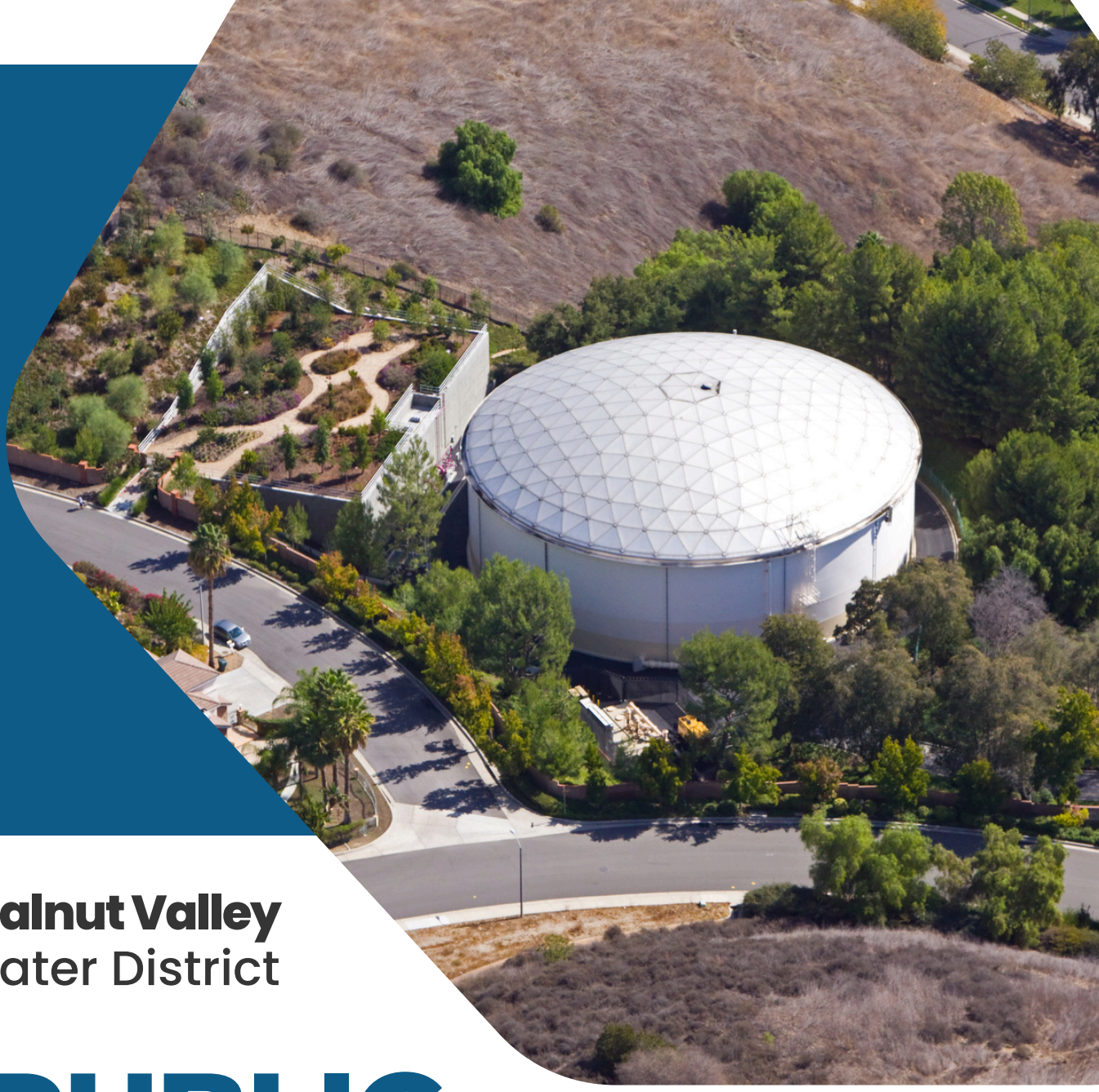

Walnut Valley
Water District

PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS REPORT

2022- 2024

Walnut Valley
Water District

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Background

California Health and Safety Code Section 116470(b) (Appendix A) requires public water systems with more than 10,000 service connections to prepare a triennial Public Health Goals (PHG) Report documenting any detected contaminants that exceed a PHG during the previous three calendar years. PHGs, established by the California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), are non-enforceable health-based goals. If no PHG exists for a constituent, water utilities must instead reference the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

This report only addresses constituents that have both a California primary drinking water standard and a PHG or MCLG as stated in Appendix B. It provides consumers with transparency regarding water quality, even when detected contaminant levels remain within regulatory compliance.

Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD) last prepared a PHG Report in 2022, covering data from 2019 to 2021. This report, prepared July 1, 2025, evaluates water quality data from 2022–2024 and details:

- Detected constituents exceeding a PHG or MCLG
- Public health risks associated with detected levels
- Best available treatment technologies (BATs) for reducing contaminant levels
- Estimated costs of implementing treatment, where appropriate

By providing this report and conducting a public hearing, WVWD ensures transparency in water quality monitoring and compliance with state reporting requirements.

What are Public Health Goals?

PHGs are established by OEHHA and are based exclusively on public health risk considerations. Unlike enforceable MCLs set by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW), PHGs do not consider practical risk-management factors such as:

- Analytical detection capability
- Availability of treatment technologies
- Economic feasibility, including treatment costs and benefits

Because PHGs are non-enforceable, public water systems are not required to meet them. Instead, they serve as health-based benchmarks for evaluating water quality. If a PHG has not been established for a constituent, the MCLG set by USEPA is used as the federal equivalent.

Water Quality Data Considered

Water quality data collected from WVWD's system during calendar years 2022, 2023 and 2024 was thoroughly reviewed to determine compliance with drinking water standards. This data is summarized in the 2022, 2023 and 2024 Annual Water Quality Reports (Appendix C), also known as the Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs), which are available on the WVWD website: walnutvalleywater.gov/your-water/your-drinking-water/water-quality/

To ensure public accessibility, WVWD notified customers of the updated CCRs through:

- Bill inserts included in both mailed and electronic statements
- E-newsletter distribution
- Social media outreach
- QR codes linking directly to the webpage and report

Additionally, hard copies and translated versions are available upon request to ensure equitable access to water quality information for all customers.

WVWD receives imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) Weymouth Treatment Plant (~71%), Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) Miramar Treatment Plant (~28%), and TVMWD groundwater. The groundwater provided by TVMWD is blended within the Miramar treatment plan and accounts for less than 1.5% of WVWD's water supply (2024).

Guidelines Followed

To ensure consistency and accuracy, WVWD followed the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) guidelines, which were developed by an ACWA workgroup to assist water utilities in preparing PHG Reports. The most recent 2025 ACWA guidelines were used in the preparation of this report.

Best Available Treatment Technology and Cost Estimates

Both the USEPA and DDW establish Best Available Technologies (BATs)—the most effective known methods for reducing contaminant levels to meet MCLs. Cost estimates can be developed for implementing these technologies to achieve compliance with MCLs.

However, PHGs and MCLGs are often set significantly lower than MCLs—many at zero—which presents technical and economic challenges in determining the feasibility of further contaminant reduction. In some cases:

- No feasible treatment technology exists to lower a contaminant level to or near the PHG or MCLG.
- Analytical limitations make it impossible to confirm whether a contaminant has been reduced to zero.
- Further treatment efforts may inadvertently impact other water quality parameters, potentially introducing unintended consequences.

Due to these complexities, while cost estimates for BATs are provided, achieving PHGs or MCLGs is often impractical and not required by existing regulations.

Constituents Detected that Exceed a PHG or MCLG

The following is a discussion of constituents that were detected in WVWD's drinking water at levels above the PHG or, if no PHG is established, then above the MCLG.

** Average detection represents the 90% percentile of 30 samples

Please note that WVWD receives imported water from multiple sources, and the constituents are described in detail based on the following sources:

- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) Weymouth Treatment Plant
- Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) Miramar Treatment Plant
- TVMWD Groundwater
- Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD)

Constituent Sources

	MWD	TVMWD	TVMWD GROUNDWATER	WVWD
Arsenic		✓		
Bromate	✓			
Combined Radium			✓	
Copper				✓
Chromium VI			✓	
Gross Beta Particle Activity	✓	✓		
Lead				✓
Perfluorooctanoic Acid			✓	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid			✓	
Radium 226			✓	
Radium 228			✓	
Uranium	✓		✓	

1. Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks and soil. While it can enter drinking water systems from natural deposits, industrial activities may also contribute to arsenic's presence in drinking water systems. The PHG for arsenic is 0.000004 parts per million (ppm), while the enforceable MCL is 0.010 ppm. The water supplied by the District consistently met all regulatory standards for arsenic and remained below the MCL at all times. In 2023, arsenic levels were above the PHG, which is a more stringent, non-enforceable health-based goal. Long-term exposure to arsenic at high levels may increase the risk of cancer.

Treatment options to further reduce arsenic levels include ion exchange, reverse osmosis, and coagulation/filtration. These technologies are effective but costly and may produce additional waste that requires safe disposal. If the District were to pursue coagulation/filtration for this purpose, it would cost an estimated $2.4 million annually and about $88.12 per household a year. Because arsenic levels in the District's water are already well below enforceable standards and present no immediate health risk, no additional treatment is currently recommended.

2. Bromate

Bromate forms in drinking water as a byproduct when ozone is used for disinfection. Bromate is not added to drinking water intentionally but can appear when naturally occurring bromide reacts with ozone during treatment. The PHG for bromate is 0.0001 ppm, and the MCL is 0.010 ppm. Bromate levels in the District's water were consistently below the MCL, but in 2022 - 2024, results were above the PHG. Long-term exposure to bromate above regulatory levels may increase the risk of cancer.

Treatment technologies that can reduce bromate levels include optimization of ozone dosing, granular activated carbon (GAC), and reverse osmosis. These methods are highly effective but expensive, with estimated annual treatment costs ranging significantly based on the chosen method. Because current bromate levels are already well below the MCL and further treatment would not yield measurable public health benefits, no additional action is planned at this time.

3. Combined Radium

Radium is a naturally occurring radioactive element found in some groundwater and surface water supplies. Radium can enter drinking water as it dissolves from certain types of rock and soil. The PHG for radium-226 is 0.05 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) and for radium-228 is 0.019 pCi/L. The MCL for combined radium (radium-226 + radium-228) is 5 pCi/L. In 2022 and 2023, radium levels in the District's water were well below the MCL, but above the PHG. Long-term exposure to radium in drinking water above health-based goals may increase the risk of cancer.

Treatment options include reverse osmosis, ion exchange, and coagulation-filtration. These are effective technologies but come with significant costs, particularly for systems already in compliance with regulatory standards. Since radium levels are already safely below the enforceable MCL, no additional treatment is proposed at this time.

4. Chromium VI

Chromium VI, also known as chromium hexavalent, is a naturally occurring metal that can enter

drinking water systems from the erosion of natural deposits or from industrial activities such as metal plating and steel manufacturing. The PHG for Chromium VI is 0.00002 ppm. While California previously had an enforceable MCL of 0.010 ppm, that standard was withdrawn in 2017. Currently, there is no MCL for Chromium VI, though monitoring continues. In 2024, Chromium VI was detected in some samples at levels above the PHG but well below the former regulatory limit of 0.010 ppm.

Long-term exposure to elevated levels of Chromium VI in drinking water may increase the risk of cancer. The PHG is based on a one-in-a-million theoretical cancer risk over a lifetime of consumption. The best available technologies to reduce Chromium VI levels include reverse osmosis, ion exchange and coagulation filtration. If the District were to pursue coagulation/filtration for Chromium VI it would cost an estimated $10.5 million annually, which is about $377.17 per household. These methods are costly and may create additional waste that requires special handling. Therefore, no additional treatment is proposed at this time.

5. Copper

Copper is a metal commonly found in plumbing materials such as pipes and fixtures. It can enter drinking water systems primarily through corrosion of household plumbing, especially when water sits in pipes for extended periods of time. The PHG for copper is 0.3 ppm. Although there is no MCL for copper, there is a federal Action Level (AL) of 1.3 ppm, which triggers treatment if concentration is exceeded in more than 10% of customer taps.

In 2024, copper was detected in some samples at levels above the PHG, but well below the federal AL and no samples exceeded the regulatory threshold. Exposure to elevated levels of copper over time may cause digestive system toxicity, such as nausea, vomiting or diarrhea.

Corrosion control is the best available method to reduce copper levels, and the District maintains water chemistry within a range that minimizes corrosion. Because the water system is in full compliance with health-based standards and copper levels are already being managed effectively, no additional treatment action or estimation is currently needed.

6. Gross Beta Particle Activity

Gross Beta Particle Activity refers to a type of radiation that can occur naturally in groundwater or result from human activities such as nuclear power production or weapons testing. It is measured to assess the presence of radioactive contaminants in drinking water. There is no PHG for Gross Beta Particle Activity. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has set a MCLG of zero, and a screening-level MCL of 50 pCi/L. Gross Beta Particle Activity was detected in some samples from 2022-2024, at levels above the MCLG of zero but well below the MCL of 50 pCi/L.

Exposure to elevated levels of beta radiation over many years may increase the risk of cancer. The MCL is set to limit this risk while accounting for detection capabilities and treatment feasibility. The best available treatment methods for reducing beta radiation include reverse osmosis, ion exchange, and activated alumina. However, these technologies are expensive and generally not needed unless levels approach or exceed the enforceable MCL. If the District were to pursue reverse osmosis, it would cost an estimated $5.1 million annually, which is about

$185.06 per household per year. Because Gross Beta levels remain well within regulatory safety limits, and no samples exceeded the MCL, no additional treatment action is currently needed.

7. Lead

Lead is a metal that can enter drinking water systems primarily through the corrosion of household plumbing materials, such as pipes, faucets, and solder, especially in older homes. It is not typically found in source water. The PHG for lead is 0.0002 ppm, or 0.2 parts per billion (ppb). There is no MCL for lead, but there is a federal AL of 15 ppb, which requires treatment if the concentration is exceeded in more than 10% of customer taps during routine monitoring.

In 2024, lead was detected in some samples at levels above the PHG, but no samples exceeded the AL, and the District remains in full compliance with drinking water regulations. Exposure to elevated levels of lead, especially over time, can result in developmental neurotoxicity (causes neurobehavioral effects in children), cardiovascular toxicity (causes high blood pressure) and cancer.

Corrosion control is the best available method to reduce lead levels. The District actively manages water chemistry to minimize corrosion and regularly monitors lead in accordance with state and federal guidelines. Because the water meets all current health-based standards and corrosion control practices are effective, no additional treatment action is currently needed.

8. Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) is part of a group of synthetic chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which have been used in products like non-stick cookware, stain-resistant fabrics, and firefighting foam. PFOA can enter drinking water systems through industrial discharge or runoff from sites where these products were manufactured or used. The PHG for PFOA is 7×10^{-9} ppm, or .007 parts per trillion (ppt). While there is currently no enforceable MCL in California, the SWRCB has established notification and response levels for monitoring purposes.

In 2024, PFOA was detected in TVMWD's groundwater above the PHG but below the response level. The District has not exceeded any regulatory thresholds and remains in full compliance with state requirements. Long-term exposure to PFOA may be associated with certain cancers. The PHG is set to protect against these risks over a lifetime of consumption.

Granular activated carbon (GAC) and reverse osmosis are the best available treatment technologies for reducing PFAS, including PFOA. These systems can be costly to implement and operate, particularly at the very low concentrations associated with PHGs. Because PFOA levels remain below the response level and all current regulatory standards are met, no additional treatment action is currently needed. The District continues to monitor closely and follows all state testing and reporting guidelines.

9. Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)

Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) is a man-made chemical belonging to the PFAS family. It was widely used in firefighting foam, stain-resistant fabrics, food packaging, and other industrial

applications. PFOS can enter drinking water systems through runoff or discharge from these sources. The PHG for PFOS is 0.000001 ppm, or 1 ppt. California has not yet established an MCL for PFOS, but notification and response levels are in place for monitoring and public awareness.

In 2024, PFOS was detected in TVMWD's groundwater above the PHG but below the state's response level. All results remain within regulatory requirements, and no formal action has been triggered. Long-term exposure to PFOS may cause cancer. The PHG is set to protect against this health risk over a lifetime.

The most effective treatment technologies for removing PFOS from drinking water are granular activated carbon (GAC), ion exchange, and reverse osmosis. These methods are effective but can be costly and complex to implement at very low concentrations. Because the levels of PFOS detected are below the state's response level and all water quality regulations are currently met, no additional treatment action is needed at this time. The District will continue to monitor PFOS closely and comply with evolving state and federal guidance.

10. Radium-226

Radium-226 is a naturally occurring radioactive element found in certain types of rock and soil. It can dissolve into groundwater as it moves through mineral-rich formations. The PHG for radium-226 is 0.05 pCi/L. There is no separate MCL for radium-226 alone, but the combined MCL for radium-226 and radium-228 is 5 pCi/L. In 2022 and 2024, radium-226 was detected in some samples at levels above the PHG but well below the combined MCL. The District's water system remains in full compliance with state and federal drinking water standards.

Exposure to elevated levels of radium-226 over many years may increase the risk of cancer. The PHG is set at a level designed to limit this risk to one in a million over a lifetime.

The best available treatment methods for removing radium-226 include reverse osmosis, ion exchange, coagulation/filtration, and activated alumina. These technologies are expensive and often unnecessary when levels are already well below regulatory limits. Because Radium-226 was detected at levels significantly below the MCL and the water system complies with all current standards, no additional treatment action is currently needed.

11. Radium-228

Radium-228 is a naturally occurring radioactive element that forms as part of the decay process of thorium and uranium in soil and rock. It can enter drinking water systems through the erosion of natural deposits. The PHG for radium-228 is 0.019 pCi/L. While there is no individual MCL for radium-228, it is included in the combined MCL of 5 pCi/L for radium-226 and radium-228.

In 2022 and 2024, Radium-228 was detected in some samples at levels above the PHG but remained well below the combined MCL. All water quality results comply with current regulatory standards. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of radium-228 may increase the risk of cancer.

The PHG is set to reduce this risk to one in a million over a lifetime of consumption. Treatment options to reduce radium-228 include reverse osmosis, ion exchange, coagulation/filtration, and

activated alumina. These methods are highly effective but expensive to implement, especially when current levels are already considered safe. Because radium-228 was detected below the enforceable standard and the water meets all applicable health regulations, no additional treatment action is currently needed.

12. Uranium

Uranium is a naturally occurring radioactive element found in soil and rock. As groundwater moves through these natural deposits, small amounts of uranium can dissolve and enter the water supply. The PHG for uranium is 0.43 pCi/L. The MCL is 20 pCi/L. In 2024, uranium was detected in some samples at levels above the PHG but well below the MCL. All results were in full compliance with state and federal drinking water standards.

Long-term exposure to elevated levels of uranium in drinking water may increase the risk of cancer. The PHG is set to limit this risk to one in a million over a lifetime of consumption. Reverse osmosis, ion exchange, activated alumina, and coagulation/filtration are effective methods for removing uranium. However, these treatments are expensive and generally unnecessary when levels are already well below the regulatory limit. If the District were to pursue ion exchange as a treatment, it is estimated to cost $4 million annually and about $144.52 per household each year. Because uranium levels remain below the MCL and the water supply meets all current health standards, no additional treatment action is currently needed.

Recommendations for Further Action

WVWD's drinking water meets all state and federal standards established to protect public health. The constituents identified in this report are already well below the enforceable MCLs set to ensure safe drinking water.

Further reducing these constituents to meet PHGs or MCLGs would require additional costly treatment processes with uncertain effectiveness at such low levels. Moreover, the health benefits of achieving further reductions are not clearly defined or quantifiable.

Given these factors, no additional treatment measures are proposed at this time. WVWD will continue to monitor water quality and ensure compliance with all regulatory requirements.

APPENDIX A

California Health and Safety Code Section 116470(b)

California Health and Safety Code §116470 (b)

On or before July 1, 1998, and every three years thereafter, public water systems serving more than 10,000 service connections that detect one or more contaminants in drinking water that exceed the applicable public health goal, shall prepare a brief written report in plain language that does all of the following:

(1) Identifies each contaminant detected in drinking water that exceeds the applicable public health goal.
(2) Discloses the numerical public health risk, determined by the office, associated with the maximum contaminant level for each contaminant identified in paragraph (1) and the numerical public health risk determined by the office associated with the public health goal for that contaminant.
(3) Identifies the category of risk to public health, including, but not limited to, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, and acute toxicity, associated with exposure to the contaminant in drinking water, and includes a brief plainly worded description of these terms.
(4) Describes the best available technology, if any is then available on a commercial basis, to remove the contaminant or reduce the concentration of the contaminant. The public water system may, solely at its own discretion, briefly describe actions that have been taken on its own, or by other entities, to prevent the introduction of the contaminant into drinking water supplies.
(5) Estimates the aggregate cost and the cost per customer of utilizing the technology described in paragraph (4), if any, to reduce the concentration of that contaminant in drinking water to a level at or below the public health goal.
(6) Briefly describes what action, if any, the local water purveyor intends to take to reduce the concentration of the contaminant in public drinking water supplies and the basis for that decision.
(c) Public water systems required to prepare a report pursuant to subdivision (b) shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of accepting and responding to public comment on the report. Public water systems may hold the public hearing as part of any regularly scheduled meeting.
(d) The department shall not require a public water system to take any action to reduce or eliminate any exceedance of a public health goal.
(e) Enforcement of this section does not require the department to amend a public water system's operating permit.
(f) Pending adoption of a public health goal by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116365, and in lieu thereof, public water systems shall use the national maximum contaminant level goal adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the corresponding contaminant for purposes of complying with the notice and hearing requirements of this section.
(g) This section is intended to provide an alternative form for the federally required consumer confidence report as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 300g-3(c).

APPENDIX B

MCLs, DLRs, and PHGs for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

MCLs, DLRs, and PHGs for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

Last Update: November 2024

This table includes:

- California's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)
- Detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs)
- Public health goals (PHGs) from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
- The PHGs for NDMA, PFOA and PFOS (which are not yet regulated in California) are included at the bottom of this table.
- The Federal MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are also listed at the end of this table.

Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L), unless otherwise noted.

Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64431 – Inorganic Chemicals

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Aluminum	1	0.05	0.6	2001
Antimony	0.006	0.006	0.001	2016
Arsenic	0.010	0.002	0.000004	2004
Asbestos (MFL = million fibers per liter; for fibers >10 microns long)	7 MFL	0.2 MFL	7 MFL	2003
Barium	1	0.1	2	2003
Beryllium	0.004	0.001	0.001	2003
Cadmium	0.005	0.001	0.00004	2006
Chromium, Total	0.05	0.01	withdrawn Nov. 2001	1999
Chromium, Hexavalent	0.01	0.0001	0.00002	2011
Cyanide	0.15	0.1	0.15	1997
Fluoride	2	0.1	1	1997
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.001	0.0012	1999 (rev2005)*
Nickel	0.1	0.01	0.012	2001
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 as N	0.4	45 as NO3 (=10 as N)	2018
Nitrite (as N)	1 as N	0.4	1 as N	2018
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10 as N	--	10 as N	2018
Perchlorate	0.006	0.004	0.001	2015
Selenium	0.05	0.005	0.03	2010
Thallium	0.002	0.001	0.0001	1999 (rev2004)

*OEHHA's review of this chemical during the year indicated (rev20XX) resulted in nochange in the PHG.

Radionuclides with MCLs in 22 CCR §64441 and §64443 – Radioactivity

Units are picocuries per liter (pCi/L), unless otherwise stated; n/a = not applicable

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Gross alpha particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was notpractical	15	3	none	n/a
Gross beta particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was notpractical	4 mrem/yr	4	none	n/a
Radium-226	--	1	0.05	2006
Radium-228	--	1	0.019	2006
Radium-226 + Radium-228	5	--	--	--
Strontium-90	8	2	0.35	2006
Tritium	20,000	1,000	400	2006
Uranium	20	1	0.43	2001

Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64444 – Organic Chemicals

(a) Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Benzene	0.001	0.0005	0.00015	2001
Carbon tetrachloride	0.0005	0.0005	0.0001	2000
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0.0005	0.6	1997 (rev2009)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	0.005	0.0005	0.006	1997
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	0.005	0.0005	0.003	2003
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	1999 (rev2005)
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	0.006	0.0005	0.01	1999
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006	0.0005	0.013	2018
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01	0.0005	0.05	2018
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.005	0.0005	0.004	2000
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	1999
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.0005	0.0005	0.0002	1999 (rev2006)
Ethylbenzene	0.3	0.0005	0.3	1997
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	0.013	0.003	0.013	1999
Monochlorobenzene	0.07	0.0005	0.07	2014
Styrene	0.1	0.0005	0.0005	2010
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001	0.0005	0.0001	2003
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005	0.0005	0.00006	2001
Toluene	0.15	0.0005	0.15	1999
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.005	0.0005	0.005	1999
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	0.2	0.0005	1	2006
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	0.005	0.0005	0.0003	2006
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005	0.0005	0.0017	2009
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	0.15	0.005	1.3	2014
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	1.2	0.01	4	1997 (rev2011)
Vinyl chloride	0.0005	0.0005	0.00005	2000
Xylenes	1.75	0.0005	1.8	1997

(b) Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Alachlor	0.002	0.001	0.004	1997
Atrazine	0.001	0.0005	0.00015	1999
Bentazon	0.018	0.002	0.2	1999 (rev2009)
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002	0.0001	0.000007	2010
Carbofuran	0.018	0.005	0.0007	2016
Chlordane	0.0001	0.0001	0.00003	1997 (rev2006)
Dalapon	0.2	0.01	0.79	1997 (rev2009)
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	0.00001	0.000003	2020
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	0.07	0.01	0.02	2009
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	0.005	0.2	2003
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	0.004	0.003	0.012	1997
Dinoseb	0.007	0.002	0.014	1997 (rev2010)
Diquat	0.02	0.004	0.006	2016
Endothal	0.1	0.045	0.094	2014
Endrin	0.002	0.0001	0.0003	2016
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.00005	0.00002	0.00001	2003
Glyphosate	0.7	0.025	0.9	2007
Heptachlor	0.00001	0.00001	0.000008	1999
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00001	0.00001	0.000006	1999
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	0.0005	0.00003	2003
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	0.001	0.002	2014
Lindane	0.0002	0.0002	0.000032	1999 (rev2005)
Methoxychlor	0.03	0.01	0.00009	2010
Molinate	0.02	0.002	0.001	2008
Oxamyl	0.05	0.02	0.026	2009
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	0.0002	0.0003	2009
Picloram	0.5	0.001	0.166	2016
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	0.0005	0.00009	2007
Simazine	0.004	0.001	0.004	2001
Thiobencarb	0.07	0.001	0.042	2016
Toxaphene	0.003	0.001	0.00003	2003
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.000005	0.000005	0.0000007	2009
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	$3x10^{-8}$	$5x10^{-9}$	$5x10^{-11}$	2010
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	0.001	0.003	2014

Copper and Lead, 22 CCR §64672.3

Values referred to as MCLs for lead and copper are not actually MCLs; instead, they arecalled "Action Levels" under the lead and copper rule

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Copper	1.3	0.05	0.3	2008
Lead	0.015	0.005	0.0002	2009

Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64533 – Disinfection Byproducts

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
Total Trihalomethanes	0.080	--	--	--
Bromodichloromethane	--	0.0010	0.00006	2020
Bromoform	--	0.0010	0.0005	2020
Chloroform	--	0.0010	0.0004	2020
Dibromochloromethane	--	0.0010	0.0001	2020
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	0.060	--	--	--
Monochloroacetic Acid	--	0.0020	--	--
Dichloroacetic Adic	--	0.0010	--	--
Trichloroacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--
Monobromoacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--
Dibromoacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--
Bromate	0.010	0.0050**	0.0001	2009
Chlorite	1.0	0.020	0.05	2009

**The DLR for Bromate is 0.0010 mg/L for analysis performed using EPA Method 317.0 Revision 2.0, 321.8, or 326.0.

Chemicals with PHGs established in response to DDW requests. These are not currently regulated drinking water contaminants.***

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	DLR	PHG	Date of PHG
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	--	--	0.000003	2006
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)***	--	--	0.00000007	2024
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)***	--	--	0.000001	2024

***PFOA and PFOS have US EPA MCLGs and MCLs.

PFOA – MCLG is zero. MCL is 4 ng/L

PFOS – MCLG is zero. MCL is 4 ng/L

APPENDIX C

Annual Quality Reports 2022-2024

Annual Water Quality Report

2024

Dedicated to meeting the water supply needs of the communities we serve.

此份有关你的食水报告。
内有重要资料和讯息，
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

此份有关你的食水报告，
内有重要资料和讯息，
请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

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.

WALNUT VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Excellence in Every Drop

A MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

At Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD), our top priority is delivering high-quality, safe and reliable drinking water to our customers every day. We are proud to share this year's Annual Water Quality Report with you. The report highlights that your water continues to meet all federal, state and local water quality regulations.

The WVWD team works 24/7 to uphold the highest water quality standards, maintain critical infrastructure and safeguard our most precious resource for future generations. We also strive to provide essential education and resources to help the communities we serve use water wisely.

We care about your safety and satisfaction, and we are available to answer any questions about your water. Thank you for placing your trust in us.

Sincerely,

Sheryl L. Shaw, P.E · WVWD General Manager

Safe, High-Quality Water You Can Trust

Since 1952, WVWD has been committed to providing superior water service to the city of Diamond Bar, portions of the cities of Walnut, Industry, Pomona, West Covina, and the easterly unincorporated region of Rowland Heights.

This report reflects WVWD's ongoing commitment to transparency and accountability. It covers January 1 to December 31, 2024, and includes important information about:

- **Where your water comes from**
- **Water quality test results**
- **WVWD's water system and infrastructure**
- **Helpful resources for customers**

WVWD Water Snapshot

WVWD maintains a network of infrastructure and technology systems managed by a dedicated team of water professionals to ensure that high-quality and reliable drinking water is delivered to our community around the clock.

100%
Drinking water supply imported from TVMWD and MWD

1952
Year WVWD was founded

95.6
Million gallons of water storage capacity

100,000
Residents served across 6 communities

427
Miles of water pipelines

32
Water storage tanks

18
Pump stations

28,599
Service connections

17,000
Water tests per year

Let's Dive In

WVWD is here to help educate, engage and empower our customers. Access the resources below by visiting our Let's Dive In webpage at **walnutvalleywater.gov/lets-dive-in.**

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES:

Explore articles, videos and infographics on the water cycle, conservation and your role in protecting our water.

WORKSHOPS:

Join us for hands-on sessions with practical water-saving tips for your home and our community.

COMMUNITY EVENTS:

Stay informed about water conservation programs, special rebate offers, and community events for the whole family.

LATEST UPDATES:

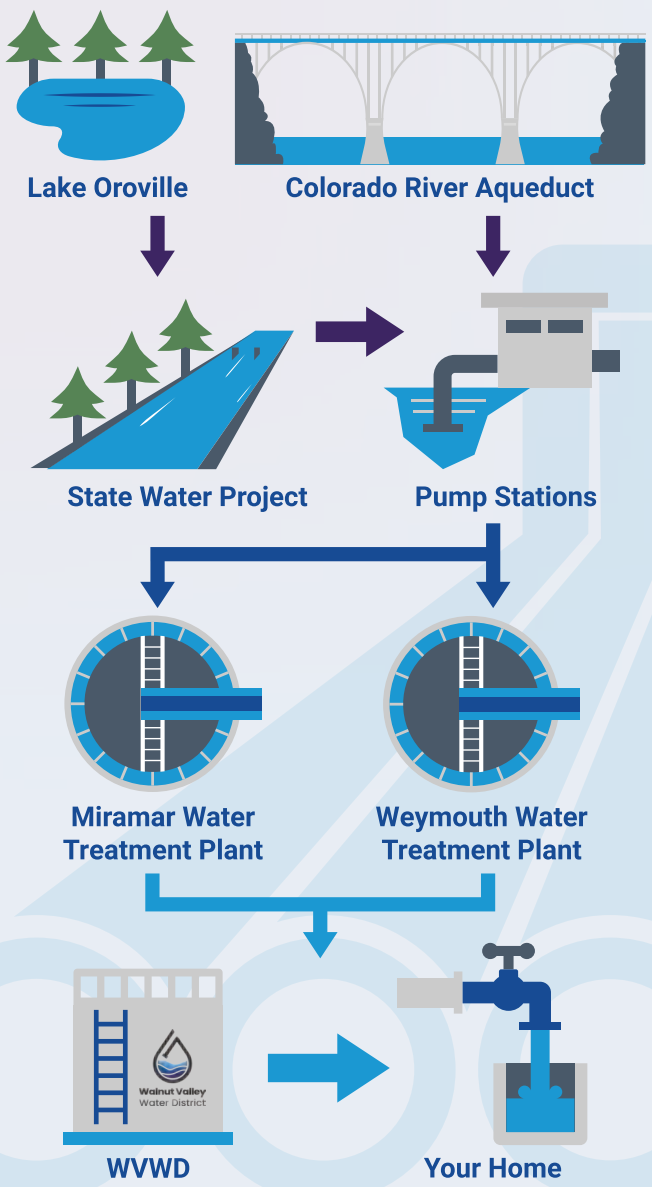
Get news on WVWD's projects, initiatives and conservation efforts.

Where Your Water Comes From

WVWD imports 100% of our drinking water supply through our wholesale and retail partners, Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

Here's a look at the journey your water takes from its source to your tap:

- MWD imports and treats surface water transported through 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 WVWD through our designated wholesale water agency, TVMWD.
- The District also receives SWP water treated by TVMWD at its Miramar Water Treatment Plant in Claremont.
- Local groundwater makes up 4% of TVMWD supply (less than 2% of WVWD supply).



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 or TVMWD at (949) 621-5568.**

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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791.**

Lead in Home Plumbing

WVWD is committed to providing high-quality drinking water and ensuring customer safety. We are pleased to confirm the completion of the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). In October 2024, WVWD completed a comprehensive review, which involved identifying and documenting customer service line materials throughout our service area, confirming that no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement were found in the system. The District is fully compliant with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's LCRR. You can view WVWD's customer service line inventory at **walnutvalleywater.gov.**

While WVWD can ensure no lead in the water system and its responsibility to deliver safe water, the District cannot control the variety of plumbing materials used in homes. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily originates from materials associated with home plumbing. To reduce the potential for lead exposure, flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes if water has been sitting for several hours. Consider collecting the flushed water for beneficial uses, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have it tested. For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure, visit **epa.gov/safewater/lead** or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791.**

Water Quality Definitions

90th percentile: 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 the 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.

Water Quality Test Results

Our water is monitored for many kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water. Keep in mind 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.

Information Regarding PFAS/PFOA

WVWD continues to ensure that our customers have a safe and reliable drinking water supply amid growing concerns over the presence of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances known as PFAS. The drinking water provided to homes, businesses, and schools is safe and exceeds all quality standards set by both the state and federal government. WVWD water quality experts continuously monitor the water supply and conduct thousands of laboratory tests each year. The test results are published in this report.

What are PFAS?

PFAS are a family of more than 4,500 chemicals, including PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) and PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate), which are prevalent in the environment and were once commonly used in many consumer products that resist heat, oils, stains, and water. These man-made chemicals, known as “forever chemicals,” have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, fire-fighting foams, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant, or non-stick.

These chemicals can get into drinking water when products containing them are used or spilled onto the ground or into lakes, rivers, and private wells. WVWD’s water supply system is fully dependent on imported water, PFAS or PFOA/PFOS does not pose a threat to our community members.

More information is available via the links below:

WVWD PFAS factsheet: **www.walnutvalleywater.gov/water-quality**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: **www.epa.gov/pfas**

California State Water Resources Control Board: **www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas**

TREATED SURFACE WATER SOURCES

REGULATED SUBSTANCES			Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) Weymouth Treatment Plant (~71% of Total Supply)		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) Miramar Treatment Plant (~28% of Supply)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MEETS STANDARD	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	.9	ND-.15	ND	NA	Yes	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Barium (ppm)	1	2	.12	NA	ND	NA	Yes	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	2	ND - 9.2	NR	NA	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.3 - 0.8	.1	NA	Yes	Water additive for dental health; Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(MCLG=0)	ND	ND - 5	2.3	NA	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] - Stage 2 (ppb)	60	NA	6.2 (1)	ND - 4.2	13.5	11 - 17.5	Yes	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	NA	.2	ND - 0.5	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tanks and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	TT	NA	2.4	2.1 - 2.6	1.2	NA	Yes	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Stage 2 (ppb)	80	NA	32 (1)	28 - 37	42.4	39.1 - 48.5	Yes	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Uranium (pCi/L) (2)	20	0.43	ND	ND - 3	ND	NA	Yes	Natural deposits erosion
Turbidity			**MEASUREMENT**		**MEASUREMENT**		**TT VIOLATION**	
Combined filter effluent highest turbidity measurement (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0.06		0.08		Yes	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms.
Percentage of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU (%)	TT = 95%	NA	100%		100%		Yes	
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES (3)								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MEETS STANDARD	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	106	96 - 116	56	NA	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	NA	1	NA	ND	NA	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor, Threshold (TON)	3	NA	ND	NA	1	NA	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	NA	996	912 - 1,080	420	NA	Yes	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	225	200 - 250	31	NA	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NA	632	573 - 690	230	NA	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	ND	NA	0.044	NA	Yes	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES								
Alkalinity, Total [as $CaCO_3$] (ppm)	NA	NA	118	109 - 127	78	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Boron (ppm)	NL= 1	NA	.140	NA	140	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	68	59 - 76	22	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential [CCPP, as $CaCO_3$] (ppm)	NA	NA	8.4	5.5 - 11	NR	NA	NA	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Chlorate (ppb)	NL= 800	NA	80	NA	56	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Corrosivity [as Aggressiveness Index] (AI)	NA	NA	12.5	12.4 - 12.6	12.3	NA	NA	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Corrosivity [as Saturation Index] (SI)	NA	NA	0.62	0.60 - 0.65	0.44	NA	NA	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Hardness, Total [as $CaCO_3$] (ppm)	NA	NA	272	241 - 303	99	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
Lithium (ppb)	NA	NA	40	32-47	NR	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	26	23 - 29	11	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	NA	NA	8.2	NA	8.25	7.9 - 8.6	NA	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	5	4.6 - 5.4	2.4	NA	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	105	93 - 117	46	NA	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	1,000	NA	587	506 - 680	250	230 -270	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Your water has been tested for many more chemicals than are listed above, including metals (such as mercury), pesticides and volatile organic compounds. Chemicals not detected in any water sources are not included in the table. (1) Highest annual average of multiple sites (2) Sampling data from 2023 (3) Substances regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic quality

THREE VALLEYS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT (TVMWD) - GROUNDWATER

Groundwater delivered to the District's system is blended with deliveries from TVMWD's Miramar treatment plant. Groundwater makes up less than 1.5% of the District's supply in 2024.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES						
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MEETS STANDARD	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chromium VI (ppb)	10 (1)	0.02	0.5	0.4 - 0.6	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.4	0.1 - 0.6	Yes	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	NA	0.05	0.82	NA	Yes	Natural deposits erosion
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	NA	0.019	0.34	NA	Yes	Natural deposits erosion
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.6	ND - 4.2	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tanks and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	0.21	0.09 - 0.34	Yes	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms.
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.5	1.6 - 3.4	Yes	Natural deposits erosion
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES (2)						
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	9.3	4.9 - 15	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor, Threshold (TON)	3	NA	1	NA	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	NA	417	380 - 450	Yes	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	23	21 - 28	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NA	253	220 - 280	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.58	0.4 - 0.95	Yes	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES						
Alkalinity, Total [as $CaCO_3$] (ppm)	NA	NA	170	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	62	59 - 66	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, Total [as $CaCO_3$] (ppm)	NA	NA	130	20 - 180	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	9.1	8.5 - 9.4	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	1.7	1.5 - 1.9	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	14.3	9.8 - 17	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Vanadium (ppb)	NL=50	NA	3.7	3.4 - 3.9	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	NL=5.1	0.007	4	ND - 4.7	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt)	NL=500	NA	1.43	ND - 3.8	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA] (ppt)	NA	NA	2.08	ND - 3.1	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	NA	NA	4.65	3.2 - 5.7	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt)	NA	NA	3.7	ND - 5.5	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes

Your water has been tested for many more chemicals than are listed above, including metals (such as mercury), pesticides and volatile organic compounds. Chemicals not detected in any water sources are not included in the table. (1) There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. (2) Substances regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic quality

WALNUT VALLEY WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MEETS STANDARDS	TYPICAL SOURCE
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	NA	35.9 (1)	17.7 - 58.1	Yes	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	NA	18.5 (1)	5.6 - 23	Yes	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	2.35	.37 - 3.7	Yes	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
AESTHETIC QUALITY (2)						
Color (units)	15	NA	ND	ND - 2	Yes	Naturally occurring organic materials; corrosion of pipes; and residual iron or manganese
Odor (TON)	3	NA	<1	ND	Yes	Naturally occurring organic compounds; residual disinfectant reactions; or stagnant water in low-use areas
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.02	0 - .2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; disturbance of sediment within the distribution system; and corrosion byproducts

TAP WATER SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM SAMPLE SITES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY IN 2024						
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	MEETS STANDARDS	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.74	0/30	Yes	Internal corrosion of household pipes; runoff and leaching from natural deposits; wood preservatives leaching
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	0	0/30	Yes	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; industrial manufacturer's discharge; runoff and leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING IN 2024		
SUBSTANCE (UNITS OF MEASURE)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTION
Lithium (ppb)	21.3	ND - 50.1

In 2024, WVWD participated in the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional testing for lithium and for 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) chemicals at entry points to its distribution system. This program helps determine if new regulatory standards are needed for unregulated contaminants. WVWD had zero detections for all 29 PFAS chemicals that were tested for in 2024.

(1) Highest annual average of multiple sites (2) Substances regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic quality

Walnut Valley Water District

Board of Directors Meetings

WVWD Board of Directors meetings are held on the third Monday of each month at 5 p.m. The meetings are open to the public, and anyone interested in the operations and business of the District is encouraged to attend. Visit **walnutvalleywater.gov** for the full schedule.

271 S. Brea Canyon Road, Walnut, CA 91789

Connect With Us

For questions about water quality, including this report:

Gabe Gaytan, Water Quality Specialist

(909) 595-7554, Ext. 342

GGaytan@walnutvalleywater.gov

For any other questions:

WVWD Customer Service Department

(909) 595-7554 or

cservice@walnutvalleywater.gov

271 S. Brea Canyon Road, Walnut, CA 91789

walnutvalleywater.gov

@WVWDH2O

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,
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

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内有重要资料和讯息,请找
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

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.

PWS ID#: 1910234

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;

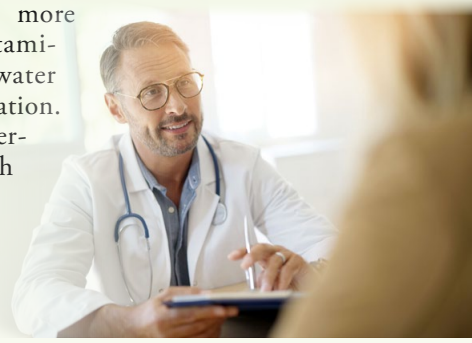
Radioactive Contaminants can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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.

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 or (909) 595-7554, ext. 342. For any other questions, please contact our Customer Service Department at (909) 595-7554 or 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).

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...

Water Savings: Discover how to save water and money with water rebates from 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 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. 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[1]	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[2]	(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[1]	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[3] (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 [4]

		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
Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	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
Boron (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	140	NA	100	NA	160	150–170	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	24	20–28	24.5	17–32	73	57–89	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential [CCPP, as CaCO3] (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	4.2	1.3–9.4	NR	NA	NR	NA	Naturally occurring
Chlorate (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	19	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Corrosivity [as aggressiveness index] (units)	2023	NA	NA	12.2	12.1–12.4	11.86	NA	12.53	NA	Naturally occurring
Corrosivity [as saturation index] (units)	2023	NA	NA	0.39	0.21–0.58	0.01	NA	0.69	NA	Naturally occurring
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	102	81–122	74	NA	235	180–290	Naturally occurring
Magnesium (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	10	7.8–13	4.5	NA	12.7	9.4–16	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [NDMA] (ppt)	2023	NA	NA	2.2	ND–5.3	ND	NA	NR	NA	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
pH (units)	2023	NA	NA	8.6	NA	8.6	8.2–8.8	7.9	NA	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	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
Sodium (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	47	39–55	56	NA	23	21–25	NA
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	4.1	ND–5.9	NR	NA	NR	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	357	210–641	130	NA	350	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	23	13–68	54	30.7–66.8	NR	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Vanadium (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	4.6	4.4–4.9	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

[1] Sampled in 2016.
[2] The SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[3] 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.
[4] 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.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022

Presented By

Walnut Valley Water District

PWS ID#: 1910234

Our Mission Continues

We are pleased to present the annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. WVWD is dedicated to providing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. The team of water professionals strive to adopt new methods for delivering the highest-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, WVWD remains vigilant in ensuring quality and safe drinking water while providing water education and conservation information for the benefit of the WVWD community. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Community Water Fluoridation

The safety and benefits of fluoride are well documented. For over 70 years, U.S. citizens have benefited from drinking water containing fluoride, leading to better dental health. Drinking fluoridated water keeps teeth strong and reduces tooth decay by approximately 25 percent in children and adults.

Over the past several decades, there have been major improvements in oral health. Still, tooth decay remains one of the most common chronic diseases of childhood. Community water fluoridation has been identified as the most cost-effective method of delivering fluoride to all members of the community, regardless of age, educational attainment, or income level.

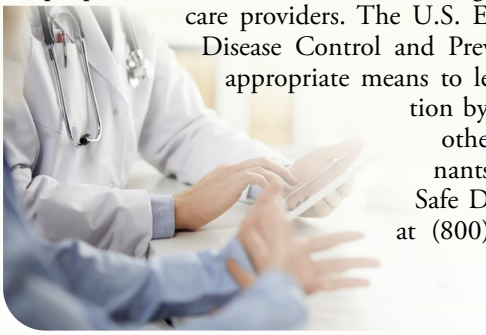
> "Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."
>
> —W.H. Auden

Nearly all water contains some fluoride, but usually not enough to help prevent tooth decay or cavities. Public water systems can add the right amount of fluoride to the local drinking water to prevent tooth decay.

Community water fluoridation is recommended by nearly all public health, medical, and dental organizations in the U.S. Because of its contribution to the dramatic decline in tooth decay, the CDC named community water fluoridation one of the greatest public health achievements of the 20th century. (Courtesy of CDC: cdc.gov/fluoridation)

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. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



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Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

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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.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. Here are a few tips to help you save water:

- Automatic dishwashers use four gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you may have a leak.

What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit http://bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

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. WVWD 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 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 your 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 at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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Water Quality Test Results

Our water is monitored and tested on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. In this water quality report, 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
Barium (ppm)	2022	1	2	NA	NA	0.107	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2022	10	0.1	NA	NA	ND	ND–7.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2022	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	2.43	2.3–2.64	2.5	0.4–2.9	2.65	2.54–2.77	NA	NA	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2022	5	(0)	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	0.148	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.7	0.6–0.8	0.17	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	50[1]	(0)	NA	NA	6	4–7	5.82	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	3.43	1.2–9.2	ND	ND–7.6	6.225	2.3–10.3	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2022	10	10	NA	NA	ND	NA	0.35	ND–0.57	NA	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2022	NA	0.05	NA	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	0.147	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2022	NA	0.019	NA	NA	ND	ND–1	NA	NA	0.001	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium 90 (pCi/L)	2022	8	0.35	NA	NA	ND	NA	0.330	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Tritium (pCi/L)	2022	20,000	400	NA	NA	ND	NA	170	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	20.14	13.8–26.3	29	21–32	34.39	31.3–40	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	20	0.43	NA	NA	2	1–3	NA	NA	NA	NA	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)	2022	200	600	NA	NA	156	58–240	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2022	500	NS	NA	NA	102	98–105	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2022	15	NS	1.15	NA	1	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	2022	500	NS	NA	NA	ND	NA	0.14	ND–0.28	NA	NA	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2022	3	NS	ND	NA	3	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	1,600	NS	NA	NA	992	964–1,020	480	NA	NA	NA	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	500	NS	NA	NA	222	212–232	50	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	1,000	NS	NA	NA	638	632–643	260	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5	NS	0.08	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [2]

		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
Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	127	126–128	83.25	76–86	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits: carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Boron (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	140	NA	180	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	70	68–71	24	23–25	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential [CCPP; as CaCO3] (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	9.4	5.7–11	NA	NA	NA	NA	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Chlorate (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	88	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Corrosivity [as aggressiveness] (units)	2022	NA	NA	12.5	NA	12.21	NA	NA	NA	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Corrosivity [as saturation] (units)	2022	NA	NA	0.60	0.56–0.63	0.40	NA	NA	NA	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	279	277–281	82	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
Magnesium (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	26	25–26	4.9	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt)	2022	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
pH (units)	2022	NA	NA	8.1	NA	8.5	NA	NA	NA	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	4.6	4.5–4.8	1.9	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	100	98–103	61	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids, Calculated [TDS] (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	602	522–633	260	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	2.4	1.7–2.6	1.35	1.0–1.32	NA	NA	Various natural and human-made sources
Vanadium (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	ND	NA	4.4	NA	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

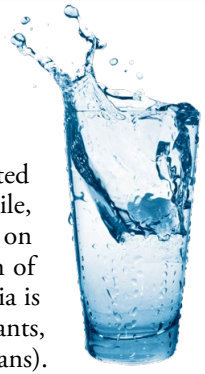
[1] The State Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

[2] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

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, please visit our website, walnutvalleywater.gov.

What Causes the Pink Stain on Bathroom Fixtures?



The reddish-pink color frequently noted in bathrooms on shower stalls, tubs, tile, toilets, sinks, and toothbrush holders and on pets' water bowls is caused by the growth of the bacterium Serratia marcescens. Serratia is commonly isolated from soil, water, plants, insects, and vertebrates (including humans). The bacteria can be introduced into the house through any of the abovementioned sources. The bathroom provides a perfect environment (moist and warm) for bacteria to thrive.

The best solution to this problem is to clean and dry these surfaces to keep them free from bacteria. Chlorine-based compounds work best, but keep in mind that abrasive cleaners may scratch fixtures, making them more susceptible to bacterial growth. Chlorine bleach can be used periodically to disinfect the toilet and help eliminate the occurrence of the pink residue. Keeping bathtubs and sinks wiped down using a solution that contains chlorine will also help to minimize its occurrence. Serratia will not survive in chlorinated drinking water.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

> For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions related to the quality of your drinking water, please contact Gabe Gaytan, Water Quality Specialist, at GGaytan@wvwd.com or (909) 595-7554, ext. 342.

For any other questions, please call our Customer Service Department at (909) 595-7554 or email cservice@wvwd.com.

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).

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.