.

WVWD is a public water utility, and this is your system. At West Valley, it is our mission to provide clean, high-quality, reliable, cost-effective, and sustainable water services to the communities we serve. We will continue to work with you and our Board on your behalf to invest in our system, our team, and our communities to ensure that we sustain this path for generations to come.

Please review our 2023 Annual Water Quality Report which includes information on water quality as well as our water system, water sources, treatment processes, community investments, water conservation, education, and other resources available to you. If you have any questions about the quality of your water, or this report, please call our Water Quality Department at (909) 875-1804.

Thank you for your interest in your water and your community water service provider!

John

DISTRICT *at a glance*

Over 70 years in service
to our communities

More than 100,000
customers served

32 square miles
of service area



Located in Rialto,
California



Serving the communities of:
Bloomington, Colton, Fontana,
Jurupa Valley, Rialto and
Unincorporated San Bernardino
County



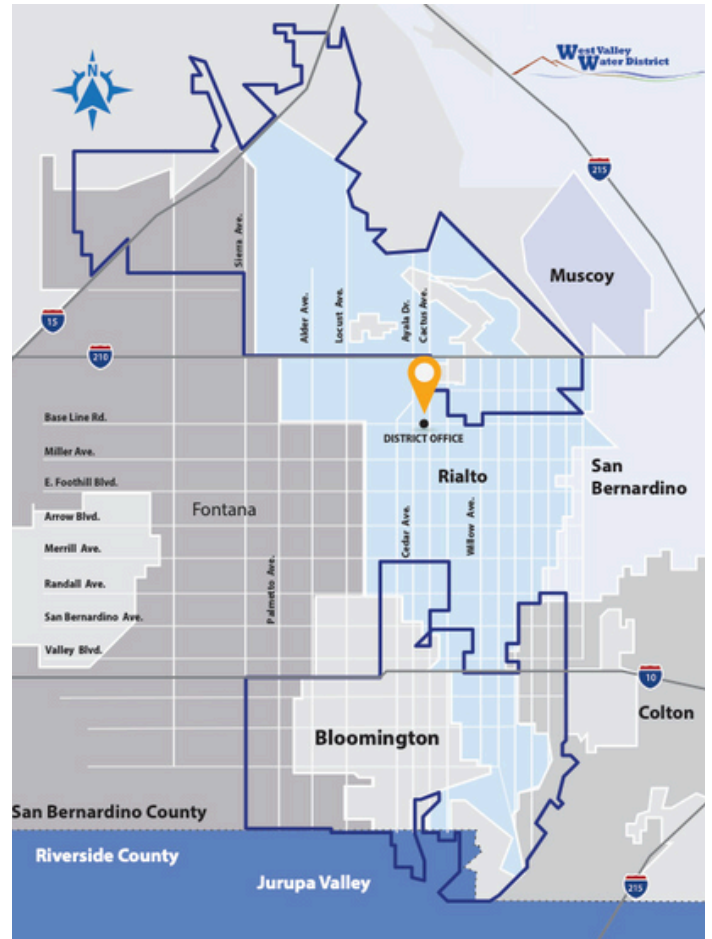
WVWD employed 80
team members to
serve our communities



WATER SYSTEMS INFORMATION

At West Valley Water District (WVWD), our mission is to provide our community with high-quality and reliable water service in a cost-effective and sustainable manner.

WVWD is a Special District governed by a five-member Board of Directors providing retail water to approximately 101,530 customers. WVWD serves quality drinking water to portions of Rialto, Colton, Fontana, Bloomington, portions of the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County, and a portion of the city of Jurupa Valley in Riverside County.



West Valley Water District Staff



WATER SYSTEMS INFORMATION

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 each month 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.** West Valley Water District 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.



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

Water Quality Specialist
(909) 875-1804 ext. 372.

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 West Valley Water District.

Click on the links below to view content and schedules.

MEETINGS: www.wvwd.org/meetings

WEBSITE HOME: www.wvwd.org

Non-English Speaking Information

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.

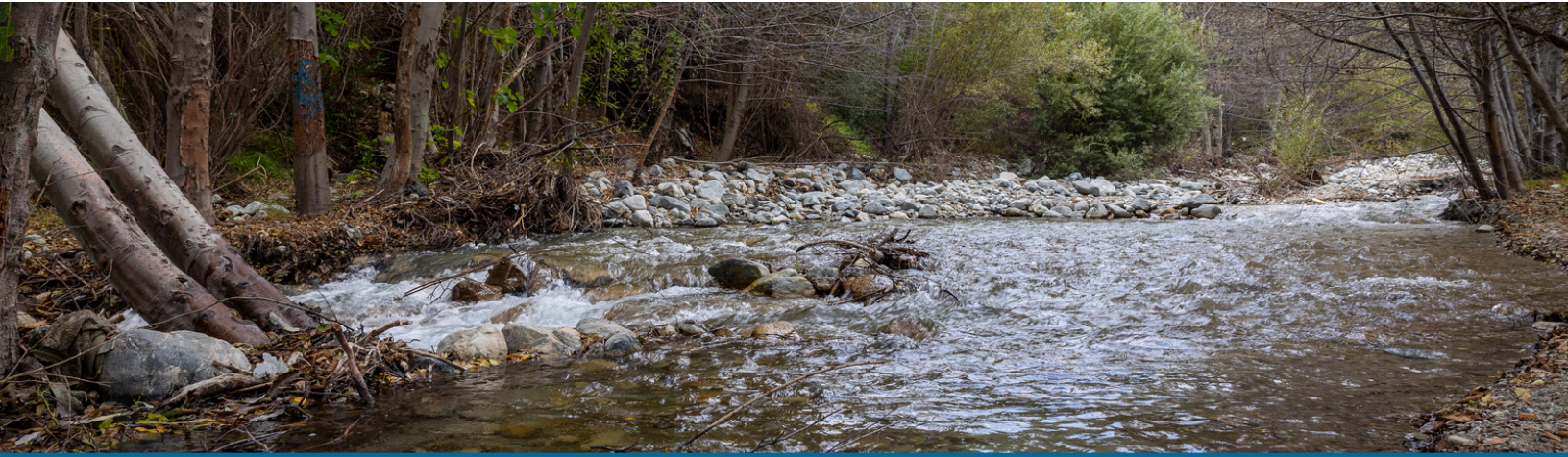
Favor de comunicarse West Valley Water District a:

**855 W. Base Line Rd.,
Rialto, CA 92376**

para asistirlo en español.

SOURCES OF WATER

West Valley Water District obtains water from both local and imported sources to serve its customers and routinely tests for contaminants from these sources in accordance with Federal and State Regulations.



LOCAL WATER

Groundwater. 48.5% 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

18.3% 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

29.1% 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. 4.1% 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.



Pictured: Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Between 2002 and 2008, 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).



Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Bacteria - Heavy recreational activities in both Lytle Creek and Lake Silverwood during warm summer months increase the vulnerability.

Methyl Tert-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 WWWD groundwater wells were determined to be vulnerable to both VOCs and SOC.

Perchlorate - Detected at low levels in four groundwater wells (Wells 11, 18A, 41, 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 effected 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.

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.



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 Office of Environmental Health Assessment.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of clarity of water. Turbidity greater than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Or parts per million (ppm) corresponds to 1 second in 11.5 days.

Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$): 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.

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

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

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

Running Annual Average (RAA): The yearly average which is calculated every 3 months using the previous 12 months' data.

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

Disinfection By-Product: Compounds which are formed from mixing of organic or mineral precursors in the water with ozone, chlorine, or chloramine. 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.

2023 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report for Distribution System

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	2023	%	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.
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors									
Haloacetic Acids	2023	µg/L	LRAA = 60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-15.3 10.0	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	2023	µg/L	LRAA = 80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-77.5 38.0	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	2023	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Range Highest RAA	0.21-2.05 1.30	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Lead and Copper									
Lead	2021	µg/L	AL=15	0.2	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90 th Percentile (µg/L)	30 0 ND	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper	2021	mg/L	AL=1.3	0.3	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90 th Percentile (mg/L)	30 0 0.17	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relative short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead in Schools									
Lead	2019	µg/L	AL=15	0.2	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90 th Percentile (µg/L) # of Schools Sampled	6 0 ND 1	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards¹								
Color	2023	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2023	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	200-530 360	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Odor Threshold	2023	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	1-2 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity	2023	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-1.5 0.20	No	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS								
pH	2023	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	6.6-8.1 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	52-210 146	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	16-86 51	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.

¹Compliance with secondary standards are based on a annual average. Values above the MCL are acceptable, as long as the average is below the MCL.

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

Note: This Water Quality Report (WQR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E.coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

2023 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report for Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells

Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Baseline Feeder ³	Wells			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
Microbiological Contaminants										
Total Coliform Bacteria	2023	%	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	2021-2022	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	ND-4.6 3.2	ND-2.6 1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 226	2021-2022	pCi/L	5.0	0.05	Range Average	NR ND	NR 0.89	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 228	2021-2022	pCi/L	5.0	0.019	Range Average	NR 2.4	NR 0.32	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Uranium	2021-2022	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	1.8-3.2 2.5	NR 2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants										
Arsenic	2023	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	ND-2.2 1.1	0.42-8.4 ⁴ 3.6	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.
Fluoride	2023	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	NR 0.40	0.25-0.36 0.30	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	2023	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	1.4-4.7 3.7	0.21-4.4 2.1	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Perchlorate	2023	µg/L	6.0	1.0	Range Average	ND-2.1 1.1	ND-5.3 3.7	No	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors										
Chlorine	2023	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Range Average	0.47-1.89 1.35	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.

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 Standards²									Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride	2023	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	10-14 12	2.5-8.2 4.5	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	2023	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	500-510 505	300-510 376	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Color	2023	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-7.5 ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2023	µg/L	5	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-5.6 ⁴ 2.4	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Odor Threshold	2023	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2023	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	49-51 50	10-47 21	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2023	mg/L	1,000	N/A	Range Average	280-370 317	190-330 240	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2023	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-1.6 0.30	ND-1.8 0.36	No	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS									
pH	2023	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.6-8.0 7.8	7.5-8.0 7.7	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	200-220 210	140-200 159	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	70-74 72	47-78 58	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	220-240 230	140-240 177	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	12-14 13	6.1-12 8.1	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	14-19 16	9.2-16 12	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING⁵									
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	ng/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.
DDW General Order 2022-0001-DDW PFAS Monitoring⁶									
Department of Drinking Water PFAS Monitoring									
Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	Notification Level	Response Level	Result Type	Wells	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] ⁷	2023	ng/L	500	5,000	Range Average	ND-4.1 1.4	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] ⁷	2023	ng/L	3.0	20	Range Average	ND-11 3.0	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]	2023	ng/L	QRAA = 5.1	QRAA = 10	Range QRAA	ND-6.2 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]	2023	ng/L	QRAA = 6.5	QRAA = 40	Range QRAA	ND NR	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.
EPA National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index									
PFAS Compounds-Hazard Index ⁸	2023	N/A	HI = 1	N/A	Range RAA	ND-1.06 ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	

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

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

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

⁴Well was blended with other sources to below the MCL prior to distribution.

⁵Unregulated 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.

⁶State Water Resources Control Board Department of Drinking Water, 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.

⁷Single or confirmed sample.

⁸EPA 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]).

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

2023 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report for Water Treatment Plants

Parameter	Sample Date ¹	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results			Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR) ³	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility ⁴	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment ⁵			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
Microbiological Contaminants											
Total Coliform Bacteria	2023	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	0	1	2	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
Radiological											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2022-2023	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	1.5-1.7 1.6	2.6-2.8 2.7	NR 4.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined Radium	2022	pCi/L	5	(0)	Range Average	0.46-2.2 1.3	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium	2023	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	2.1-3.4 2.8	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Chemicals											
Arsenic	2023	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	0.88-0.95 0.92	0.54-1.4 0.94	0.83-1.8 1.3	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.
Fluoride	2023	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	0.21-0.31 0.27	0.030-0.27 0.15	0.19-0.26 0.22	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 molted teeth.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2023	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	ND-0.13 ND	ND-0.68 0.46	5.3-7.3 6.0	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	2023	µg/L	6.0	1.0	Range Average	ND-2.5 ND	NR ND	NR 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											
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2023	µg/L	5.0	0.06	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	ND-0.63 ND	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser).	Some people who use water containing PCE in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors											
Chlorine	2023	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Range Average	0.97-1.86 1.37	1.30-2.20 1.70	0.21-2.05 1.30 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	2023	µg/L	80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	NR ND	ND-5.0 3.2	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	2023	µg/L	60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	NR ND	ND-28.4 11.6	NR ND	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)	2023	mg/L	TT	N/A	Range Average	0.15-1.7 0.38	0.26-3.7 0.97	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 biproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results			Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR) ³	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility ⁴	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment ⁵		
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards²										
Aluminum	2023	µg/L	200	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-70 34	NR ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	2023	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	4.0-6.1 5.0	1.3-29 9.8	7.1-28 15	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	2023	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	ND-5 ND	ND-5 ND	NR ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2023	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	330-410 361	200-380 290	410-530 470	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Copper	2023	mg/L	1.0	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.062 ND	ND-0.011 ND	ND-7.7 3.9	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2023	µg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	ND-89 59	ND-270 135	ND-57 28	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Manganese	2023	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	ND-1.1 ND	NR ND	ND-0.98 ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor - Threshold	2023	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	NR 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2023	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	13-18 15	13-20 17	23-43 33	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2023	mg/L	1000	N/A	Range Average	180-270 221	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2023	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-1.1 0.23	ND-4.0 0.38	ND-0.77 0.36	No	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS										
pH	2023	pH units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.3-8.1 7.8	7.5-8.3 7.9	7.6-7.8 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	140-180 160	40-180 115	160-170 165	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	44-67 54	14-68 41	65-70 68	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	140-200 170	93-180 137	190-230 106	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	6.7-9.5 8.1	5.4-8.9 7.2	6.1-13 10	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2023	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	11-14 12	7.4-19 13	17-27 22	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Results are from the distribution system.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.



Contaminants Expected in Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)-426-4791.

People Most Vulnerable to Contaminants

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.



Contaminant Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. West Valley Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Department **SPOTLIGHT**

Pictured: WVWD's Water Quality and Cross Connection Department



CLOUDY/MILKY WATER?

Some of the most common water quality calls that our customer service department receives are regarding “cloudy” water. If your tap water has a slightly “milky” appearance, you’re probably experiencing an interesting but harmless phenomenon known as “entrained air.”

If you think you are experiencing entrained air, rinse out a clear glass twice and then fill it with cold tap water. After a few moments, the water should begin to clear from the bottom of the glass to the top as the bubbles rise to the surface.



Did the bubbles clear? Then it's safe to drink!

Now all that's left to do is enjoy your glass of high quality and reliable WVWD tap water!

INVESTMENT

in the Community

Oliver P. Roemer Expansion and Upgrade Project

PROJECT INFORMATION

West Valley Water District (WVWD) is upgrading their surface water treatment plant and expanding treatment capacity at the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility (Roemer WFF). WVWD is expanding the Roemer facility to treat an additional 7.2 million gallons per day of California State Water Project (SWP) water. With this expansion, WVWD is seeking to implement a conjunctive use strategy which is critical for the long-term sustainable water management for the region.

OLIVER P. ROEMER Expansion and Upgrade Project



PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS:



Infrastructure Update

Replaces aging infrastructure; brings the existing facilities and equipment up to today's standards



Water Reliability

The project will allow the District to balance the use of groundwater, local surface water and imported water supplies based on availability, water quality, treatment costs and water demands.



Capacity of Treating Water

Expands treatment capacity from 14.4 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) to 21.6 MGD which provides operational flexibility; Balances the use of groundwater, local surface water and imported water supply.

To learn more about how WVWD is investing for the communities it serves, visit: www.wvwd.org/roemer

INVESTMENT

in the Community

Community Outreach

EARTH DAY 2024

This event provides an opportunity to bring together our Inland Empire families, local organizations and the WVWD team for a day of learning and fun. Our Earth Day celebration featured family-friendly activities, informational booths, water treatment tours, landscape workshops, interactive demonstrations and complimentary food and refreshments.



INLAND SOLAR CHALLENGE

As Chair of the 2023 and 2024 Inland Solar Challenge, WVWD staff diligently worked to support this year-long event that brings together high school students in the Inland Empire. This event allows students to expand the horizon of education through hands-on activities, allowing students to create innovative ideas, while providing a positive forum to implement their problem-solving and creativity skills.



FIELD TRIPS & TOURS

Through field trips and tours, students and community members gain valuable insights into the inner workings of water treatment facilities, understanding the processes involved in providing clean and safe water. The tours not only offer a behind-the-scenes look at the District's operations but also serve as practical means to educate students about the importance of water conservation.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

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.



West Valley Water District is proud to offer our customers free resources that promote water conservation in our community!

Water Conservation Kit Guide

West Valley Water District is committed to helping our customers achieve their water-saving goals and this kit is the perfect way to implement conservation solutions throughout your home!

EXPLORE YOUR WATER CONSERVATION KIT

Water Conservation Starts with You!

Free Water Conservation Kits - Indoor/Outdoor Rebates



Free Community Workshops Offered in the Spring and Fall



Free Resources and Information at a community event near you!

For Our Youngest Water Stewards

LET'S LEARN ABOUT THE WATER CYCLE
All around you, water is constantly moving and changing form. The water cycle is how water travels through the Earth's system.

- 1 Evaporation:** The sun heats water into vapor that rises into the air.
- 2 Condensation:** The vapor cools, turns into droplets and forms clouds.
- 3 Precipitation:** The water returns to the Earth as rain or snow.

WATER YOU LAUGHIN' AT?

Q: Why were the student's grades underwater?

A: They were all below C level.

Q: Why does the river never get lost?

A: She always finds the right pathway.

Q: Why is the ocean always on time

A: She likes to stay current.

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:







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
(909)875-1849 - Fax
customerservice@wvwd.org - Email

Emergency Services: (909) 875-1804, option 7
(During Business Hours)

After Hours Services: (909) 875-1804

Rialto, Ca

BASELINE ROAD

CACTUS AVENUE



Follow us!

If you have any questions about this report, please contact our Water Quality Department at 909-875-1804. Thank you!