



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，
他人替你翻译及解释清楚。

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请找他人替你翻译及解释清楚。

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

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

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito.
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

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

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



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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sheryl L. Shaw".

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.

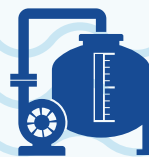
This report reflects WVWD's ongoing commitment to transparency and accountability. It covers January 1 to December 31, 2024, and includes important information about:



**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

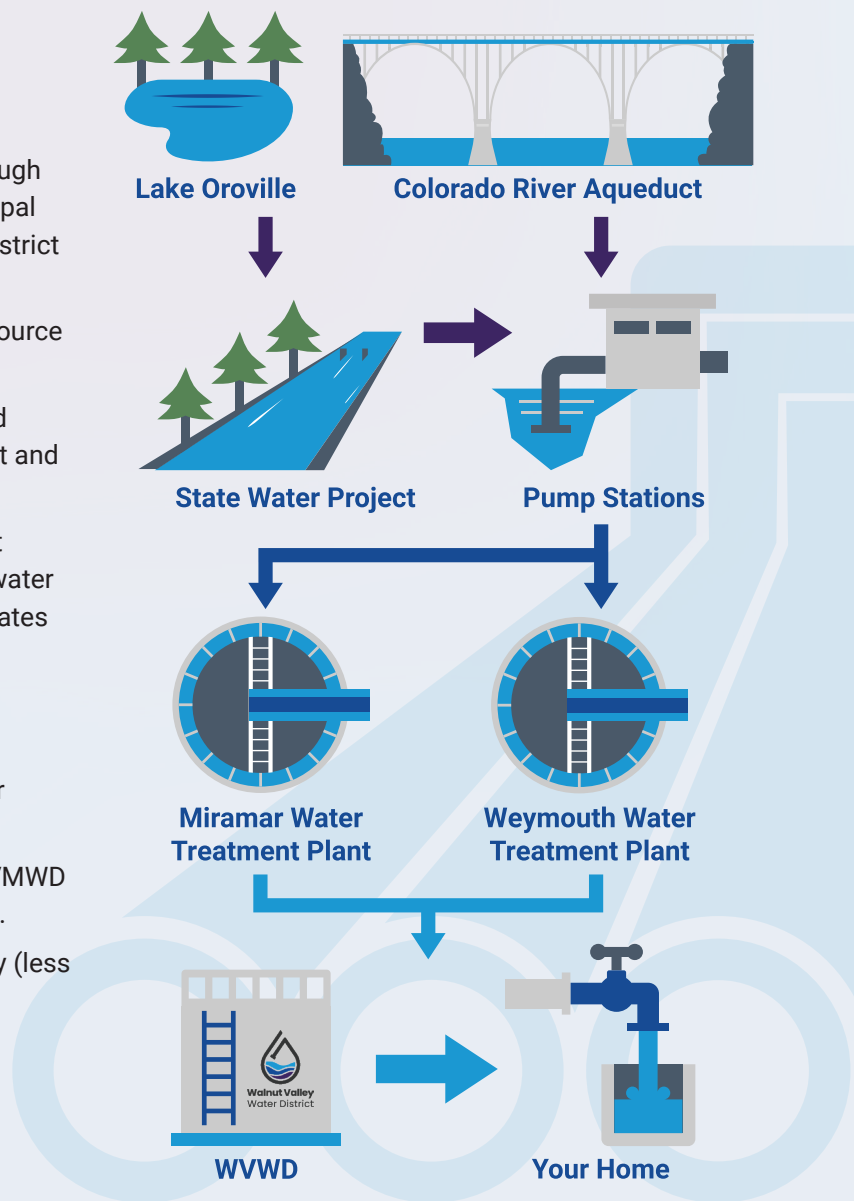
WVWD imports 100% of our drinking water supply through our wholesale and retail partners, Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

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](https://www.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](https://www.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

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✉️ GGaytan@walnutvalleywater.gov

For any other questions:

WVWD Customer Service Department

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