2025

Walnut Valley Water District

Annual Water Quality Report

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

235 South Brea Canyon Road, Walnut, California 91789
www.walnutvalleywater.gov • PWS ID#: 1910234

Safe Water. Reliable Service. Strong Community.

A Message from the General Manager

Providing safe, reliable drinking water is one of the most important responsibilities entrusted to Walnut Valley Water District. Every day, our team works to protect public health, maintain critical infrastructure, and ensure dependable service for the communities we serve.

This Consumer Confidence Report reflects our commitment to transparency and accountability. It provides important information about your water quality, the systems that deliver it, and the proactive steps we take to safeguard your water supply from source to tap.

Beyond meeting today's needs, we are focused on preparing for the future. We continue to invest in system resiliency, long-term infrastructure planning, advanced monitoring technology, and workforce development to ensure we are ready to meet evolving challenges. Our new headquarters further strengthens our ability to operate efficiently, respond to emergencies, and support the dedicated professionals who serve our community.

Safe drinking water, reliable service, and responsible stewardship guide everything we do. We are proud to serve you and remain committed to protecting one of our community's most essential resources, now and for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Jared Macias
WVWD Interim General Manager

Our Commitment to the Communities We Serve

Walnut Valley Water District is committed to delivering safe, high-quality drinking water while responsibly planning for the future of the communities we serve. Every day, our team works to protect public health, maintain reliable infrastructure, and provide transparent information about your water.

Our work is guided by several priorities:

- System reliability
- Financial strength
- Workforce excellence
- Innovation and technology
- Meaningful customer engagement

Through proactive planning, advanced monitoring, and continuous improvement, WVWD remains committed to ensuring dependable water service, today and for generations to come.

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, 2025, and includes important information about:

Where your water comes from

How we protect and monitor water quality

Water quality test results

WVWD's water system and infrastructure

Helpful resources for customers

WVWD At-A-Glance

WVWD operates a network of pipelines, pumps, storage tanks, and monitoring systems that deliver safe, reliable drinking water to our community 24 hours a day. Our team of trained water professionals works around the clock to keep this system running smoothly.

100K
Residents served across 6 communities

74 yrs
Serving the community since 1952

428
Miles of water pipeline

32
Water storage tanks

19
Pump stations

28,130
Service connections

96.1M
Gallons of water storage capacity

17,000
Water tests per year

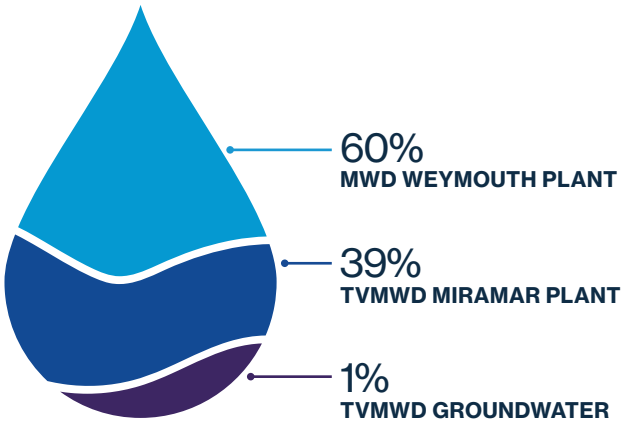
100%
Drinking water supply imported from Three Valleys Municipal Water District and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

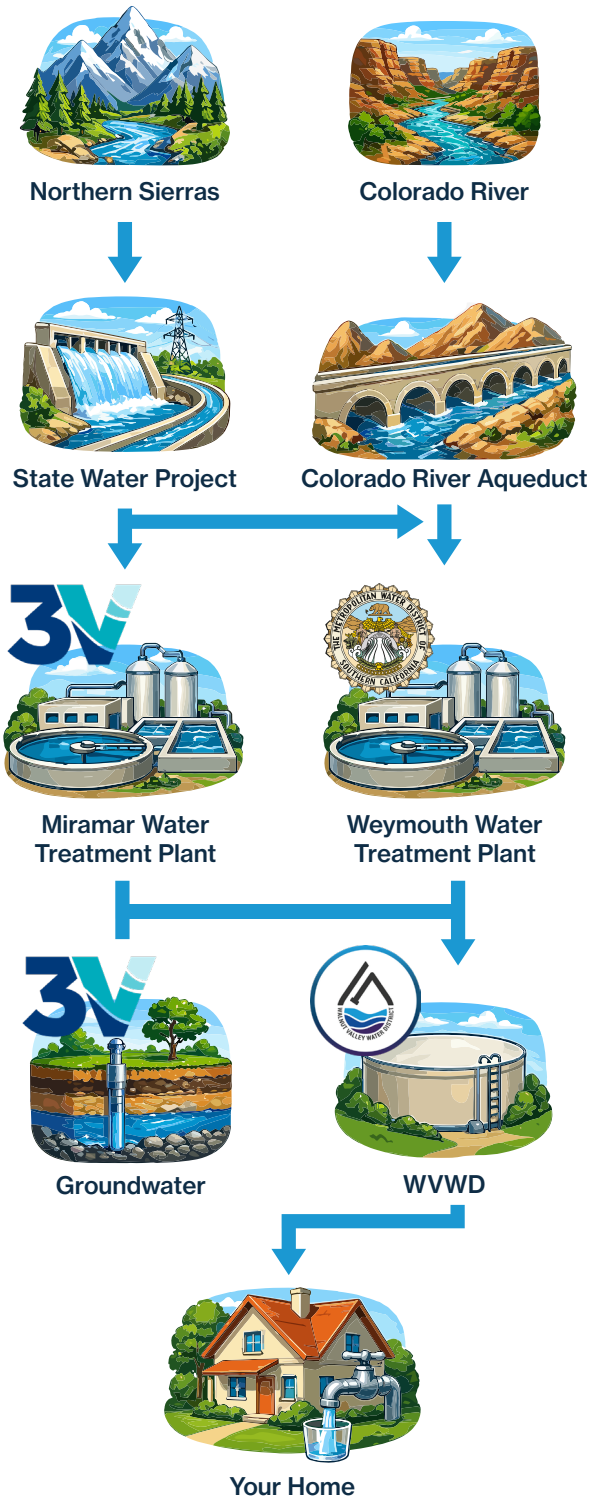
Where Your Water Comes From

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. This accounts for ~60% WVWD's water supply.
- The water is then purchased by the District through our designated wholesale water agency, TVMWD.
- The District also receives SWP water treated by TVMWD at its Miramar Water Treatment Plant in the City of Claremont. This accounts for ~39% of WVWD's water supply.
- TVMWD supplements treated SWP water with groundwater, which is blended with treated water from its Miramar Plant. This accounts for ~1% of WVWD's water supply.





Building a Reliable and Resilient Water System

Reliable water service depends on strong infrastructure and long-term planning. WVWD invests in system resiliency to ensure uninterrupted service during emergencies, peak demand, and changing environmental conditions.

Key initiatives include:

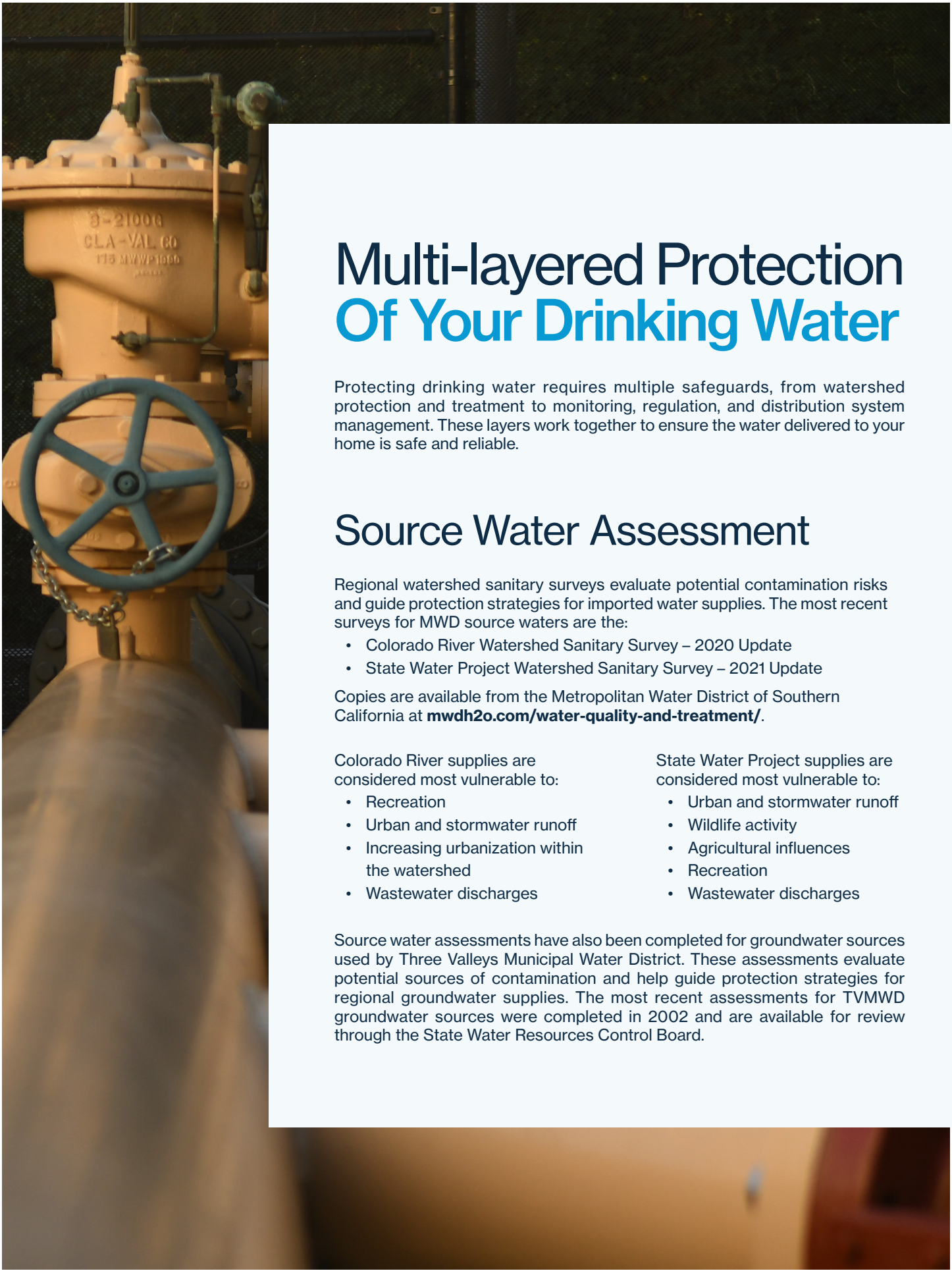
- Long-term infrastructure replacement planning
- Preventative maintenance programs
- Emergency response readiness and planning
- SCADA system monitoring enhancements
- Strategic water supply planning

New Headquarters:
Investing in the Future of Water Service

WVWD's new headquarters represents a long-term investment in operational efficiency, workforce collaboration, and service to the community.

The facility is designed to support modern water system management, emergency response coordination, and advanced technology integration. By bringing teams together in a purpose-built environment, the District strengthens communication, improves operational readiness, and enhances its ability to serve customers.

The new headquarters also reflects WVWD's commitment to long-term planning, system reliability, and responsible stewardship of public resources. This investment supports the District's ability to protect water quality, respond to evolving challenges, and meet future community needs.



Multi-layered Protection Of Your Drinking Water

Protecting drinking water requires multiple safeguards, from watershed protection and treatment to monitoring, regulation, and distribution system management. These layers work together to ensure the water delivered to your home is safe and reliable.

Source Water Assessment

Regional watershed sanitary surveys evaluate potential contamination risks and guide protection strategies for imported water supplies. The most recent surveys for MWD source waters are the:

- Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2020 Update
- State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2021 Update

Copies are available from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California at **mwdh2o.com/water-quality-and-treatment/**.

Colorado River supplies are considered most vulnerable to:

- Recreation
- Urban and stormwater runoff
- Increasing urbanization within the watershed
- Wastewater discharges

State Water Project supplies are considered most vulnerable to:

- Urban and stormwater runoff
- Wildlife activity
- Agricultural influences
- Recreation
- Wastewater discharges

Source water assessments have also been completed for groundwater sources used by Three Valleys Municipal Water District. These assessments evaluate potential sources of contamination and help guide protection strategies for regional groundwater supplies. The most recent assessments for TVMWD groundwater sources were completed in 2002 and are available for review through the State Water Resources Control Board.

Possible Substances in Source Water

Water comes from natural sources such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and groundwater. As water travels through the environment, it can pick up small amounts of naturally occurring minerals or substances from human activities.

To ensure drinking water is safe, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board 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 small amounts of those contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Regulations are designed with safety margins to protect public health.

Substances that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals
- Pesticides and herbicides
- Organic chemical contaminants
- Naturally occurring radioactive substances

More information about drinking water contaminants and health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 individuals, and infants can 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) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) provide guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants.

Treatment and Water Quality Monitoring

Water delivered to WVWD is treated at advanced regional treatment facilities and continuously monitored to ensure compliance with strict federal and state drinking water standards. WVWD and its wholesale partners conduct thousands of laboratory tests each year on water throughout the system. Monitoring occurs on a rigorous sampling schedule designed to detect even very small concentrations of regulated substances.

Water quality data presented in this report reflects substances detected during testing. Detection does not indicate unsafe water. All detected substances remain below established health limits. Some substances are monitored less frequently because their concentrations remain stable over time. In these cases, the most recent sample results are reported.

Lead in Home Plumbing

WVWD completed a comprehensive service line inventory in 2024 in accordance with the EPA Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. This review confirmed that there are no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement within the District's water system.

While WVWD maintains water quality in the public distribution system, plumbing inside individual homes may affect water quality. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health effects, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Lead in drinking water typically comes from materials used in household plumbing.

Customers can reduce potential exposure by flushing tap water for 30 seconds to two minutes if water has been sitting in pipes for several hours.

For more information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and ways to minimize exposure, visit: **epa.gov/safewater/lead or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**

PFAS Monitoring and Protection

PFAS are a family of more than 4,500 human-made chemicals, including perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluoroctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), that have been used in many consumer and industrial products for their resistance to heat, water, and oil. These chemicals are sometimes referred to as "forever chemicals" because they do not break down easily in the environment.

PFAS can enter drinking water sources when products containing these chemicals are used or released into the environment, including into soil, rivers, and groundwater.

Walnut Valley Water District's water supply is fully imported through our regional partners, who conduct extensive monitoring and treatment to protect water quality before it is delivered to the District.

In the regional system, groundwater sources with detected PFAS compounds are blended with other water supplies to ensure water quality meets all applicable standards. Water delivered to Walnut Valley Water District is tested for PFAS compounds, and results have consistently met the non-detect threshold.

More information is available via the links below:

- **WVWD PFAS fact sheet:** walnutvalleywater.gov/water-quality/
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:** epa.gov/pfas
- **California State Water Resources Control Board:** waterboards.ca.gov/pfas/

Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

Protecting drinking water also requires safeguarding the distribution system from contamination after treatment. WVWD maintains a comprehensive Cross-Connection Control Program to prevent pollutants from entering the public water supply through backflow.

The District protects water quality by:

- Identifying and monitoring cross-connections
- Requiring approved backflow prevention devices
- Ensuring routine testing and maintenance
- Enforcing regulatory requirements
- Providing customer education and guidance

These coordinated layers of protection work together to ensure that water remains safe from its source to your tap.

Water Quality Test Results

We regularly test our water for many different substances by following a strict testing schedule. The water we provide must meet specific health and safety standards. In this report, we only show the substances that were actually found in our water.

Finding a substance in the water does not mean the water is unsafe. Our job is to make sure all detected substances stay below the limits set to protect your health.

Some substances don't change much over time. For those, the state allows testing less than once a year. When that happens, we include the most recent test results we have, along with the year they were collected.

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 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.

NL (Notification Level): Health-based advisory levels established by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for chemicals in drinking water that do not have maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply. The level at which DDW recommends removing a drinking water source from service is called the "response level."

NR: Not required.

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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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.

TREATED SURFACE WATER SOURCES

REGULATED SUBSTANCES			Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) Weymouth Treatment Plant (~60% of Total Supply)		Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) Miramar Treatment Plant (~39% of Total Supply)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**AVERAGE AMOUNT**	**RANGE OF DETECTIONS**	**AVERAGE AMOUNT**	**RANGE OF DETECTIONS**	**MEETS STANDARD**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Aluminum (ppm)	1,000	600	96	ND - 100	110	NA	Yes	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Barium (ppm)	1,000	2,000	129	NA	ND	NA	Yes	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
Bromate (ppb) (1)	10	0.1	3.0	ND - 12	NR	NA	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.5 - 0.8	ND	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	ND	NA	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb) (1)	60	NA	3.1	ND - 4.9	15.4	11.6 - 26.9	Yes	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	NA	0.07	0.0 - 0.42	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tanks and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm) (1)	TT	NA	2.5	1.6 - 2.8	2.1	1.7 - 2.9	Yes	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) (1)	80	NA	31	24 - 30	48.5	37.9 - 60.9	Yes	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND	ND - 3	ND	NA	Yes	Natural deposits erosion
Turbidity			**MEASUREMENT**		**MEASUREMENT**		**TT VIOLATION**	
Combined filter effluent highest turbidity measurement (NTU) (2)	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0.06		0.05		Yes	Turbidity is an indication of particulate matter - some of which might include harmful microorganisms - and treatment performance
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**
Aluminum (ppb)	200	600	96	ND - 100	ND	NA	Yes	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	92	86 - 98	100	NA	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	NA	1	NA	ND	NA	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor, Threshold (threshold odor number)	3	NA	ND	NA	1	NA	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	NA	868	754 - 981	480	380 - 580	Yes	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	176	139 - 212	23	NA	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NA	536	456 - 617	380	NA	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	ND	NA	0.12	NA	Yes	Soil runoff; turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES								
Alkalinity, Total [as $CaCO_3$] (ppm)	NA	NA	110	95 - 124	81	79 - 83	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1,000	NA	130	NA	110	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	56	43 - 70	19	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential [CCPP, as $CaCO_3$] (ppm)	NA	NA	7.6	2.5 - 11.0	NR	NA	NA	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	NA	31	NA	ND	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Corrosivity [as Aggressiveness Index] (AI)	NA	NA	12.4	12.3 - 12.5	12.1	NA	NA	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Corrosivity [as Saturation Index] (SI)	NA	NA	0.56	0.51 - 0.61	0.31	NA	NA	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Hardness, Total [as $CaCO_3$] (ppm)	NA	NA	234	189 - 280	97	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
Lithium (ppb)	NA	NA	34	27 - 41	NR	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	22	19 - 25	12	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	NA	NA	8.2	8.2 - 8.3	8.4	7.7 - 8.6	NA	Naturally occurring
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	4.4	3.8 - 5	2.6	NA	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	89	78 - 100	68	NA	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	1,000	NA	506	346 - 660	380	NA	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) Compliance with the state and federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents. (2) Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD monitors turbidity at the CFE locations using continuous and grab samples. Turbidity was in compliance with the TT primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU. (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 approximately 1% of the District's supply in 2025.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MEETS STANDARD	TYPICAL SOURCE
REGULATED SUBSTANCES						
Chromium VI (ppb)	10 (1)	0.02	0.68	0.63 - 0.78	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)	200	3	3	ND - 11	Yes	Banned nematicide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.42	0.26 - 0.60	Yes	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(MCLG = 0)	3.7	3.6 - 3.8	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.21	1.37 - 3.70	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tanks and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	0.26	0.20 - 0.49	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	3.29	2.20 - 4.37	Yes	Natural deposits erosion
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES (1)						
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	14.3	8.1 - 26.0	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	518	450 - 670	Yes	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	20	23 - 41	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NA	348	290 - 450	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.62	0.35 - 0.89	Yes	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES						
Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	NA	NA	185	170 - 220	NA	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1,000	NA	125	120 - 130	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	67.5	60 - 81	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	NA	NA	215	190 - 270	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	10.8	8.8 - 15	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt) (2) (3)	NL = 4	0.007	1.20	ND - 4.78	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt) (2)	NL = 500	NA	0.98	ND - 3.4	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppt) (2)	NA	NA	0.75	ND - 3.0	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA] (ppt) (2)	NA	NA	0.69	ND - 2.9	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt) (2) (3)	NL = 3	NA	0.70	ND - 3.3	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt) (2)	NL = 1,000	NA	1.23	ND - 5.1	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt) (2)	NA	NA	1.77	ND - 5.3	NA	Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	2.0	1.9 - 2.2	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	18.5	10 - 30	NA	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring

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) Substances regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic quality. (2) Results are from groundwater sources. Prior to delivery, these sources are blended with treated surface water; monitoring of the blended water shows non-detect for this constituent. (3) The following PFAS compound was detected in one groundwater source operated by our wholesale supplier at levels above the State's Notification Level. This source is blended with other water supplies and treated surface water prior to delivery. As a result of blending and operational controls, the water delivered to Walnut Valley Water District customers remains below applicable health advisory levels and continues to meet all federal and state drinking water standards.

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
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	2.11	1.80 - 2.40	Yes	Disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	NA	29.3 (1)	2.1 - 45.0	Yes	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	NA	40.1 (1)	15.0 - 62.0	Yes	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
AESTHETIC QUALITY (2)						
Color (color units)	15	NA	ND	ND - 3	Yes	Naturally occurring organic materials; corrosion of pipes; and residual iron or manganese
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	NA	ND	ND - 2	Yes	Naturally occurring organic compounds; residual disinfectant reactions; or stagnant water in low-use areas
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.1	ND - 0.55	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 (MRDLG)	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

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

Educating, Engaging, and Empowering Our Community

At Walnut Valley Water District, providing safe water is only part of our mission. We are also committed to helping customers understand how their water system works and how they can play a role in protecting this vital resource.

WVWD offers educational programs, workshops, and community events designed to inform and engage our customers.

Through our website and outreach programs, customers can:

- Learn about water quality and where their water comes from
- Access water conservation programs and rebates
- Attend workshops and community events
- Stay informed about water system updates and projects
- Explore educational resources for schools and students

We believe that informed customers are empowered customers. By sharing information and engaging with our community, WVWD supports responsible water stewardship today and for future generations.

Visit **walnutvalleywater.gov** to learn more.

Connect With Us

Community Participation

The WVWD Board of Directors meets on the third Monday of each month at 5 p.m. at the District's Headquarters, located at 235 South Brea Canyon Road, Walnut, CA 91789. Board meetings are open to the public, and community members are encouraged to attend and learn more about the District's operations and services.

Additional information about Board meetings and events is available at **walnutvalleywater.gov**.

Questions?

If you have questions about this report or water quality, please contact Gabriel Gaytan, Water Quality Specialist, at (909) 595-7554, ext. 342 or **GGaytan@walnutvalleywater.gov**.

For customer service assistance or general information, please contact Walnut Valley Water District Customer Service at (909) 595-7554 or **cservice@walnutvalleywater.gov**.

A copy of this report is available online: **walnutvalleywater.gov/your-water/your-drinking-water/water-quality/**.

For more information about drinking water and potential health effects, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you need help understanding this report, contact the District for further assistance, or review with someone who can help interpret it for you.

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。

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

@WVWDH2O