

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



***Presented By***  
**Walnut Valley  
Water District**

此份有关你的食水报告，  
内有重要资料和讯息，  
他人替你翻译及解释清楚。

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内有重要资料和讯息，请找  
他人替你翻译及解释清楚。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.  
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.  
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

この情報は重要です。  
翻訳を依頼してください。

Mahalaga ang impormasyong  
ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb  
txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog  
tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

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



## Our Commitment to Quality

We proudly present this year's water quality report, which offers a comprehensive overview of our efforts from January 1 to December 31, 2023. At Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD), ensuring compliance with both state and federal standards remains our top priority as we provide a safe and reliable drinking water supply. Despite emerging challenges, we remain vigilant in upholding the highest quality standards and providing essential water education and conservation information to our community. Your safety and satisfaction are paramount to us, and we are always available to address any questions or concerns you may have about your water. Thank you for trusting us with your water needs; we are committed to delivering excellence every step of the way.

### 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 human activity.

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. The 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.

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

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

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.

### Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 [water.epa.gov/drink/hotline](http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline).



## QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or any questions related to the quality of your drinking water, please contact Gabe Gaytan, Water Quality Specialist, at [GGaytan@walnutvalleywater.gov](mailto:GGaytan@walnutvalleywater.gov) or (909) 595-7554, ext. 342. For any other questions, please contact our Customer Service Department at (909) 595-7554 or [cservice@walnutvalleywater.gov](mailto:cservice@walnutvalleywater.gov).

## Where Does My Water Come From?

The District is dependent on surface water that is imported into Southern California by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD imports and treats surface water transported through two major conveyance systems: the 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct and the 444-mile-long State Water Project (SWP). Water transported via the Colorado River Aqueduct originates in the Colorado River basin states, and water transported by the SWP conveyance system originates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta. MWD treats this water at its F. E. Weymouth Water Treatment Plant in the City of La Verne. The water is then purchased by the District through our designated wholesale water agency, Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). The District also receives SWP water treated by TVMWD at its Miramar Water Treatment Plant in Claremont.



**When the well is dry, we  
know the worth of water.”**

*—Benjamin Franklin*

## Community Water Fluoridation

The benefits and safety of fluoride are well established. For over 70 years, Americans have enjoyed better dental health by drinking water with fluoride. It strengthens teeth and reduces tooth decay by about 25 percent in both kids and adults. Although oral health has improved, tooth decay remains common in children. Community water fluoridation is the most cost-effective way to ensure everyone gets enough fluoride, no matter their age or income.

Most water has some fluoride, but usually not enough to prevent tooth decay. Public water systems can add the right amount to protect teeth effectively. Community water fluoridation is recommended by major health organizations, including the CDC. It's considered one of the greatest public health achievements of the twentieth century for its role in reducing tooth decay rates ([cdc.gov/fluoridation](https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation)).

## — BY THE NUMBERS —



**5.1**  
TRILLION

The dollar value needed to keep water, wastewater, and stormwater systems in good repair.



**12**  
THOUSAND

The average amount in gallons of water used to produce one megawatt-hour of electricity.



**47.5**  
TRILLION

The amount in gallons of water used to meet U.S. electric power needs in 2020.



**1.7**  
TRILLION

The gallons of drinking water lost each year to faulty, aging, or leaky pipes.



**33%**

The percentage of water sector employees who will be eligible to retire by 2033.



**2**

How often in minutes a water main breaks.

## Source Water Assessment

The Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey 2020 update was submitted to the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) in April 2022. The State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey 2021 update was submitted to the DDW in June 2022. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. SWP supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban and stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6000.



## Let's Dive In...

**W**ater Savings: Discover how to save water and money with water rebates from [socalwatersmart.com](https://www.socalwatersmart.com). Whether you're a homeowner or a business owner, you can find incentives for water-efficient upgrades on appliances and landscaping. These rebates help you conserve water and lower your bills. Visit [socalwatersmart.com](https://www.socalwatersmart.com) today to start saving and supporting a sustainable future for Southern California.

Deeper into the World of Water: At WVWD, our dedicated staff work around the clock to ensure clean and reliable drinking water for our communities. Operating our system 24/7, we prioritize the well-being of residents by maintaining high standards of water quality and service. To dive deeper into how your water works at WVWD, visit [walnutvalleywater.gov](https://www.walnutvalleywater.gov). Explore our website to discover valuable insights into our processes and commitment to providing exceptional water services to the communities we serve.





# Water Quality 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.

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 are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES													
				Walnut Valley Water District		Metropolitan Water District of Southern California		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Miramar Plant Effluent)		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Groundwater)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	10	0.004	NA	NA	ND	NA	2.55	2.0–3.1	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2023	1	2	NA	NA	0.107	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2023	10	0.1	NA	NA	2.4	ND–12	NR	NA	NR	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2023	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	2.51	2.13–2.69	2.5	1.2–3.0	2.81	2.5–3.42	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2023	5	(0)	NA	NA	ND	NA	2.58	NA	0.148 <sup>1</sup>	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2023	TT	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.8–3.0	0.89	0.76–1.02	NR	NA	No	Various natural and human-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.7	0.6–0.8	0.18	NA	0.34	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2023	50 <sup>2</sup>	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND–6	6.86	NA	NR	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	12.02	1.4–27.1	19	ND–33	17.8	14–20.20	NR	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2023	10	10	NA	NA	0.8	NA	0.64	0.53–0.70	2.9	2.0–4.8	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2023	NA	0.019	NA	NA	ND	NA	2.01	NA	ND <sup>1</sup>	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (percent positive samples)	2023	TT	0	NA	NA	0	0–0.3	0	0–1.49	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	24.20	10.1–34.2	50	16–74	43.7	41–45.5	NR	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity <sup>3</sup> (NTU)	2023	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2023	20	0.43	NA	NA	ND	ND–3	ND	NA	1.92	1.4–2.1	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)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	0.3	0.099	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0.2	4	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Walnut Valley Water District		Metropolitan Water District of Southern California		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Miramar Plant Effluent)		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Groundwater)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2023	200	600	NA	NA	115	ND–71	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2023	500	NS	NA	NA	44	34–55	58	NA	28	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2023	15	NS	1.02	NA	1	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2023	3	NS	ND	NA	2	NA	1	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2023	1,600	NS	NA	NA	432	357–507	350	270–430	600	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	500	NS	NA	NA	62	51–72	41	NA	39	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	1,000	NS	NA	NA	252	209–296	100	NA	315	280–350	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	5	NS	0.11	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA		



UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES <sup>4</sup>										
		Walnut Valley Water District		Metropolitan Water District of Southern California		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Miramar Plant Effluent)		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Groundwater)		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO<sub>3</sub>] (ppm)</b>	2023	NA	NA	72	65–78	66	59–71	195	170–220	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits: carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
<b>Boron (ppb)</b>	2023	NA	NA	140	NA	100	NA	160	150–170	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
<b>Calcium (ppm)</b>	2023	NA	NA	24	20–28	24.5	17–32	73	57–89	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
<b>Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential [CCPP, as CaCO<sub>3</sub>] (ppm)</b>	2023	NA	NA	4.2	1.3–9.4	NR	NA	NR	NA	Naturally occurring
<b>Chlorate (ppb)</b>	2023	NA	NA	19	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
<b>Corrosivity [as aggressiveness index] (units)</b>	2023	NA	NA	12.2	12.1–12.4	11.86	NA	12.53	NA	Naturally occurring
<b>Corrosivity [as saturation index] (units)</b>	2023	NA	NA	0.39	0.21–0.58	0.01	NA	0.69	NA	Naturally occurring
<b>Hardness, Total [as CaCO<sub>3</sub>] (ppm)</b>	2023	NA	NA	102	81–122	74	NA	235	180–290	Naturally occurring
<b>Magnesium (ppm)</b>	2023	NA	NA	10	7.8–13	4.5	NA	12.7	9.4–16	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
<b>N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)</b>	2023	NA	NA	2.2	ND–5.3	ND	NA	NR	NA	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
<b>pH (units)</b>	2023	NA	NA	8.6	NA	8.6	8.2–8.8	7.9	NA	Naturally occurring
<b>Potassium (ppm)</b>	2023	NA	NA	2.8	2.6–3.0	1.9	NA	1.8	1.5–2.1	Salt present in the water; naturally occurring
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	2023	NA	NA	47	39–55	56	NA	23	21–25	NA
<b>Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)</b>	2023	NA	NA	4.1	ND–5.9	NR	NA	NR	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)</b>	2023	NA	NA	357	210–641	130	NA	350	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
<b>Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)</b>	2023	NA	NA	23	13–68	54	30.7–66.8	NR	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Vanadium (ppb)</b>	2023	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	4.6	4.4–4.9	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

<sup>1</sup> Sampled in 2016.

<sup>2</sup> The SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

<sup>3</sup> Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

<sup>4</sup> Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

## 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.

**NR:** Not required.

**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).

**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.

## Community Participation

The District's board meetings are typically scheduled, unless otherwise noted, for 5:00 p.m. on the third Monday of each month. The board meetings are open to the public, and anyone interested in the operations and business of the District is encouraged to attend. For more information on the District board meetings, please visit [walnutvalleywater.gov](http://walnutvalleywater.gov).