WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
855 W. BASE LINE ROAD, RIALTO, CA 92376
PH: (909) 875-1804
WWW.WVWD.ORG

ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS AND PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

Thursday, May 22, 2025, 6:00 PM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that West Valley Water District has called a meeting of the Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee to meet in the Administrative Conference Room, 855 W. Base Line Road, Rialto, CA 92376.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President Gregory Young
Director Estevan Bennett

Members of the public may attend the meeting in person at 855 W. Base Line Road, Rialto, CA 92376, or you may join the meeting using Zoom by clicking this link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/8402937790. Public comment may be submitted via Zoom, by telephone by calling the following number and access code: Dial: (888) 475-4499, Access Code: 840-293-7790, or via email to administration@wvwd.org.

If you require additional assistance, please contact administration@wvwd.org.

CALL TO ORDER

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Any person wishing to speak to the Board of Directors on matters listed or not listed on the agenda, within its jurisdiction, is asked to complete a Speaker Card and submit it to the Board Secretary, if you are attending in person. For anyone joining on Zoom, please wait for the Board President's instruction to indicate that you would like to speak. Each speaker is limited to three (3) minutes. Under the State of California Brown Act, the Board of Directors is prohibited from discussing or taking action on any item not listed on the posted agenda. Comments related to noticed Public Hearing(s) and Business Matters will be heard during the occurrence of the item.

Public communication is the time for anyone to address the Board on any agenda item or anything under the jurisdiction of the District. Also, please remember that no disruptions from the crowd will be tolerated. If someone disrupts the meeting, they will be removed.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

1. Updates to the Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee
2. Adopt 2025 Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA")
3. Consider a Grant of Easement from West Valley Water District to Property Owners at 3370 Lytle Creek Road
4. 2025 Public Health Goal Report
5. Annual Water Quality Report

ADJOURN

Please Note:

Material related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the Committee after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the District's office located at 855 W. Baseline, Rialto, during normal business hours. Also, such documents are available on the District's website at www.wvwd.org subject to staff's ability to post the documents before the meeting.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a), any request for a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to attend or participate in the above-agendized public meeting should be directed to the Board Secretary, Elvia Dominguez, at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting to ensure availability of the requested service or accommodation. Ms. Dominguez may be contacted by telephone at (909) 875-1804 ext. 703, or in writing at the West Valley Water District, P.O. Box 920, Rialto, CA 92377-0920.

DECLARATION OF POSTING:

I declare under penalty of perjury, that I am employed by the West Valley Water District and posted the foregoing Agenda at the District Offices on May 15, 2025.

Elvia Dominguez

Elvia Dominguez, Board Secretary

STAFF REPORT

DATE: May 22, 2025

TO: Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

FROM: Rocky Welborn, Director of Engineering

SUBJECT: Adopt 2025 Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA")

STRATEGIC GOAL:

Strategic Goal 7 – Realize Health, Safety, and Regulatory Compliance
A. Prepare for and Comply with Evolving Water Regulations

MEETING HISTORY:

08/03/2023 - Regular Board Meeting

BACKGROUND:

The California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), codified at Public Resources Code section 21000, et seq., is California's most comprehensive environmental law. It generally requires public agencies to evaluate the environmental effects of their actions before they are taken. CEQA also aims to prevent significant environmental effects from occurring as a result of agency actions by requiring agencies to avoid or reduce, when feasible, the significant environmental impacts of their decisions.

To this end, CEQA requires public agencies to adopt specific objectives, criteria and procedures for evaluating public and private projects that are undertaken or approved by such agencies.

In August of 2023, the Board authorized adoption of the Resolution 2023-15 regarding the 2023 Local Guidelines for Implementing the CEQA for West Valley Water District.

DISCUSSION:

In 2024, the California Legislature revised the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") through passage of certain Assembly Bills and Senate Bills. As a result, staff and the District's Legal Council have revised the District's Local Guidelines for Implementing CEQA ("Local Guidelines") to account for these CEQA developments. The revisions to the Local Guidelines are summarized below:

- Exemptions for residential or mixed-use housing projects
- Prioritization of Transit Projects (passenger rail projects)
- Exemptions for routine maintenance of concrete storm water facilities
- Exemptions for reproduction services community clinics

- Clarifications regarding agencies responsibilities related to development and construction of affordable housing
- Other administrative changes related to State offices name changes and document filing fees.

Staff have prepared a proposed updated set of Local CEQA Guidelines for 2025 in compliance with CEQA's requirements. These Guidelines reflect recent changes to CEQA. These Local CEQA Guidelines also provide instructions and forms for preparing all environmental documents required under CEQA.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No fiscal impact is anticipated from amending the Local CEQA Guidelines.

REQUESTED ACTION:

Staff recommends that the Committee forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors to:

1. Adopt Resolution approving the 2025 Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act for West Valley Water District
2. Authorize the General Manager to execute all necessary documents.

Attachments

Exhibit A - Resolution Adopting CEQA Guidelines West Valley Water District 2025.pdf

EXHIBIT A

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT AMENDING AND ADOPTING LOCAL GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE §§ 21000 ET SEQ.)

WHEREAS, the California Legislature has amended the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") (Pub. Resources Code §§ 21000 et seq.), the Natural Resources Agency has amended portions of the State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, §§ 15000 et seq.), and the California courts have interpreted specific provisions of CEQA; and

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code section 21082 requires all public agencies to adopt objectives, criteria and procedures for (1) the evaluation of public and private projects undertaken or approved by such public agencies, and (2) the preparation, if required, of environmental impact reports and negative declarations in connection with that evaluation; and

WHEREAS, the West Valley Water District must revise its local guidelines for implementing CEQA to make them consistent with the current provisions and interpretations of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

NOW, THEREFORE, the West Valley Water District ("District") hereby resolves as follows:

SECTION 1. The District hereby adopts the "2025 Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act," a copy of which is on file at the offices of the District and is available for inspection by the public.

SECTION 2. All prior actions of the District enacting earlier guidelines are hereby repealed.

PASSED, APPROVED, and **ADOPTED** this _____ day of _____, 2025, by the following roll call vote. Resolution 2023-15 is hereby repealed at the effective date of this resolution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

By:_____
GREGORY YOUNG
President of the Board of Directors
West Valley Water District

CERTIFICATION

I, Elvia Dominguez, Board Secretary of the West Valley Water District, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the West Valley Water District at a regular meeting held on 1st day of May 2025, by the following vote:

AYES: BOARD MEMBERS:
NOES: BOARD MEMBERS:
ABSENT: BOARD MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: BOARD MEMBERS:

Dated: _____, 2025

_____
ELVIA DOMINGUEZ
Secretary of the Board of Directors
West Valley Water District

STAFF REPORT

DATE: May 22, 2025

TO: Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

FROM: Rocky Welborn, Director of Engineering

SUBJECT: Consider a Grant of Easement from West Valley Water District to Property Owners at 3370 Lytle Creek Road

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STRATEGIC GOAL:

Strategic Goal 8 - Deliver Superior Customer Service
B. Empower Employees to Provide Caring, Individualized, Outstanding Customer Service

MEETING HISTORY:

N/A

BACKGROUND:

West Valley Water District ("District") is the owner of land located west of Lytle Creek Road, north of Glen Helen Parkway in the City of Lytle Creek, known as APN 0239-041-23-0000. Property owners at 3370 Lytle Creek Road ("Jose Ceja and Sonia Ceja") are requesting an easement for ingress and egress through the land APN 0239-041-23-0000 to access their residential dwelling at 3370 Lytle Creek Road which is located directly southeast of the District's property.

DISCUSSION:

The private roadway used by the District and local residents to the subject area has been used for decades for ingress and egress purposes. The request from the Ceja's formalizes a mutual understanding of the intent of the private roadway.

The District's Legal Council has reviewed the draft Grant of Easement and added language to allow the District to relocate and/or modify the easement in the future, should the need arise.

Attached as **Exhibit A** is a copy of the proposed Grant of Easement**,** showing the full extent of the easement and legal description.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No Fiscal impact to the District.

REQUESTED ACTION:

Forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors to execute the Grant of Easement from West Valley Water District to Jose Ceja and Sonia Ceja, husband and wife, as joint tenants at 3370 Lytle Creek Road.

Attachments

Exhibit A - Grant of Easement.pdf

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

Hershorin & Henry

WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO
AND MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO:

Jose Ceja and Sonia Ceja
3370 Lytle Creek Road
Lytle Creek, CA 92358

Title Order No.: _____ Space Above This Line For Recorder's Use Escrow No.: _____

GRANT OF EASEMENT

THE UNDERSIGNED GRANTOR(s) DECLARE(s):
DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX is $ _____. CITY TAX $ _____.
☐ Computed on full value of property conveyed, or ☐ Computed on full value less value of liens or encumbrances remaining at time of sale,
☐ Unincorporated area: ☐ City of _____, and

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged,

West Valley Water District, a municipal water district

hereby GRANT(s) to

Jose Ceja and Sonia Ceja, husband and wife, as joint tenants

A non-exclusive easement for ingress and egress, and incidental purposes, over Grantors' real property described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto, which easement is more particularly described in Exhibit "C" attached hereto, and incorporated by reference, and shown in the survey attached hereto as Exhibit "D." Said easement is appurtenant to Grantees' land described in Exhibit "B" attached hereto.

Grantee acknowledges and agrees that Grantor reserves the right to reasonably relocate or modify the easement area described in Exhibit "C," as necessary in Grantor's sole discretion, to accommodate future public improvements or operational needs. Grantee agrees, upon request by Grantor, to promptly execute any modification to this Grant of Easement or supplemental grant of easement necessary to effectuate such relocation or modification.

"THIS IS A CONVEYANCE OF AN EASEMENT AND THE CONSIDERATION AND VALUE IS LESS THAN $100.00, R & T 11911."

Dated: _____

West Valley Water District, a municipal water district

By: _____
Name: _____
Its: _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document

State of California)
)
County of San Bernardino)

On _____ before me, _____
(insert name and title of the officer)
personally appeared _____, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____

Place Notary Seal Above

EXHIBIT "A"
LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF GRANTOR'S LAND

THE LAND REFERRED TO HEREIN BELOW IS SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

PARCEL NO. 1 OF PARCEL MAP NO. 15039, IN THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS PER PLAT RECORDED IN BOOK 190 PAGES 37 THROUGH 39 INCLUSIVE OF PARCEL MAPS, IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM ALL VEINS OR LODES OF QUARTZ OR OTHER ROCK, IN PLACE BEARING GOLD, SILVER, CINNABAR, LEAD, TIN, COPPER OR OTHER VALUABLE DEPOSITS WITHIN THE LAND ABOVE DESCRIBED WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED OR KNOWN TO EXIST PRIOR TO AUGUST 4, 1916, AS RESERVED IN THAT CERTAIN PATENT RECORDED IN BOOK "L" PAGE 74 OF PATENTS.

APN: 0239-041-23-0000

EXHIBIT "B"
LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF GRANTEES' LAND

The easement is appurtenant to the following described property owned by Jose Ceja and Sonia Ceja, husband and wife, as joint tenants:

PARCEL 1: (APN 0239-321-07, Portion)

THAT PORTION OF LOT 6, ACCORDING TO MAP SHOWING SUBDIVISION OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE SEMI-TROPIC LAND AND WATER COMPANY, IN THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS PER MAP RECORDED IN BOOK 6, PAGE 12 OF MAPS, RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT A POINT ON THE WESTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT WHICH IS NORTH 24° 21' WEST 327.88 FEET FROM THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID LOT, WHICH CORNER IS MARKED BY A 4 - INCH SQUARE IRON POST KNOWN AS MONUMENT NO. 45 OF MUSCUPIABE RANCHO SURVEY;

THENCE NORTH 64° 51' EAST 300 FEET TO THE EAST LINE OF THAT PORTION OF LOT 6, CONVEYED TO MURIEL A. DAVISON, AN UNMARRIED WOMAN, BY DEED RECORDED NOVEMBER 17, 1964 IN BOOK 6273, PAGE 463, OFFICIAL RECORDS;

THENCE NORTH 24° 21' WEST ALONG SAID EAST LINE 100 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 64° 51' WEST 300 FEET TO A POINT IN THE WESTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT;

THENCE SOUTH 24° 21' EAST ALONG SAID WESTERLY LINE 100 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

PARCEL 2: (APN 0239-321-07, PORTION)

THAT PORTION OF THAT PATENTED PLACER MINING CLAIM KNOWN AS THE RUBY NO. 2 PLACER MINING CLAIM DESIGNATED AS MINERAL SURVEY NO. 4995, APPROVED BY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL MARCH 18, 1913, DESCRIBED IN THE PATENT FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DATED DECEMBER 10, 1917, RECORDED JULY 8, 1918 IN BOOK L, PAGE 74 OF PATENTS, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT A POINT ON THE WESTERLY LINE OF THE MUSCUPIABE RANCHO, WHICH BEARS NORTH 24°21' WEST 398.46 FEET FROM MONUMENT NO. 45 OF THE MUSCUPIABE RANCHO SURVEY; THENCE CONTINUING NORTH 24°21' WEST ALONG SAID WESTERLY LINE, 29.42 FEET;

THENCE SOUTH 64°51' WEST 22.92 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE EASTERLY LINE OF THAT CERTAIN EASEMENT CONVEYED TO OLIN D. SWAIN, ET UX., BY DEED RECORDED NOVEMBER 17, 1964 IN BOOK 6273, PAGE 467, OFFICIAL RECORDS;

THENCE SOUTH 36°52' WEST ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE OF SAID EASEMENT TO THE SOUTH LINE OF THAT PORTION CONVEYED TO MURIEL A. DAVISON, BY DEED RECORDED NOVEMBER 17, 1964 IN BOOK 6273, PAGE 467, OFFICIAL RECORDS;

THENCE EAST ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE 20.31 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM ANY VEINS OR LODES OF QUARTZ OR OTHER ROCK IN PLACE BEARING GOLD, SILVER, CINNABAR, LEAD, TIN, COPPER, OR OTHER VALUABLE DEPOSITS WITHIN THE LAND ABOVE DESCRIBED WHICH HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED OR KNOWN TO EXIST ON OR PRIOR TO AUGUST 4, 1916.

EXHIBIT "C"
LEGAL DESCRIPTION
ACCESS EASEMENT

THAT PORTION OF PARCEL 1 OF PARCEL MAP NO. 15039, IN THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, RECORDED ON AUGUST 15, 2000 IN BOOK 190, PAGES 37 THROUGH 39 OF PARCEL MAPS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY RECORDER AS DESCRIBED IN CORRECTIVE GRANT DEED TO WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, RECORDED ON MARCH 31, 2022 AS DOCUMENT NO. 2022-0121073 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

A 20.00-FOOT WIDE STRIP OF LAND WITHIN SAID PARCEL 1, SAID STRIP OF LAND LYING 10.00 FEET ON EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CENTERLINE:

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF PARCEL 4 OF PARCEL MAP NO. 3216, IN THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, RECORDED ON APRIL 5, 1977 IN BOOK 33 PAGE 20 OF PARCEL MAPS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY RECORDER, THENCE ALONG THE NORTHEASTERY LINE OF SAID PARCEL 4, NORTH 23°58'39" WEST, 19.40 FEET (RECORD PER SAID PARCEL MAP NO. 3216 IS NORTH 23°52'44" WEST) TO THE **TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING,**

THENCE NORTH 84°24'26" WEST, 44.42 FEET; THENCE NORTH 80°41'07" WEST, 306.08 FEET; THENCE NORTH 84°33'43" WEST, 112.82 FEET; THENCE NORTH 72°41'09" WEST, 90.18 FEET; THENCE NORTH 67°24'48" WEST, 135.61 FEET; THENCE NORTH 65°14'38" WEST, 88.53 FEET; THENCE NORTH 56°41'31" WEST, 122.76 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A TANGENT CURVE TO THE LEFT, HAVING A RADIUS OF 24.00 FEET; THENCE NORTHWESTERLY, SOUTHWESTERLY, AND SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 173°10'22", 72.54 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 49°51'52" EAST, 86.90 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A CURVE TO THE RIGHT, HAVING A RADIUS OF 95.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY AND SOUTHERLY ALONG SAID CURVE, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 59°13'38", 98.20 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A REVERSE CURVE, HAVING A RADIUS OF 80.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY, SOUTHERLY, AND SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 33°11'19", 46.34 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 23°49'33" EAST, 62.23 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF A CURVE TO THE LEFT, HAVING A RADIUS OF 75.00 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG SAID CURVE, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 23°25'57", 30.07 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 47°15'30" EAST, 127.64 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 43°52'15" EAST, 66.80 FEET TO THE NORTHERLY BOUNDARY OF THE PANHANDLE PORTION OF PARCEL 2 OF PARCEL MAP NO. 15039, RECORDED ON AUGUST 15, 2000 IN BOOK 190, PAGES 37 THROUGH 39 OF PARCEL MAPS, SAID POINT ALSO BEING THE **POINT OF TERMINUS.**

THE SIDELINES OF SAID 20-FOOT WIDE STRIP OF LAND TO BE SHORTENED OR EXTENDED SO AS TO TERMINATE EASTERLY IN SAID NORTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID PARCEL 4 OF PARCEL MAP NO. 3216 AND SOUTHEASTERLY IN THE NORTHERLY LINE OF SAID PARCEL 2 OF PARCEL MAP NO. 15039.

CONTAINS 5,791 SQUARE FEET MORE OF LESS.

4/4/2025

SEAN C. ENGLERT, L.S. 7959 DATE
COASTAL LAND SOLUTIONS

EXHIBIT "D"

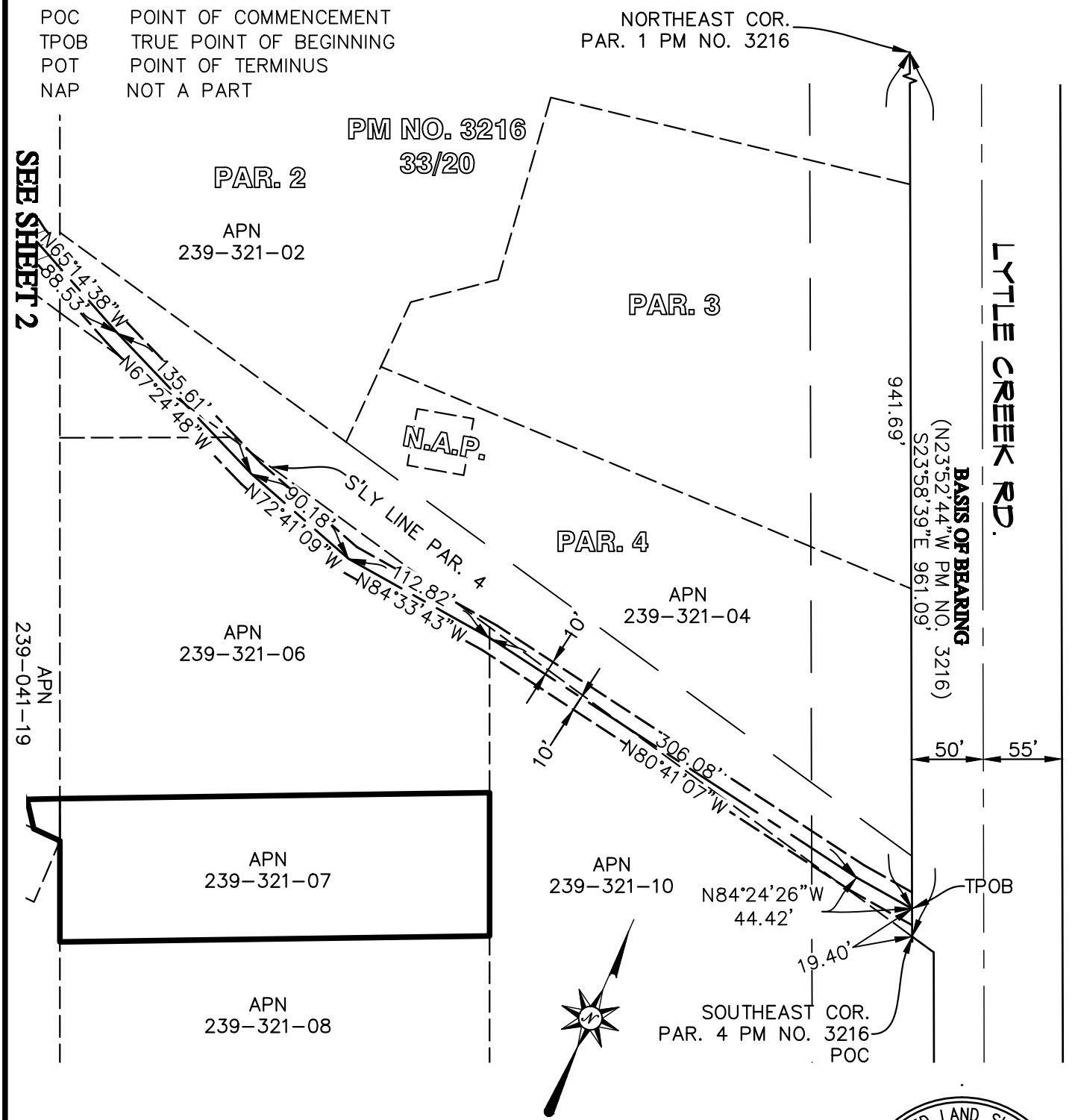
PROPOSED 20' ACCESS EASEMENT

SHEET 1 OF 2

LEGEND

PROPOSED ACCESS EASEMENT
AREA = 5,791 S.F.

POC	POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
TPOB	TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING
POT	POINT OF TERMINUS
NAP	NOT A PART



SCALE: 1"= 100'

COASTAL LAND SOLUTIONS, INC.

1010 S. COAST HWY 101, SUITE 103
ENCINITAS, CA 92024
PH (760) 230-6025

CLS#1968

Sean C Englert

4-4-25

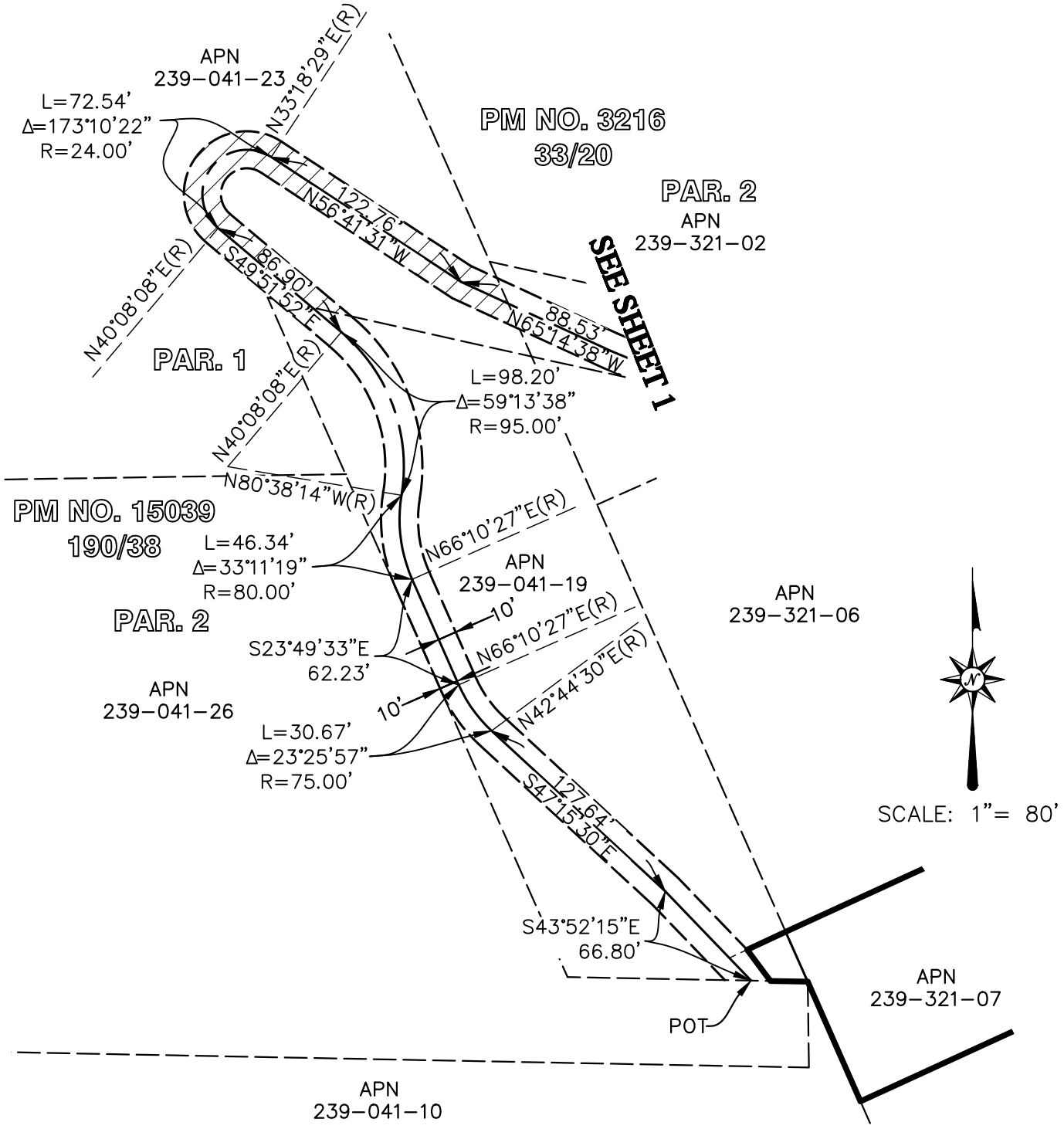
SEAN C. ENGLERT, L.S. 7959 DATE

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR
SEAN CHARLES ENGLERT
L.S. 7959
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT "D"

SHEET 2 OF 2

PROPOSED 20' ACCESS EASEMENT



COASTAL LAND SOLUTIONS, INC.

1010 S. COAST HWY 101, SUITE 103
ENCINITAS, CA 92024
PH (760) 230-6025

CLS#1968

STAFF REPORT

DATE: May 22, 2025

TO: Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

FROM: Joanne Chan, Director of Operations

SUBJECT: 2025 Public Health Goal Report

STRATEGIC GOAL:

Strategic Goal 7 – Realize Health, Safety, and Regulatory Compliance
A. Prepare for and Comply with Evolving Water Regulations

MEETING HISTORY:

N/A

BACKGROUND:

Effective July 1, 1998, Section 116470(b) of the California Health and Safety Code (HCS) has required all public water systems with more than 10,000 service connections to prepare a Public Health Goal (PHG) Report by July 1st, every three years. The PHG report contains information concerning the health risks, treatment technologies and treatment costs associated with drinking water contaminants that have exceeded a PHG. PHGs represent the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected significant risk to health. PHGs are not enforceable and are not required to be met by public water systems.

DISCUSSION:

The 2025 PHG Report has been prepared to address the requirements set forth in HSC §116470(b), attached as **Exhibit A**. Attached as **Exhibit B** is the 2025 PHG Report. It is based on water quality analyses performed during calendar years 2022, 2023, and 2024. The 2025 PHG Report is designated to be as informative as possible, without unnecessary duplication of information contained in the Consumer Confidence Report, which is to be distributed to customers by July 1st annually.

There are no regulations that set the requirements or methodology for preparing PHG reports. However, the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) has prepared suggested guidelines for water systems to use in preparing PHG reports. The ACWA guidelines were used in the preparation for the 2025 PHG Report and determination of cost estimates for best available treatment technology. A public notice will be posted in a newspaper in May 2025 (HSC §116470(c)) and a public hearing will be held in June 2025 at a regular Board meeting to accept and respond to public comments on the report.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No fiscal impact.

REQUESTED ACTION:

Forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors to host a public hearing to accept and respond to public comments and to adopt the 2025 PHG report.

Attachments

Exhibit A - California Health and Safety Code 116470 (b) & (c).pdf
Exhibit B - 2025 PHG Report.pdf

EXHIBIT A

California Health and Safety Code 116470 (b) & (c)

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.

116470(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.

EXHIBIT B

2025 Public Health Goal Report

Report Prepared by
West Valley Water District

INTRODUCTION

Background

Under the Calderon-Sher Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 (the Act), public water systems with more than 10,000 service connections are required to prepare a report every three years for contaminants that exceed their respective Public Health Goals (PHG). This document contains health risk information on drinking water contaminants to assist public water systems in preparing these reports. A PHG is the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water that poses no significant health risk if consumed for a lifetime. PHGs are developed and published by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) using current risk assessment principles, practices, and methods.

The purpose of the PHG Report, as stated in Health and Safety Code (HSC) §116470, is to:

1. Identify each contaminant detected that exceeds the established PHG.
2. Disclose the numerical public health risk associated with contaminant levels associated with the maximum contaminant level (MCL) and PHG. Numerical public health risks are determined by OEHHA (HSC §116365).
3. Identify the category of risk to public health associated with exposure to the contaminant in drinking water.
4. Describe the best available technology (BAT), if commercially available, that could remove or reduce contaminants that exceeded the PHGs.
5. Provide an estimated total cost and cost per customer for implementing the best available technology to reduce the contaminant concentration at a level equal to or below the PHG.
6. Describe the action that will be taken by the water system to reduce the contaminant concentration, if any, and the reasoning for that decision.

West Valley Water District (WVWD) has prepared the 2025 PHG Report to comply with the requirements of HSC §116470. Only contaminants that have a primary drinking water standard (PDWS) MCL, were detected at levels above the detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR) requirements are included in this report.

WHAT ARE PHGs?

PHGs are set by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) which is a part of Cal-EPA and are based solely on public health risk considerations. None of the practical risk-management factors that are considered by the US EPA or the California Division of Drinking Water in setting drinking water standards (MCLs) are considered in setting the PHGs. These factors include analytical detection capability, treatment technology available, benefits and costs. The PHGs are not enforceable and are not required to be met by any public water system. MCLGs are the federal equivalent to PHGs. MCLs are the highest level of contaminants allowed in drinking water. PDWS MCLs are set as close to PHGs or MCLGs as

economically and technologically feasible and are set for contaminants that affect health. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Water Quality Data Considered

For the 2025 PHG Report, WVWD has considered and evaluated all water quality data from 2022 to 2024. Summaries of this data can be viewed in the 2022, 2023, and 2024 Water Quality Reports which were made available to all WVWD customers. Water Quality Reports can be viewed at WVWD's website through the following link Transparency | West Valley Water District.

Guidelines Followed

The Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) formed a workgroup, which prepared guidelines for water utilities to use in preparing PHG reports. ACWA's April 2025 Public Health Goals Report Guidelines were used in preparation of our report. No guidance was available from state regulatory agencies.

Best Available Treatment Technology and Cost Estimates

Both the USEPA and DDW adopt what are known as Best Available Technologies (BATs), which are the best known methods of reducing contaminant levels to the MCL. Costs can be estimated for such technologies. However, since many PHGs and all MCLGs are set much lower than the MCL, it is not always possible or feasible to determine what treatment is needed to further reduce a constituent down to or near the PHG or MCLG, many of which are set at zero. Estimating the costs to reduce a constituent to zero is difficult, if not impossible, because it is not possible to verify by analytical means that the level has been lowered to zero. In some cases, installing treatment to try and further reduce very low levels of one constituent may have adverse effects on other aspects of water quality.

Please note, all cost estimates provided in this report are highly speculative and theoretical, and actual costs can be far greater. Estimated costs include annualized capital, operations, and maintenance costs. ACWA's Cost Estimates for Treatment Technologies were used to determine the estimated costs. All costs were estimated based on water production from 2022 to 2024 for each of the sources that exceeded the PHG or MCLG.

Constituents Detected that Exceed a PHG or MCLG

The following is a discussion of contaminants that were detected in one or more of our drinking water sources at levels above the PHG or, if no PHG, above the MCLG.

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic

The source of arsenic in water supplies is mainly from erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, and glass and electronic production wastes. The PHG for arsenic is 0.004 µg/L and the MCL is 10 µg/L. Arsenic has been detected at levels above the PHG in our groundwater wells, groundwater treatment plant and our surface water treatment plant. Detected levels of arsenic were below the MCL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with arsenic drinking water standards. The maximum arsenic concentrations for the sources were as follows:

1. Roemer Plant Effluent – 2.2 µg/L
2. Baseline Feeder Wells – 0.88 µg/L
3. Well 1A – 12 µg/L (Confirmation sample = 4.4 µg/L)
4. Well 4A – 8.6 µg/L (This well is part of a blending plan to reduce Arsenic levels for distribution)
5. Well 5A – 3.4 µg/L
6. Well 8A – 4.8 µg/L
7. Well 24 – 1.5 µg/L
8. Well 15 – 1.2 µg/L
9. Well 30 – 1.9 µg/L
10. Well 41 – 1.7 µg/L
11. Well 42 Treated – 1.1 µg/L
12. Well 54 – 0.65 µg/L

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with arsenic and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer (CCR, Title 22, Appendix 64465-D).

Numerical Health Risk
The numerical health risk for arsenic at the PHG of 0.004 µg/L is one excess cancer case per million people over a lifetime of exposure. The numerical health risk for arsenic at the MCL of 10 µg/L is 2.5 excess cancer cases per 1,000 people over a lifetime of exposure.

BATs and Estimated Cost
Based on CCR, Title 22, Table 64447.2-A – BATs for lowering arsenic below the PHG are:

- Activated Alumina
- Coagulation/Flocculation
- Ion Exchange
- Lime Softening
- Reverse Osmosis
- Electrodialysis
- Oxidation/Filtration

Since arsenic concentrations are already below the MCL, implementing BAT is not required, however, we have an approved blending plan in place for Well 4A. The estimated cost to install and operate BATs listed for reducing arsenic concentrations below the PHG range from an annual cost of $10,657,936.79 to $57,126,541.19. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would range from $423.64 to $2,270.71.

Cadmium

The source of cadmium in water supplies is mainly from corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints. The PHG for cadmium is 0.04 µg/L and the MCL is 5 µg/L. Cadmium has been detected at levels above the PHG in our groundwater wells and our surface water treatment plant. Detected levels of cadmium were below the MCL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with cadmium drinking water standards. The maximum cadmium concentrations for the sources were as follows:

1. Baseline Feeder Well – 0.14 µg/L
2. Roemer Surface Water Treatment – 0.18 µg/L
3. Well 8A – 0.21 µg/L
4. Well 30 – 0.11 µg/L
5. Well 41 – 0.16 µg/L
6. Well 42 – 0.24 µg/L

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with cadmium and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage (CCR, Title 22, Appendix 64465-D).

Numerical Health Risk
OEHHA is required to provide numerical health risk information but has not done so in time to include it in this report.

BATs and Estimated Cost
Based on CCR, Title 22, Table 64447.2-A – BATs for lowering cadmium below the PHG are:

- Coagulation/Flocculation
- Ion Exchange
- Lime Softening
- Reverse Osmosis

Since cadmium concentrations are already below the MCL, implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate BATs listed for reducing cadmium concentrations below the PHG range from an annual cost of $35,905,084.08 to $131,214,108.08. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would range from $1,427.18 to $5,215.60.

Chromium, hexavalent

The source of hexavalent chromium in water supplies is mainly from the erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities. The PHG for hexavalent chromium is 0.02 µg/L and the MCL is 10 µg/L. Hexavalent chromium has been detected at levels above the PHG in our groundwater wells and our surface water treatment plant. Detected levels of hexavalent chromium were below the MCL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with hexavalent

chromium drinking water standards. The maximum hexavalent chromium concentrations for the sources were as follows:

1. Roemer Surface Water Treatment Plant – 0.18 µg/L
2. FBR Groundwater Treatment Plant – 1.6 µg/L
3. Well 1A – 1.0 µg/L
4. Well 4A – 0.60 µg/L
5. Well 5A – 0.59 µg/L
6. Well 8A – 1.6 µg/L
7. Well 15 – 1.3 µg/L
8. Well 24 – 0.29 µg/L
9. Well 30 – 0.76 µg/L
10. Well 41 – 2.1 µg/L
11. Well 42 – 2.3 µg/L

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with hexavalent chromium and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer (SWRCB DDW CCR Reference Manual, Appendix A).

Numerical Health Risk
The numerical health risk for hexavalent chromium at the PHG of 0.02 µg/L is one excess cancer case per one million people over a lifetime of exposure. The numerical health risk for hexavalent chromium at the MCL of 10 µg/L is five excess cancer cases per 10,000 people over a lifetime of exposure.

BATs and Estimated Cost
Based on CCR, Title 22, Table 64447.2-A – BATs for lowering hexavalent chromium below the PHG are:

- Coagulation/Flocculation
- Ion Exchange
- Lime Softening
- Reverse Osmosis

Since hexavalent chromium concentrations are already below the MCL, implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate BATs listed for reducing hexavalent chromium concentrations below the PHG range from an annual cost of $39,336,710.12 to $164,531,627.71. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would range from $1,563.59 to $6,539.93.

Lead

The source of lead in water supplies is mainly from internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems, discharges from industrial manufacturers, and erosion of natural deposits. The PHG for lead is 0.2 µg/L and the MCL has an Action Level (AL) of 15 µg/L. The AL is the level of concentration of a harmful or toxic substance or contaminant that, when exceeded, is considered sufficient to warrant regulatory or remedial action. Lead has been detected in the Baseline Feeder groundwater wells and Roemer Surface Water Treatment Plant between 2022 and 2024. Detected levels of lead were below the MCL at all times.

WVWD is in full compliance with lead drinking water standards. The maximum lead concentrations for the sources are as follows:

1. Baseline Feeder – 0.51 µg/L
2. Roemer – 1.3 µg/L

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with lead and the reason a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure (22 CCR, Appendix 64465-D).

Numerical Health Risk
The numerical health risk for lead at the PHG of 0.2 µg/L is less than one in one million adults over a lifetime of exposure. The numerical health risk for lead at the AL of 15 µg/L is two cases per one million adults over a lifetime of exposure. There are no available numerical health risks factors for the effects on infants or children.

BATs and Estimated Cost
While not precisely stated in the regulations, the best available technology for lead is optimized corrosion control (ACWA's April 2025 PHG Report Guidance) until lead plumbing can be replaced. West Valley Water District already monitors the corrosivity of the water we provide to our customers and optimizes corrosion control.

Since lead concentrations are already below the MCL, implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate BATs for reducing lead concentrations below the PHG has an annual cost of approximately $1,033,972.37. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would be approximately $41.10.

Perchlorate

Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store or dispose of perchlorate and its salts. The PHG for perchlorate is 1 µg/L and the MCL is 6 µg/L. Perchlorate has been detected at levels above the PHG in two sources wells between 2022 and 2024. Detected levels of perchlorate were below the MCL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with perchlorate drinking water standards. The maximum perchlorate levels for the sources are as follows:

1. FBR Groundwater Treatment Plant – 2.5 µg/L
2. Well 42 (Treated) – 1.5 µg/L

Category of Health Risk

Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In

adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function (22 CCR, Appendix 64465-D).

Numerical Health Risk
OEHHA is required to provide numerical health risk information but has not done so in time to include it in this report.

BAT and Estimated Cost
Based on CCR, Title 22, Table 6447.2-A – BATs for lowering perchlorate below the PHG are:

- Ion exchange
- Biological Fluidized Bed Reactor

WVWD provides Ion Exchange for the removal of perchlorate for Well 42. In addition, WVWD uses the Fluidized Bed Reactor (FBR) groundwater treatment plant for the removal of perchlorate. The estimated cost for additional treatment to reduce perchlorate concentrations below the PHG range from an annual cost of $1,732,824.50 to $5,426,476.72. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer would range from $68.88 to $215.70.

Thallium

The major sources of thallium in drinking water comes from leaching from ore-processing sites, discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories. The PHG for Thallium is 0.1 µg/L and the MCL is 2 µg/L. Thallium has been detected at levels above the PHG in five sources wells between 2022 and 2024. Detected levels of thallium were below the MCL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with thallium drinking water standards. The maximum thallium sources are as follows:

1. Baseline Feeder – 0.44 µg/L
2. Roemer Surface Water Treatment Plant – 0.44 µg/L
3. Well 8A – 0.27 µg/L
4. Well 41 – 0.34 µg/L
5. Well 42 (treated) – 0.38 µg/L

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with thallium and the reason a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal or liver problems (22 CCR, Appendix 64465-D).

Numerical Health Risk
OEHHA is required to provide numerical health risk information but has not done so in time to include it in this report.

BAT and Estimated Cost
Based on CCR, Title 22, Table 6447.2-A – BATs for lowering perchlorate below the PHG are:

- Activated Alumina
- Ion Exchange

Since thallium concentrations are already below the MCL, implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate BATs listed for reducing thallium concentrations below the PHG is approximately $37,116,134.42. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would be approximately $1,475.32.

Volatile Organic Compound Contaminants

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)

The source of PCE in water supplies is mainly from discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser). The PHG for PCE is 0.06 µg/L and the MCL is 5 µg/L. PCE has been detected at levels above the PHG in three sources between 2022 and 2024. Detected levels of PCE were below the MCL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with PCE drinking water standards. The maximum PCE levels for the wells are as follows:

1. Baseline Feeder – 1.1 µg/L
2. Well 15 – 0.57 µg/L
3. Well 42 – 0.71 µg/L

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with PCE and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that some people who drink water containing PCE in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and have an increased risk of getting cancer. (22 CCR, Appendix 64465-E).

Numerical Health Risk
The numerical health risk for PCE at the PHG of 0.06 µg/L is one excess cancer case per million people over a lifetime of exposure. The numerical health risk for PCE at the MCL of 5 µg/L is eight excess cancer cases per one hundred thousand people over a lifetime of exposure.

BATs and Estimated Cost
Based on CCR, Title 22, Table 64447.4-A – BATs for lowering PCE below the PHG are:

- Granular activated carbon (GAC)
- Packed tower aeration

Since PCE concentrations are already below the MCL, implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate the BATs for reducing PCE concentrations below the PHG range from an annual cost of $2,412,884.84 to $3,887,425.58. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would range from $95.91 to $154.52.

Radiological Contaminants

Gross Alpha Particle Activity

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. The source of gross alpha particle activity in water supplies is mainly from the erosion of natural deposits. A PHG for gross alpha particles has not been established. The MCLG for gross alpha particles is 0 pCi/L and the MCL is 15 pCi/L. Gross alpha particles have been detected above the MCLG between 2022 and 2024 in three sources. Detected levels of gross alpha particles were below the MCL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with gross alpha particle drinking water standards. The maximum gross alpha particle concentrations for the sources were as follows:

1. Roemer Surface Water Treatment – 2.8 pCi/L
2. FBR – 3.9 pCi/L
3. Baseline Feeder – 3.5 pCi/L

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with gross alpha particles and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer (22 CCR, Appendix 64465-C).

Numerical Health Risk
The numerical health risk for gross alpha particles at the MCLG of 0 pCi/L is zero. The numerical health risk for gross alpha particles at the MCL of 15 pCi/L is one excess cancer case per one thousand people over a lifetime of exposure.

BAT and Estimated Cost
Based on CCR, Title 22, Table 64447.3-A – BAT for lowering gross alpha particle activity below the PHG is reverse osmosis. Since gross alpha particle activity are already below the MCL, implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate the BAT for reducing gross alpha particle activity concentrations below the PHG range from an annual cost of $14,708,442.94 to $60,934,977.91. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would range from $584.64 to $2,422.09.

Radium 226

The source of Radium 226 in water supplies is mainly from the erosion of natural deposits. A PHG for Radium 226 is 0.05 pCi/L and the MCL is 5 pCi/L (combined $Ra^{226+228}$). Radium 226 has been detected above the PHG between 2022 and 2024 at our FBR Groundwater Treatment Plant. Detected levels of Radium 226 were below the MCL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with Radium 226 drinking water standards. Radium 226 was detected at the FBR at a maximum concentration of 0.38 pCi/L.

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with Radium 226 and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that some people who drink water containing Radium 226 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer (22 CCR, Appendix 64465-C).

Numerical Health Risk
The numerical health risk for Radium 226 at the PHG of 0.05 pCi/L is one excess cancer case per one million people over a lifetime of exposure. The numerical health risk for Radium 226 at the MCL of 5 pCi/L is one excess cancer case per ten thousand people over a lifetime of exposure.

BAT and Estimated Cost

Based on CCR, Title 22, Table 6447.3-A – BAT for lowering Radium-226 below the PHG are:

- Ion exchange
- Reverse osmosis
- Lime softening

Since Radium-226 is already below the MCL, implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate the BAT for reducing Radium-226 concentrations below the PHG range from an annual cost of $1,323,777.34 to $5,848,220.43. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would range from $52.62 to $217.99.

Radium 228

The source of Radium 228 in water supplies is mainly from the erosion of natural deposits. A PHG for Radium 228 is 0.019 pCi/L and the MCL is 5 pCi/L (combined $Ra^{226+228}$). Radium 228 has been detected above the PHG between 2022 and 2024 in our FBR Groundwater Treatment Plant. Detected levels of Radium 228 were below the MCL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with Radium 228 drinking water standards. The maximum Radium 228 concentrations for the FBR is 1.8 pCi/L.

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with Radium 228 and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that some people who drink water containing Radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer (22 CCR, Appendix 64465-C).

Numerical Health Risk
The numerical health risk for Radium 228 at the PHG of 0.019 pCi/L is one excess cancer case per one million people over a lifetime of exposure. The numerical health risk for Radium 228 at the MCL of 5 pCi/L (combined $Ra^{226+228}$) is three excess cancer cases per ten thousand people over a lifetime of exposure.

BAT and Estimated Cost
Based on CCR, Title 22, Table 64447.3-A – BAT for lowering Radium 228 below the PHG are:

- Ion exchange
- Reverse osmosis
- Lime softening

Since Radium 228 is already below the MCL, implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate the BAT for reducing Radium 228 concentrations below the PHG range from an annual cost of $1,323,777.34 to $5,484,220.43. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would range from $52.62 to $217.99.

Uranium

The source of uranium in water supplies is mainly from the erosion of natural deposits. The PHG for uranium is 0.43 pCi/L and the MCL is 20 pCi/L. Uranium has been detected at levels above the PHG between 2022 and 2024 in FBR Groundwater Treatment Plant. Detected levels of uranium were below

the MCL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with uranium drinking water standards. The uranium concentrations at our groundwater treatment plant is 3.4 pCI/L.

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk with uranium and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer (22 CCR, Table 64465-C).

Numerical Health Risk
The numerical health risk for uranium at the PHG of 0.43 pCi/L is one excess cancer case per million people over a lifetime of exposure. The numerical health risk for uranium at the MCL of 20 pCi/L is five excess cancer cases per one hundred thousand people over a lifetime of exposure.

BAT and Estimated Cost
Based on CCR, Title 22, Table 64447.3-A – BAT for lowering uranium below the PHG is reverse osmosis. Other BATs exist, however, since some of the same wells have gross alpha particle activity above the PHG, and only reverse osmosis is listed as a BAT for gross alpha particles, no other BATs were considered. Uranium concentrations are already below the MCL, so implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate the BAT for reducing uranium concentrations below the PHG range from an annual cost of $1,323,777.34 to $5,484,220.43. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer would range from $52.62 to $217.99.

Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Contaminants

Perfluorooctanesulfonic sulfonate (PFOS)

The source of PFOS in water supplies is mainly from industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics. The PHG for PFOS is 1 ng/L. The Notification Level (NL) for PFOS is 6.5 ng/L and the Action Level (AL) is 40 ng/L. Both the NL and AL are monitored based on the Quarterly Running Annual Average (QRAA). PFOS has been detected at levels above the PHG in three sources between 2022 and 2024. Detected levels of PFOS were below the AL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with PFOS drinking water standards. The maximum PFOS levels for the wells are as follows:

1. FBR – 2.0 ng/L
2. Well 5A – 1.5 ng/L
3. Well 41 – 8.3 ng/L (removed to ND through IX)

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with PFOS and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that PFOS exposure resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals. (CCR-Reference Manual 2025, Appendix D).

Numerical Health Risk
The numerical health risk for PFOS at the PHG of 1 ng/L is one excess cancer case per million people over a lifetime of exposure. OEHHA is required to provide numerical health risk information but did not have one available for the AL in time to include it in this report.

BAT and Estimated Cost
Based on the EPA website Reducing PFAS in Drinking Water with Treatment Technologies | US EPA below the PHG are:

- Ion Exchange
- Granulated Activated Carbon (GAC)
- Reverse Osmosis (RO)

Since PFOS concentrations are already below the AL, implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate the BATs for reducing PFOS concentrations below the PHG range from an annual cost of $775,318.32 to $9,368,429.71. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would range from $30.82 to $372.38.

Perfluorooctanioc Acid (PFOA)

The source of PFOA in water supplies is mainly from industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics. The PHG for PFOA is 0.007 ng/L. The Notification Level (NL) for PFOA is 5.1 ng/L and the Response Level (RL) is 10 ng/L based on the QRAA. PFOA has been detected at levels above the PHG in three sources between 2022 and 2024. Detected levels of PFOA were below the RL at all times. WVWD is in full compliance with PFOA drinking water standards. The maximum PFOA levels for the wells are as follows:

1. FBR – 3.8 ng/L
2. Well 5A – 6.2 ng/L
3. Well 41 – 5.9 ng/L (removed to ND through IX)

Category of Health Risk
The category of health risk associated with PFOS and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it is that Perfluorooctanoic Acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals. (CCR-Reference Manual 2025, Appendix D).

Numerical Health Risk
The numerical health risk for PFOA at the PHG of 0.07 ng/L is one excess cancer case per million people over a lifetime of exposure. OEHHA is required to provide numerical health risk information but did not have one available for the AL in time to include it in this report.

BAT and Estimated Cost
Based on the EPA website Reducing PFAS in Drinking Water with Treatment Technologies | US EPA below the PHG are:

- Ion Exchange
- Granulated Activated Carbon (GAC)
- Reverse Osmosis (RO)

Since PFOA concentrations are already below the AL, implementing BAT is not required. The estimated cost to install and operate the BATs for reducing PFOA concentrations below the PHG range from an

annual cost of $775,318.32 to $9,368,429.71. The annual cost per service connection, or per customer, would range from $30.82 to $372.38.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ACTION

The drinking water quality of West Valley Water District meets all State of California, DDW and US EPA Drinking Water Standards set to protect public health. To further reduce the levels of the constituents identified in this report that are already significantly below the health-based Maximum Contaminant Levels established to provide “safe drinking water”, additional costly treatment processes would be required. The effectiveness of the treatment process to provide any significant reductions in constituent levels at these already low values is uncertain. The health protection benefits of these further hypothetical reductions are not at all clear and may not be quantifiable. The money that would be required for these additional treatment processes might provide greater public health protection benefits if spent on other water system operations, surveillance, and monitoring programs. Therefore, no action is proposed, except to continue meeting all State of California, DDW and USEPA Drinking Water Standards set forth to protect public health.

STAFF REPORT

DATE: May 22, 2025

TO: Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

FROM: Joanne Chan, Director of Operations

SUBJECT: Annual Water Quality Report

STRATEGIC GOAL:

Strategic Goal 7 – Realize Health, Safety, and Regulatory Compliance
A. Prepare for and Comply with Evolving Water Regulations

MEETING HISTORY:

N/A

BACKGROUND:

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), adding a requirement that water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report, similar to the Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) that California water systems began distributing in 1990. However, the Consumer Confidence Report, also known as the Water Quality Report (WQR), consists of regulatory requirements that are more specific and detailed in terms of content and format than those for the AWQR. These WQRs summarize information that the West Valley Water District's (District) water system already collects to comply with regulations.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) provides a reference manual for preparing the WQR annually. It explains the requirements for report content, format and distribution required for conformance with the California Code of Regulations Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 20 and California Health and Safety Code (HSC) §116470.

DISCUSSION:

The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water supply to the communities the District serves. Customers have the right to know what is in their drinking water and where it comes from. WQRs help consumers make informed choices that affect the health of themselves and their families. This report also encourages consumers to consider and appreciate the challenges of delivering safe drinking water. Educated consumers are more likely to help protect their drinking water sources and to understand the true costs of safe drinking water.

Data collected between January 1 and December 31, 2024 must be reported in the 2024 WQR, which is due to customers by July 1, 2025. Attached as **Exhibit A** is the 2024 Water Quality Report. Good faith efforts must be made to reach each customer, including non-paying customers such as apartment renters. In order to meet this requirement, the District will have the WQR posted on the website, notified customers by email, social media and/or mailers by July 1, 2025.

FISCAL IMPACT:

This item is included in the Fiscal Year 2024/25 Operating Budget GL 100-5615-536-5473 title "Miscellaneous/Permits & Fees" for printing.

REQUESTED ACTION:

Forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors to receive and file the report.

Attachments

Exhibit A - 2024 Water Quality Report.pdf

EXHIBIT A

West Valley Water District

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

This report was prepared May 2025.

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John Thiel
General Manager

Dear Neighbor,

Your trust in the safety and reliability of your drinking water is something we take very seriously at West Valley Water District (WVWD). As General Manager, I want you to know that providing clean, high-quality water to you and your family is not just our mission–it's our commitment.

I'm proud to share that, once again, WVWD met or exceeded all state regulatory standards for water quality in 2024. This achievement reflects the hard work and dedication of our entire team and our ongoing commitment to maintaining a reliable and resilient water system. As a public utility, this is your water system–and we are honored to manage it on your behalf.

At WVWD, our mission is to provide clean, high-quality, reliable, cost-effective, and sustainable water services to every community we serve. Looking ahead, we will continue to invest in our infrastructure, our workforce, and our region to ensure we meet the evolving needs of our customers today and for generations to come.

I invite you to review our **2024 Annual Water Quality Report,** which details our water quality performance, treatment processes, sources of supply, and community programs–including conservation, education, and system improvements. If you have any questions about the report or your water, please contact our Water Quality Department at (909) 875-1804.

Thank you for placing your trust in us and for taking an interest in your water and your community.

West Valley Water District

DISTRICT MANAGEMENT

John Thiel
General Manager

Linda Jadeski
Assistant General Manager

Joanne Chan
Director of Operations

Rocky Welborn
Director of Engineering

Jon Stephenson
Director of General Services

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Greg Young
President, Division 5

Dan Jenkins
Vice President, Division 2

Angela Garcia
Director, Division 1

Kelvin Moore
Director, Division 3

Estevan Bennett
Director, Division 4

OUR COMMITMENT

MISSION

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

VISION

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

West Valley Water District Staff

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT *at a Glance*

Service to Community

Over 70 years of providing high quality and reliable water to our customers.

Over 100,000 Served

Trusted by over 100,000 customers to keep the water flowing.

32 Square Miles

Providing water to 25,800 Inland Empire homes and businesses.

402 Miles of Pipeline

7 Treatment Sites

26 Storage Tanks

23 Groundwater Wells

88 Water Professionals

Our Values

Innovation — WVWD fosters innovation, creativity, and ingenuity as we constantly seek to strengthen our services, programs, and practices.

Regional Partner — WVWD is a proactive leader and partner in regional collaboration projects and programs that improve our community and the water supply.

Preferred Workplace — WVWD offers an empowering work environment that promotes diversity, equity, and inclusion where employees can succeed.

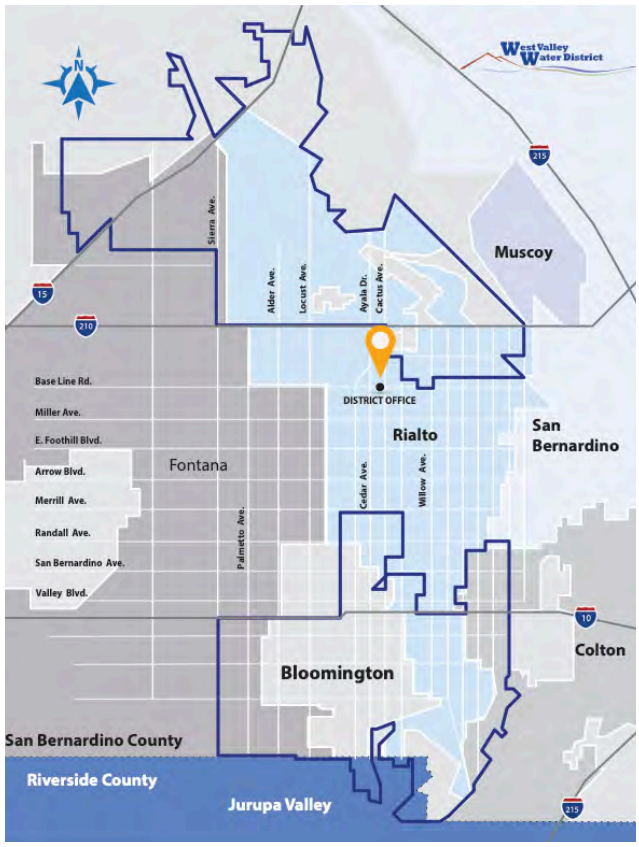
Public Trust & Integrity — WVWD fosters a culture of openness, transparency, and accountability to our community and stakeholders.

Sustainability — WVWD is committed to innovative solutions that support the long-term success of our organization.

Serving the communities of:

Bloomington, Colton, Fontana, Jurupa Valley, Rialto and Unincorporated San Bernardino County

Water Systems Information



Contact Information

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this report or regarding water quality, please contact:

Janet Harmon
Water Quality Supervisor
(909) 875-1804 ext. 371

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

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

WVWD is a Special District governed by a five-member Board of Directors providing retail water to approximately 104,498 customers with over 25,800 commercial and residential service connections. WVWD serves quality drinking water to portions of Rialto, Colton, Fontana, Bloomington, and portions of the unincorporated area of San Bernardino County and a portion of city of Jurupa Valley in Riverside County.

The goal of our Annual Water Quality Report (WQR) is to inform our customers about the quality of our drinking water, the sources of our water, any monitored contaminants found in drinking water, and whether our system meets state and federal drinking water standards. Our water quality data is submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), in order to monitor our compliance for all regulatory standards and assure high quality drinking water is consistently delivered directly to our customers.

Last year, as in years past, **your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards.** West Valley Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and, once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Public Participation

Public involvement is central to ensuring that we are meeting the highest water supply, water quality, and customer service standards. We welcome your input; please see below for ways you can be involved with West Valley Water District.

Click on the links below to view content and schedules.

MEETINGS | www.wvwd.org/meetings **SITIO WEB**| www.wvwd.org

Información para personas que no hablan inglés

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse West Valley Water District a 855 W. Base Line Rd., Rialto, CA 92376 para asistirlo en español.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Between 2002 and 2008, WVWD, the California Department of Public Health conducted Source Water Assessments (SWA) of all our drinking water wells and surface water received at the Oliver P. Roemer Surface Water Treatment Plant.

As a result of the SWA, the following six water quality characteristics are being closely monitored; however, no contaminants have been detected above the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) set by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Bacteria

Heavy recreational activities in both Lytle Creek and Lake Silverwood during warm summer months increase the vulnerability.

Methyl Tert- Butyl Ether (MTBE)

Sources located near gasoline service stations and underground gas storage tanks are vulnerable. A MTBE plume is leaching from the Colton Gasoline Storage Terminal.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

All WVWD groundwater wells were determined to be vulnerable to both VOCs and SOCs.

Perchlorate

Detected at low levels in four groundwater wells (Wells 11, 18A, 41, 42). All of these wells are primary water sources and have treatment systems installed. It is believed that the likely sources for perchlorate originate from former manufactures of rocket fuel/fireworks and fertilizer. The effected wells have ion exchange systems installed for perchlorate removal.

Nitrate

Some groundwater wells are vulnerable. Nitrate contamination is the result of leaching septic systems and past citrus farming.

Cryptosporidium

Microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S.

To view completed source water assessments, you may visit our District office located at:
855 W Base Line Rd. Rialto, California, 92376 or call (909) 875-1804.

SOURCES OF WATER

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

LOCAL WATER

Groundwater

39.1% of WVWD's water supply is from its own groundwater wells, located in four local basins:

- Bunker Hill Basin
- Lytle Creek Basin
- North Riverside Basin
- Rialto-Colton Basin

21.6% of WVWD's water supply consists of additional groundwater purchased from San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District through the Baseline Feeder Project. This water also comes from local wells in the Bunker Hill Basin.

Surface Water

28.2% of WVWD's water supply is surface water from Lytle Creek in the San Bernardino Mountains. This water is treated through WVWD's Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility.

IMPORTED WATER

State Water Project

11.1% of WVWD's water supply is surface water purchased from the State Water Project through San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District.

This water is also treated through WVWD's Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): This level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Micrograms per Liter (µg/L): Or parts per billion (ppb) corresponds to 1 second in nearly 32 years.

Nanograms per Liter (ng/L): Or parts per trillion (ppt) corresponds to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.

Picograms per Liter (pg/L): Or parts per quadrillion (ppq) corresponds to 1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years.

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

Microsiemens per centimeter (µS/cm): A measure of conductivity.

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

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

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

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

Disinfection By-Product: Compounds which are formed from mixing of organic or mineral precursors in the water with ozone, chlorine, or chloramine. Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are disinfection by-products.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (Secondary Standard): MCLs for contaminants that do not affect health but are used to monitor the aesthetics of the water.

Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

90th Percentile: The value in a data set in which 90 percent of the set is less than or equal to this value. The Lead and Copper Rule uses the 90th percentile to comply with the Action Level.

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Distribution System

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	2024	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	1	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors									
Haloacetic Acids	2024	µg/L	LRAA = 60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND - 16.6 10.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	µg/L	LRAA = 80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND - 46.4 31.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems and have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine	2024	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	Range Highest RAA	0.33 -2.14 1.25	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Lead and Copper									
Lead	2024	µg/L	AL=15	0.2	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90th Percentile (µg/L)	40 0 ND	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper	2024	mg/L	AL=1.3	0.3	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90th Percentile (mg/L)	40 0 0.18	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relative short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead in Schools									
Lead	2019	µg/L	AL = 15	0.2	# of Sites Sampled # of Sites Over AL 90th Percentile (µg/L) # of Schools Sampled	6 0 ND 1	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Distribution System

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Results	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards [1]								
Color	2024	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2024	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	300-540 375	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Odor Threshold	2024	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity	2024	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND - 1.8 0.23	No	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS								
pH	2024	pH Units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.1 - 8.2 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	120 - 200 149	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	18-82 53	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.

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

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

Note: This Water Quality Report (WQR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2024. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E.coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells

Parameter	Sample [1] Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Baseline Feeder[3]	Wells			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
Microbiological Contaminants										
Total Coliform Bacteria	2024	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.
Radioactive Contaminants										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2021-2024	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	3.3 -3.5 3.4	ND-2.6 1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium-226	2021-2022	pCi/L	5.0	0.05	Range Average	NR ND	NR 0.89	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Radium-228	2021-2022	pCi/L	5.0	0.019	Range Average	NR 2.4	NR 0.32	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Uranium	2021-2022	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	1.8-3.2 2.5	NR 2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants										
Arsenic	2024	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	ND-2.6 1.4	0.38 -7.6 [4] 3.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chromium (hexavalent)	2024	µg/L	10	0.02	Range Average	0.58-3.1 1.8	1.6-1.7 1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.	Some people who drink water containing helavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Flouride	2023-2024	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	0.29-0.34 0.32	0.29-0.34 0.30	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get d teeth.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2024	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	1.1-4.6 3.3	0.47-3.5 1.7	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells

Parameter	Sample[1] Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Baseline Feeder [3]	Wells			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
Inorganic Contaminants										
Percholrate	2023-2024	µg/L	6.0	1.0	Range Average	ND - 0.59 ND	NR ND	No	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors										
Chlorine	2024	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl2)	Range Average	0.90-1.78 1.40	N/A N/A	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Parameter	Sample Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Baseline Feeder [3]	Wells		
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards[2]									**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride	2023-2024	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	6.3 -21 12	2.5-8.2 4.5	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	2023-2024	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	490-550 523	300-510 376	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Color	2024	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-7.5 ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2024	µg/L	5	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-7.3[4] 0.88	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Odor Threshold	2024	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	ND-1 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2023-2024	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	49-52 51	10-47 21	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2023-2024	mg/L	1,000	N/A	Range Average	260-360 317	190-330 240	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2024	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-1.2 0.28	ND - 2.7 0.18	No	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS									
pH	2023-2024	pH Units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.8-7.9 7.9	7.5-8.0 7.7	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	2023-2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	190-210 200	140-200 159	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2023-2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	76-79 77	47-78 58	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2023-2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	240-250 247	140-240 177	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium	2023-2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	12-15 13	6.1-12 8.1	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2023-2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	14-18 16	9.2-16 12	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells

Parameter	Sample Date [1]	Units	Notification Level	Response Level	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Baseline Feeder [3]	Wells			
PFAS										
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS][7]	2024	ng/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND -3.6 1.5	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS][7]	2024	ng/L	3.0	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	ND-0.68 0.22	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	2024	ng/L	5.1	0.007	Range Average	NR ND	ND-2.5 ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	2024	ng/L	6.5	1.0	Range Average	NR ND	ND-1.5 ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
DDW General Order 2022-0001-DDW PFAS Monitoring[6]										
Department of Drinking Water PFAS Monitoring										
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS][7]	2024	ng/L	500	5,000	Range Average	ND-4.8 2.1		No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS][7]	2024	ng/L	3.0	20	Range Average	ND-22[9] 8.0		No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	2024	ng/L	QRAA = 5.1	QRAA = 10	Range QRAA	ND-5.1 3.9		No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	2024	ng/L	QRAA = 6.5	QRAA = 40	Range QRAA	ND-3.0 2.6		No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
EPA National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index										
PFAS Compounds-Hazard Index[8]	2024	N/A	HI=1	N/A	Range RAA	ND-2.5 ND		No		

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Baseline Feeder and Groundwater Wells

Parameter	Sample Date[1]	Units	Notification Level	Response Level	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Baseline Feeder [3]	Wells		
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING[5]									
Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)									
Lithium	**2023**	**µg/L**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**Range Average**	**NR ND**	**NR ND**	**No**	**Lithium can be obtained from brine deposits in salt lakes and is used in the cathodes of lithium-ion batteries.**
PFAS Compounds	**2023**	**µg/L**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**Range Average**	**NR ND**	**NR ND**	**No**	**Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.**

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

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

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

4. Well was flushed to waste during this reporting period.

5. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

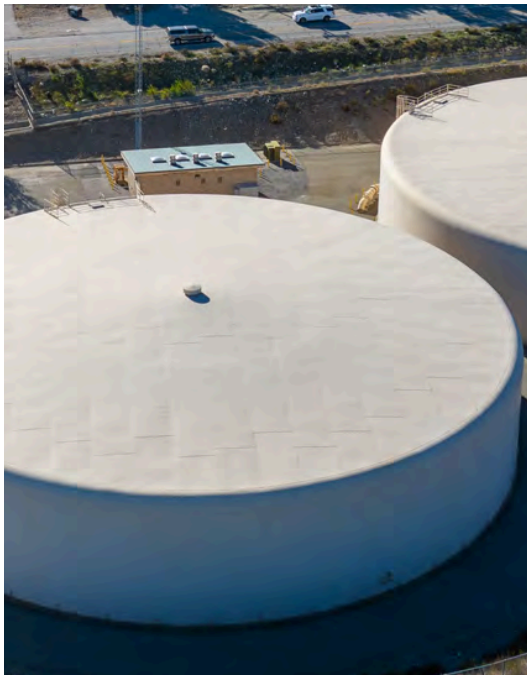
6. State Water Resources Control Board Department of Drinking Water, DDW General Order 2022-0001-DDW, effective January 1, 2023, requires PFAS monitoring for Wells 11, 18A, 42 and Rialto Well 6 prior to treatment.

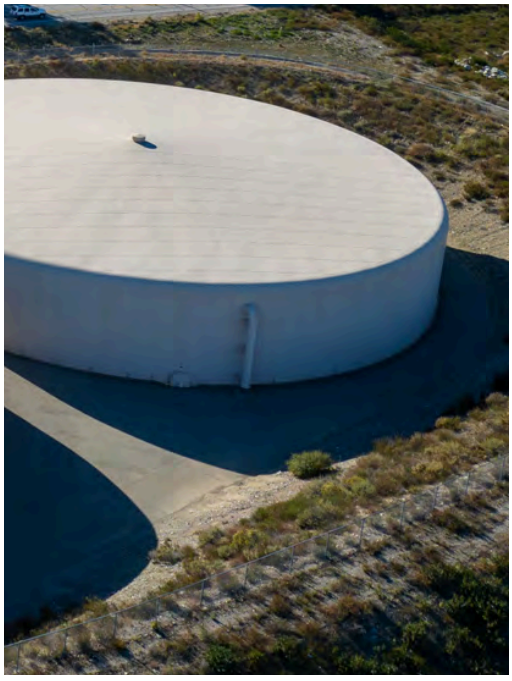
7. Single or confirmed sample.

8. EPA proposes the Hazard Index (HI) be calculated based on the following calculation: Hazard Index = ([GenXwater][10 ppt]) + ([PFBSwater][2000 ppt]) + ([PFNAwater][10 ppt])+ ([PFHxSwater][9.0 ppt]).

9. Well flushed to waste. Average of confirmation samples = 18.25 ng/L.

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





2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Surface Water

Parameter	Sample[1] Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Lytle Creek	State Water Project			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
Microbiological Contaminants										
Total Coliform Bacteria[3]	2024	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.
Radioactive Contaminants										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2022	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	NR 2.8	NR 2.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants										
Arsenic	2024	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	NR 1.9	1.2-2.8 1.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chromium (hexavalent)	2024	µg/L	10	0.02	Range Average	NR 0.19	NR ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.	Some people who drink water containing helavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Flouride	2024	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	NR 0.27	NR 0.076	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2024	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	0.20-0.32 0.26	0.16-0.65 0.38	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Surface Water

Parameter	Sample[1] Date	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
						Lytle Creek	State Water Project		
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards[2]									**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum	2024	µg/L	200	N/A	Range Average	NR 39	46 - 380[4] 104	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	2024	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR 1.2	NR 43	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	2024	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	NR 330	NR 360	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Color	2024	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR 5	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Manganese	2024	mg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	NR 1.2	7.4-34 18	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Odor Threshold	2024	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	NR 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2024	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR 16	NR 29	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2024	mg/L	1,000	N/A	Range Average	NR 220	NR 200	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2024	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	NR 0.54	NR 1.8	No	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS									
pH	2024	pH Units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.1-7.8 7.4	7.1-7.8 7.6	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	130-170 151	61-76 69	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 48	NR 20	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 150	NR 84	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 6.7	NR 8.6	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	NR 6.7	NR 38	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Surface Water

Parameter	Sample Date[1]	Units	Notification Level	Response Level	Result Type	RESULTS		Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Lytle Creek	State Water Project			
PFAS										
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS][5]	2024	ng/L	500	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS][5]	2024	ng/L	3.0	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	2024	ng/L	5.1	0.007	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS]	2024	ng/L	6.5	1.0	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

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

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

3. Coliform is after treatment through West Valley Water Distrrict's Oliver P. Roemer Surface Water Treatment Plant.

4. Aluminum is reduced through West Valley Water District's Oliver P. Roemer Surface Water Treatment Plant.

5. Single or confirmed sample.

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

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Water Treatment Plants

Parameter	Sample Date [1]	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS			Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR)[3]	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility [4]	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment [5]			
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
Microbiological Contaminants											
Total Coliform Bacteria	2024	%	5	(0)	Maximum Monthly Positive Samples	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.
Radiological											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2023-2024	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	1.9-2.2 2.1	N/A N/A	NR 3.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium-226	2024	pCi/L	5	0.05	Range Average	0.20-0.51 0.36	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Radium-228	2024	pCi/L	5	0.019	Range Average	0.58-1.8 1.2	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Uranium	2023	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	2.4-3.1 2.8	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Chemicals											
Arsenic	2024	µg/L	10	0.004	Range Average	NR 0.48	0.71-1.4 1.1	0.54-1.2 0.87	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chromium (hexavalent)	2024	µg/L	10	0.02	Range Average	0.92-1.6 1.4	NR 0.18	2.1-2.3 2.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.	Some people who drink water containing helavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Water Treatment Plants

Parameter	Sample Date [1]	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS			Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
						Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR)[3]	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility [4]	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment [5]			
Inorganic Chemicals											
Fluoride	2024	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range Average	0.22-0.36 0.29	N/A N/A	NR 0.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2024	mg/L	10	10	Range Average	ND-3.9 0.98	N/A N/A	2.0-7.4 5.5	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Perchlorate	2024	µg/L	6.0	1.0	Range Average	NR ND	N/A N/A	NR ND	No	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Volatile Organic Chemicals											
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2024	µg/L	13	13	Range Average	ND-0.83 ND	N/A N/A	NR ND	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.	Some people who use water containing methyl-tert-butyl ether in excess of the MCL may, over many years, have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2024	µg/L	5.0	0.06	Range Average	NR ND	N/A N/A	ND-0.51 ND	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).	Some people who use water containing methyl-tert-butyl ether in excess of the MCL may, over many years, have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2024	µg/L	5.0	1.7	Range Average	ND-0.31 ND	N/A N/A	NR ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.	Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Water Treatment Plants

Parameter	Sample Date [1]	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR)[3]	RESULTS Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility [4]	RESULTS Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment [5]	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors											
Chlorine	2024	mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	MRDLG = 4.0 (as Cl_2)	Range Average	1.08-2.51 1.51	1.29-2.10 1.57	0.33-2.14 1.25[6]	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Haloacetic Acids 5	2024	µg/L	80	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	NR ND	ND-6.0 3.3	N/A N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL may, over many years, have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	µg/L	60	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	NR ND	3.1-17.8 11	NR ND	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL may, over many years, experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems and have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Control of DBP Precursors Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2024	mg/L	TT	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.54 0.23	0.26-2.0 0.75	N/A N/A	No	Various Natural and manmade sources.	Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

Parameter	Sample Date [1]	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR)[3]	RESULTS Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility [4]	RESULTS Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment [5]	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards[2]										**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum	2024	µg/L	200	N/A	Range Average	ND-42 ND	ND-29 12.2	NR ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	2024	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	3.8-5.9 4.8	2.7-16 9.0	7.6-66 37	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	2024	Units	15	N/A	Range Average	NR ND	NR ND	ND-7.5 ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	2024	µS/cm	1,600	N/A	Range Average	340-390 363	N/A N/A	450-490 470	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Copper	2024	mg/L	1.0	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.010 ND	ND-0.015 ND	NR ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2024	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	ND-140 42	N/A N/A	ND-47 ND	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Iron	2024	µg/L	300	N/A	Range Average	ND-110 28	NR ND	ND-33 16	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese	2024	µg/L	50	N/A	Range Average	ND-63 4.9	NR ND	0.90-1.1 1.0	No	Leaching from natural deposits.
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	2024	µg/L	5.0	N/A	Range Average	ND-0.83 ND	N/A N/A	NR ND	No	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Odor Threshold	2024	TON	3	N/A	Range Average	NR 1	NR 1	ND-1 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sulfate	2024	mg/L	500	N/A	Range Average	9.0-18 14	N/A N/A	9.1-27 18	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	2024	mg/L	1,000	N/A	Range Average	170-260 220	N/A N/A	270-290 280	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2024	NTU	5	N/A	Range Average	ND-1.8 0.12	ND-2.2 0.10	ND-0.55 0.12	No	Soil runoff.

2024 West Valley Water District Water Quality Report - Water Treatment Plants

Parameter	Sample Date [1]	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	RESULTS: Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR)[3]	RESULTS: Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility [4]	RESULTS: Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment [5]	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
OTHER PARAMETERS										
pH	2024	pH Units	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	7.2-8.1 7.7	6.9-8.1 7.4	7.7-7.8 7.8	No	Characteristic of water.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	140-170 159	72-160 128	120-160 140	No	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	40-66 53	N/A N/A	66-68 67	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Hardness	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	130-190 162	N/A N/A	190-200 195	No	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	6.2-8.5 7.5	N/A N/A	6.8-6.9 6.8	No	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock.
Sodium	2024	mg/L	No Standard	N/A	Range Average	10-12 11	N/A N/A	NR 15	No	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

Parameter	Sample Date [1]	Units	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Result Type	Fluidized Bed Reactors (FBR)[3]	Oliver P. Roemer Filtration Facility [4]	Ion Exchange Perchlorate Treatment [5]	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects
PFAS											
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS][5]	2024	ng/L	500	N/A	Range Average	2.5-13 4.3	N/A N/A	ND-4.0 1.0	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid [PFHxS][5]	2024	ng/L	3.0	N/A	Range Average	ND-22 11.3	N/A N/A	ND-3.1 0.87	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA]	2024	ng/L	5.1	0.007	Range Average	2.1-5.1 3.3	N/A N/A	ND-5.3 1.5	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanes-ulfonic Acid [PFOS]	2024	ng/L	6.5	1.0	Range Average	ND-3.0 1.2	N/A N/A	ND-8.3 2.3	No	Industrial facilities, landfills, treatment plants, stain-resistant carpeting, nonstick cookware, grease and waterproof food packaging, fabric softeners, waterproof clothing, cosmetics.	Perfluorooctanesul-fonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

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

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

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

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

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

6. Results are from the distribution system.

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

Educational Information

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants and Their Presence in Drinking Water

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants and Their Presence in Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



People Most Vulnerable to Contaminants

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminant Information

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

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

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

OUR COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY

Earth Day 2025

WVWD welcomed our community's youngest water stewards to get a behind-the-scenes look at all things water! Our team of water pros taught them about a range of topics from how the District treats and deliver water to their homes to learning about the water cycle and taking care of drought-tolerant plants.

Tours and Field Trips

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

SoCal STEAM Challenge

Formerly known as Inland Solar Challenge, SoCal STEAM is dedicated to cultivating a sustainable future by empowering the next generation of sustainability leaders in Southern California. Its mission is to provide students with comprehensive information and resources, igniting their passion for careers in STEAM fields.

Community Engagement

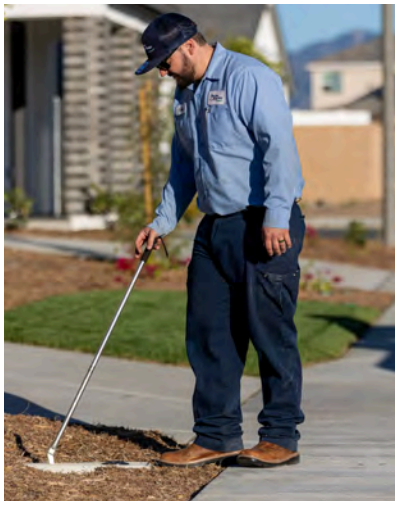
West Valley Water District (WVWD) actively participates in local events to engage directly with the community and support its outreach efforts. These events provide opportunities to share water-saving devices, educational materials, and important information, while promoting awareness about the value of responsible water use.

OUR COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE

Oliver P. Roemer Expansion and Upgrade Project

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

Bloomington Alleyway Main Replacement Project

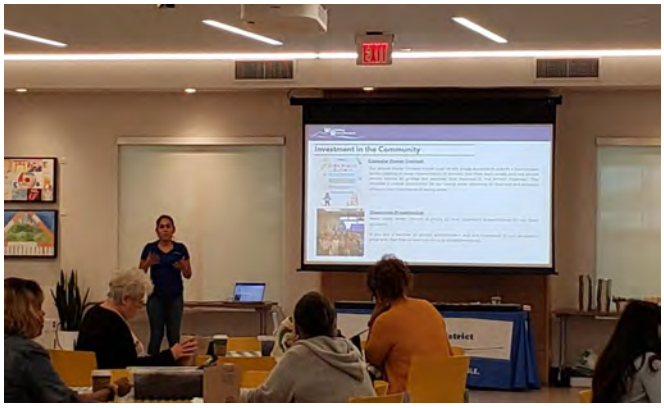


The Bloomington Alleyway Main Replacement Project will replace waterlines within the community of Bloomington that were constructed many years ago within the alleyways behind homes. Over the course of many decades, fences, buildings, and other structures have been constructed within the alleyways limiting the ability to read meters, locate shut off valves and perform regular and emergency maintenance.

New waterlines constructed within street right of way will improve fire flow and emergency response capabilities and provide a more dependable and reliable water service.

Community Resources

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



Hands-on and Technical Workshops

Community members are encouraged to join us for our Spring and Fall workshops. Topics include how to care for drought-tolerant plants, turf conversion and much more!

Water Conservation Kit

Get the tools to help reduce at-home water usage! This **FREE** water conservation kit provides tools and devices that can improve water efficiency

Residential and Commercial Rebates Available

Upgrade to water-efficient appliances and landscape devices to reduce water use, lower bills, and support long-term sustainability.

For the Kids!

ACTIVITY

Be a Leak Detective!

Some leaks are harder to find than others. They can be sneaky and silent. Here is an experiment to help you track them down.

Check for toilet leaks

For this activity you will need:

- Food coloring or dye tablets
- A clock or watch
- A helpful grown-up
- A toilet

Instructions

1. Remove the lid off the toilet tank. (Ask an adult for help—the lid can be heavy and hard to move.)
2. Add a few drops of food coloring or a dye tablet into the tank. Do not flush the toilet.
3. Wait 10 minutes. If color appears in the toilet bowl without flushing, it has a leak.
4. Flush the toilet immediately after the experiment ends to avoid staining inside of the tank.

TAKE THE WATER SAVER PLEDGE!

WITH CREEK AND HALLE!

I pledge to conserve water every day, use it wisely, not waste it away.
I will save every drop I can, every day of the week, Here is my plan!

I promise to:

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

OFFICE HOURS

Monday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm
Tuesday 9:00 am - 5:30 pm
Wednesday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm
Thursday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm
Friday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm

CUSTOMER SERVICE

(909) 875-1804, option 3
customerservice@wvwd.org

EMERGENCY SERVICES:

(909) 875-1804, option 7

West Valley Water District