

Water News

2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



When In Drought...Conserving Water Now and Into the Future

Safe Water Provided To All Service Areas

Educational Information To Learn More About Your Drinking Water

WHEN IN DROUGHT...

CONSERVING WATER NOW AND INTO THE FUTURE

Water is one of our most precious resources and we must do everything we can to conserve and ensure our water supply for the future. Ninety seven (97%) of the Earth's water supply is salt water, which is not suitable for drinking, that leaves only three (3%) of the water supply for all of the people, making sense that we must preserve and conserve water. Every little bit helps; we all need to make changes in our lifestyle that will help us conserve California's water. We must realize that water conservation is our personal responsibility and with so many different ways that we enjoy water, it just makes sense that we all need to do our part.

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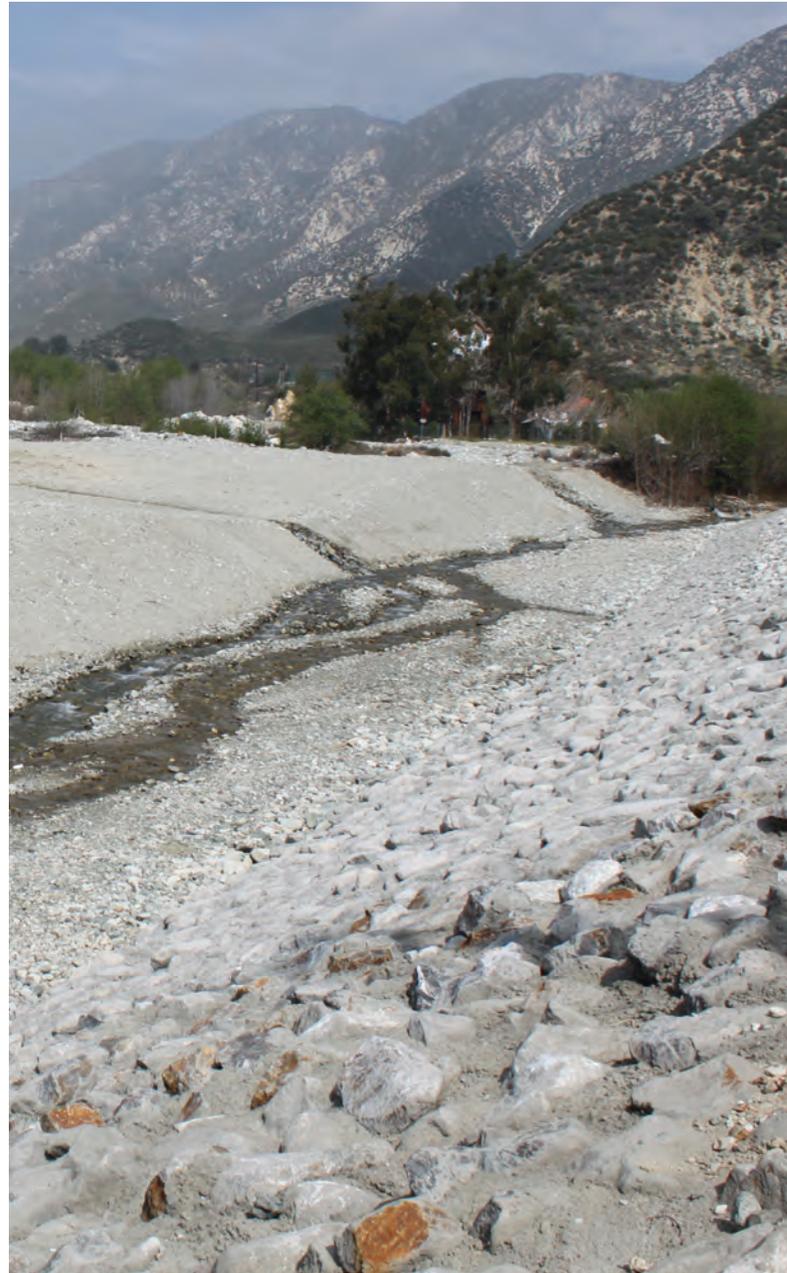
Unfortunately, your District as well as most of California has been experiencing a drought phenomenon. We have gone from an extremely wet year in 2011 with 26.88 inches of rainfall and last year our rainfall was well below average at 10.9 inches. Total rainfall this year is only 4.63 inches; this is sixty seven percent (67%) below the average.

Thirty percent (30%) of the water delivered to you comes from Lytle Creek in the San Bernardino National Forest and the State Water Project (SWP) from Lake Silverwood. Rainfall has a direct impact on how much water is available from these sources. Currently Lytle Creek flow is down by thirty seven percent (37%) and allocations from the SPW (Lake Silverwood) have been cut to thirty five percent (35%).

What does this mean to me the customer? Water from these sources is much cheaper than pumping our groundwater wells. Drought conditions force your District to depend more on wells that drive our operations costs up significantly.

DOING OUR PART

West Valley Water District has always been committed to conservation; however, over the past couple of years the District has adopted some new conservation programs that can help everyone become more efficient in their water usage. In 2008, the District built a Waterwise Demonstration Garden, located at the District Headquarters Office, to demonstrate creative ideas and cost effective methods of landscaping your garden utilizing "California Friendly" drought tolerant plants that provide opportunities for water conservation. In 2010, the District also adopted its first Water Conservation Program which assists the District in reviewing existing water conservation measures and to implement best management practices. The objective of this program is to provide guidance in the implementation of water conservation measures and incentives to facilitate water conservation by the District's customers and to complement the Urban Water Management Plan. In 2012, the District adopted a multi-faceted rebate program that includes high efficiency toilets, high efficiency washing machines, smart irrigation controllers and high efficiency sprinkler nozzles.



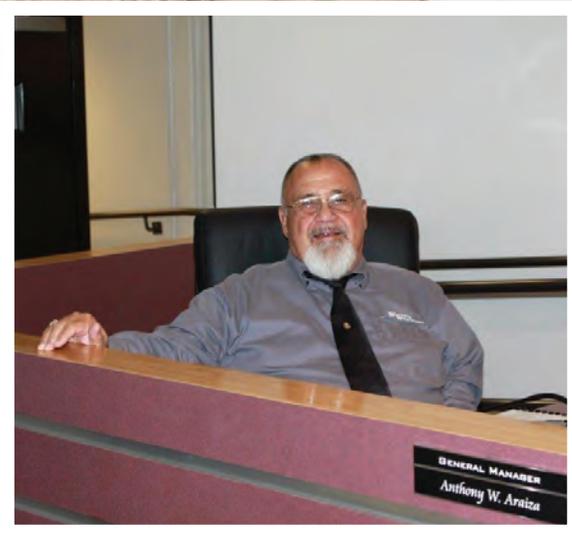
2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The West Valley Water District is pleased to provide you with the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water, detected contaminants and possible health risks. We believe these regulations are very important and we make every effort to present this detailed information in a simple manner. We encourage you to read this report and if you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ken Sikorski, Superintendent/Chief Operator at (909) 875-1322. The information in this report is also submitted to the California Department of Public Health, who monitors our compliance for all water quality regulatory standards to assure safe drinking water is consistently delivered to your tap. For more information on your District, please visit our Website at www.wvwd.org.

Nosotros creemos que estas regulaciones son muy importantes y estamos poniendo todo nuestro esfuerzo para presentar toda esta información detallada en una manera sencilla. Si usted necesita asistencia en español con este reporte, por favor de contactarnos al (909) 875-1804 o visitenos en 855 W. Baseline Road, Rialto, CA 92377.

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Board meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 3:00 p.m. in the District Board Room located at 855 W. Baseline, Rialto, CA. For information on agenda items or group tours of the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility, please contact Peggy Asche at (909) 875-1804 ext. 703.



Anthony “Butch” Araiza is the General Manager of West Valley Water District.

This year marks a truly historic milestone for Butch as he will be celebrating his 50th anniversary of dedicated service with the District. He began his career with West San Bernardino County Water District (West Valley Water District) in June,

1963. His first job with the District was in field maintenance and he later became Water Service Operator in charge of irrigation for the citrus groves located within the District's service area. In 1971, he was promoted to Assistant Water Superintendent and in 1975 was appointed Water Superintendent. In 1981 he was promoted to Assistant General Manager and became General Manager in 1995.

Butch has been a resident of the City of Rialto for the past 69 years. He graduated from Eisenhower High School in 1961.

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

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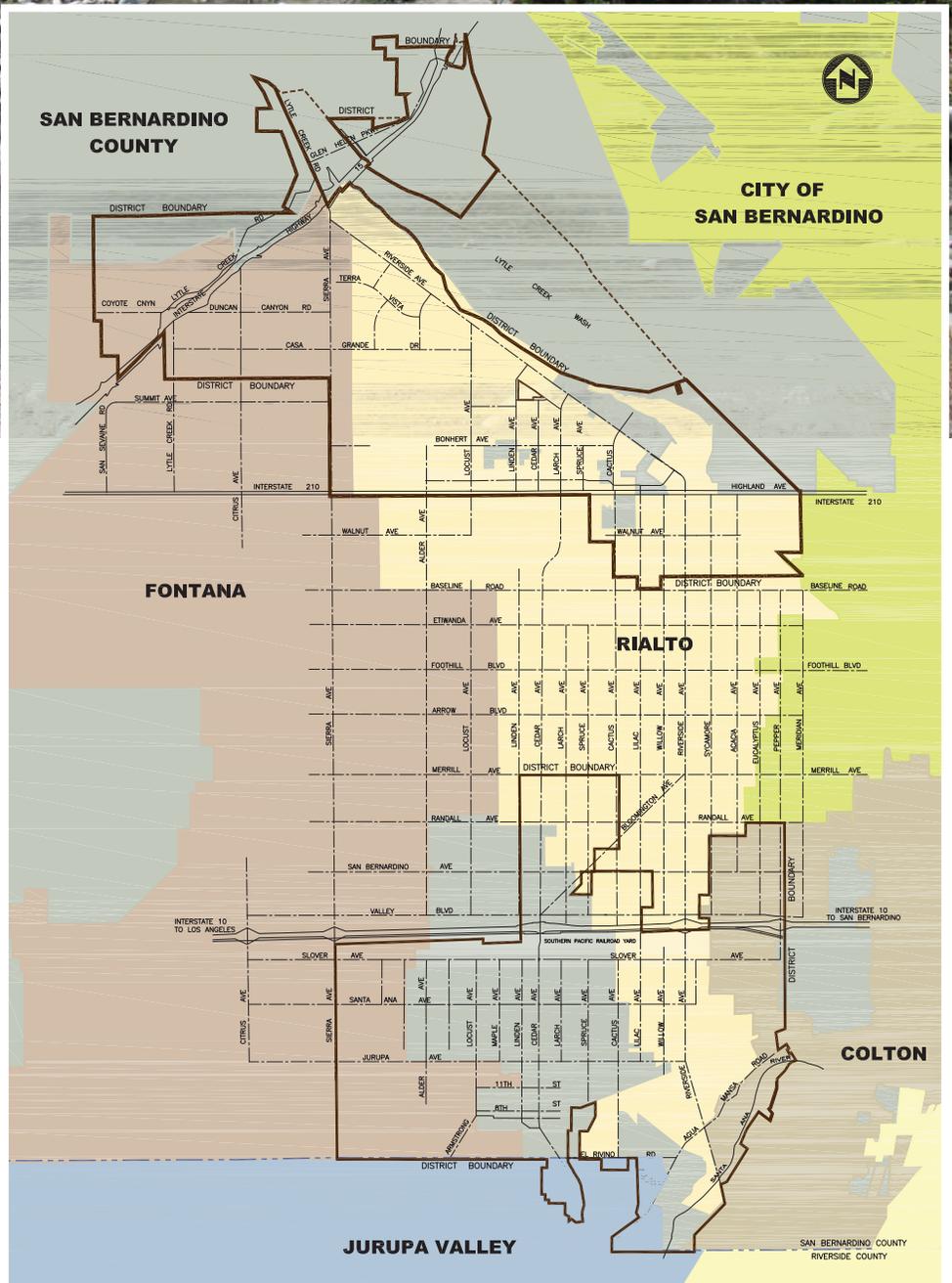
Water Facts:

Inside your home, toilets and clothes washers have the largest water consumption respectively.

Running the tap while brushing your teeth can waste 4 gallons of water.

Older toilets can use 3 gallons of clean water with every flush, while new toilets use as little as 1 gallon.

Leaky faucets that drip at the rate of one drop per second can waste up to 2,700 gallons of water each year.



SAFE WATER PROVIDED TO ALL SERVICE AREAS

The West Valley Water District provides water service to portions of Rialto, Colton, Fontana, Jurupa Valley, the community of Bloomington and North Riverside County.

Our source of water comes from seventeen (17) ground-water wells that pump from the Lytle, Rialto, Bunkerhill and North Riverside aquifers. We also treat surface water from Lytle Creek in the San Bernardino Mountains, California State Project Water - Lake Silverwood. Your District routinely tests for contaminants from these sources in accordance with Federal and State Regulations.

West Valley Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. We have tested for over 80 contaminants to ensure your water quality. This was not without a high expense. In 2012 water quality analysis costs were \$126,373.00.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

To protect public health, the US Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Public Health will commonly use the following definitions to standardize water quality information.

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 or PHG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's 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 or PDWS: MCLs for contaminants that affects health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the radioactivity in water.

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

Milligrams per Liter (Mg/L): Or part per million corresponds to one minute in two (2) years.

Micrograms per Liter (Ug/L): Or parts per billion: One microgram per liter corresponds to one (1) minute in 2000 years.

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

N/A: not applicable

N/D: not detected

NL: notification level

DLR: Detection Level for Purposes of Reporting

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP): Source assessment program for all District water sources.

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation

VULNERABILITY OF DISTRICT WATER SOURCES

In 2002, the District, in partnership with the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, conducted Source Water Assessments of all our drinking water wells. No contaminants have been detected above the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) set by California Department of Public Health; however sources are considered most vulnerable to the following:

Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Bacteria in our Source Water Supply. Heavy recreational activities in both Lytle Creek and Lake Silverwood during warm summer months increase the vulnerability.

Methyl Tertiary 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. Two (2) District Wells are located south of the Terminal. Well Nos. 40 and 41 are sampled monthly. No MTBE has ever been detected in these wells or any other District Well.

VOC & SOC Chemicals tested in all District groundwater wells were determined to be vulnerable to both Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's) and Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's).

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

Perchlorate has been detected at low levels in six (6) groundwater wells (Nos. 11, 16, 17, 18A, 41, 42). Five 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. (Well Nos. 11, 16, 17, 18A & 42 now have Ion Exchange Systems installed for Perchlorate removal.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause Cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illnesses. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Completed Source Water Assessments may be viewed at your Districts Office located at:

855 West Base Line
Rialto, California 92376

CONTAMINANT HEALTH RISK INFORMATION

(Significance of Results)

The District has listed the following as a health risk informational guide only. Health risk assessments are based upon exceeding a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). 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. Nitrate is routinely sampled within District pressure Zone 3A and District wells annually. None of these routine nitrate samples exceeded the MCL. Perchlorate was detected in five (5) groundwater source. All of these sources have treatment systems installed for Perchlorate removal.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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.

Arsenic: (10 ppb) While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Public Health 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. People who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Gross Alpha Activity: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Anyone who drinks water containing alpha emitters in the excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chromium: Those who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.

Combined Radium: Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radon: Is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released through tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to Radon entering the home through soil, Radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of Radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing Radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing Radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about Radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of Radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a Radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State Radon Program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

Fluoride: 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.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of cancer. TOC result is based on quarterly RAA of percent removal ratio. Paired samples (one from source and the other from treated water) are collected monthly. The percent removal between source water and treated water is divided by the required monthly TOC percent removal based on certain criteria that all public water systems must follow.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloaceticacids (HAA5): Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) are the total of four trihalomethanes of concern in drinking water: chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and chlorodibromomethane. In the Primary Standards Disinfection Byproducts section of the Water Quality Chart under System RAA from Distribution System, the highest area-wide Running Annual Average (RAA) for 2012 monthly sampling is 9.20 Ug/L, which is less than the Federal TTHM MCL of 80 Ug/L. These samples were taken from dedicated sample points within the distribution system and are representative of maximum residence time in the system. The Federal Disinfection By Products Rule for TTHm's & HAA5 will become site specific for each sampling location in 2012. The District recently started reporting each sampling location individually (Locational Running Annual Average) in preparation for the new compliance guidelines.

The highest HAA5 individual result from quarterly sampling was 11.0 Ug/L, and the RAA of all quarterly samples, taken in 2012, was 3.50 Ug/L, well below the MCL of 60 Ug/L.

- Health effects of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): Drinking water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Health effects of Haloaceticacids (HAA5): Drinking water containing HAA5's in excess of the MCL over many years may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE): Using water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may lead to liver problems and an increased risk of getting cancer.

Aluminum: Those who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.

Perchlorate: Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with the uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. TradÚcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

SOURCE OF SUPPLY: WELL WATER

District well water made up 61% of water delivered to District customers.

Radioactive Contaminants^(a)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	DLR	PHG	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Activity	N	4.9	.2-4.9	pCi/L	15	3.0	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

(a) Effective 6/11/2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level. We have not detected any gross beta activity in our system this year.

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic*	N	8	2-8	Ug/L	10	2.0	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
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* Effective 1/23/2006, the federal arsenic MCL is 0.010 mg/L.

Fluoride	N	.44	0.2-.44	Mg/L	2	0.1	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (NO ₃)	N	42	4.8-42	Mg/L	45	2.0	45	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Chemicals

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Weighted Averages	Units	Secondary	DLR	Likely Source of Contamination
Perchlorate**	N	ND	ND	ND	Ug/L	6.0	6.0	Oxidant used in the manufacturing of solid rocket fuel and fireworks

*Arsenic was detected above the maximum contaminate level (MCL) at the District Wells No. 2 and 36. Both Wells were taken out of service. A new Arsenic Treatment Plant has been constructed to remove Arsenic from Well No. 2. This Well source was put back in service in 2008. Water produced by Well No. 2 first goes through the treatment system prior to being delivered to customers. Well No. 36, although, not exceeding the four quarter running annual (RAA) average for Arsenic, was also inactivated. The District is investigating treatment technology for this source and has future plans to reactivate the well.

**Perchlorate has been detected at the low levels in seven (7) groundwater wells. Wells 11, 16, 17, 18A & 42 now have Ion Exchange Systems installed for Perchlorate removal.

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCL's

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Weighted Averages	Units	Secondary MCL's	DLR	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride	N	33	1.8-33	19.5	Mg/L	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	N	20	19-20	20	Mg/L	500	0.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS	N	310	300-310	306	Mg/L	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	N	500	250-500	363	Micromhos	1600 Micromhos	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color	N	<3	<3	<3	Units of color	15 units	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic-materials
Iron	N	ND	ND	ND	Mg/L	0.3	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Weighted Avg.	Units	MCL	DLR	Likely Source of Contamination
Hexavalent Chromium	N	1.6	1.6	1.6	Ug/L	No Standard	1.0	Discharge from factories chrome plating, leather tanning, wood preserving, dyes and pigments.

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range	Weighted Avg.	Units	MCL
Sodium	32	4.5-32	14.5	Mg/L	No Standard
Tot. Hard	140	130-140	135	Mg/L	No Standard
Calcium	53	45-53	47	Mg/L	No Standard
Magnesium	4.90	4.2-4.9	4.5	Mg/L	No Standard
Tot. Alkalinity	190	58-190	141.3	Mg/L	No Standard
pH	8.0	6.9-7.5	7.2	Standard Units	No Standard
Potassium	3.3	1.2-3.3	2	Mg/L	No Standard

Nitrate (NO₃) was detected at > 1/2 of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) in District Wells #11 and 18A, but less than the MCL. State Regulations required quarterly sampling, the District conducts monthly sampling of this source. District Wells No. 22A and 37 were inactivated in 2007 for exceeding the Nitrate Mg/L.

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. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Pregnant women who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may experience anemia. District Wells No. 34 and 36 were inactivated in 2007 due to Arsenic levels.

**SOURCE OF SUPPLY: PURCHASED WELL WATER
SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT/BASELINE FEEDER**

The District purchased 9% of the water delivered to customers from the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District **(BLF).

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	DLR	PHG/MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	N	13.16	ND-13.16	pCi/L	15	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride	N	0.35	.35-.36	Mg/L	2	0.1	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (NO3)	N	34.0	21-34	Mg/L	45	2	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC's)

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	N	ND	ND	Ug/L	5	N/A	0.06	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	N	1.0	ND-1.0	Ug/L	5	N/A	.8	Discharge from metal degreasing site and other factories

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCL's

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Weighted	Units	DLR	Secondary	Likely Source of Contamination
Sulfate	N	94.0	14.0-94.0	46.02	Mg/L	0.5	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Other Contaminants

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range	Weighted Averages	Units	MCL
Sodium	47.0	14.0-47.0	29	Mg/L	No Standard
Total Hardness	300	110-320	272	Mg/L	No Standard
Hexavalent Chromium*	4.9	ND-4.9	4.9	Ug/L	No Standard/Unregulated Contaminant

*Last sampled 2009

**Baseline Feeder (3610019)

SOURCE OF SUPPLY: SURFACE WATER

Local Lytle Creek water and California State Project water treated at the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility made up 30% of water delivered to District customers.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	DLR	PHG	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Effluent Turbidity*	N	.076	.057-.076	NTU	0.3-1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

Note: The annual monthly 95th percentile range was 0.057 to 0.076 NTU in 2012. This means that 95 percent of the (4) hours turbidity readings within the month were below the indicated range.

Cryptosporidium**

		0	0	oocyst/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
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**This result is from untreated California State Project Water that comes from Northern California via San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District out of 24 samples from 4/17/07 through 3/17/09 only one sample detected Cryptosporidium. The weighted average value for all Cryptosporidium samples taken was .004 oocyst Per liter. The District uses ultra violet (UV) disinfection when ever State Project Water is treated at the O.P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility.

Inorganic Contaminants

Aluminum***	N	200	60-200	Ug/L	1000	50	N/A	N/A	Residue from surface water treatment process
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Disinfection By Products

Tthm and HAA5 analysis are conducted quarterly within the Distribution System, results listed in this report represents a four quarter running weighted average for the year 2012. The 4 quarter running average for Tthm = 9.2 Ug/L and HAA5=3.5 Ug/L

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	N	13	1.3-13	Ug/L	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	5.10	1-5.1	Ug/L	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Initial Distribution System Monitoring (*)
(Disinfection By Products)**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)****	N	47	1-47	9.2
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)****	N	11	1-11	3.5

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCL's

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Units	Secondary MCL's	DLR	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum***	N	200	60-200	Ug/L	200	50	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from surface water treatment process
Chloride	N	40	5-40	Mg/L	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	N	48	48	Mg/L	500	0.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
TDS	N	220	220	Mg/L	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	N	550	320-550	Micromhos	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

*Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

**Source water monitoring for the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2 Rule) Cryptosporidium/E. Coli analyses was completed in 2009.

***The weighted running annual average (RAA) for Aluminum leaving Oliver P. Roemer water Filtration Facility was 125 Ug/L in the year 2012. This is an aesthetic standard that does not pose a risk to public health (see definition for secondary standard). To reduce Aluminum in the effluent water, Plant Staff regularly balances our primary coagulant chemical (Aluminum Sulfate) with treatment equipment at the facility. Secondary MCLs do not have PHGs/ MCLGs because secondary MCLs are set to protect the aesthetics of water and PHGs/MCLGs are based on health concerns.

****An Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) is required as part of Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR). IDSEs are an important part of the Stage 2 DBPR. They are one-time studies conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). The District will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the new Stage 2 DBPR. Recently the District has initiated site specific locational Running Annual Averages reporting results for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Other Contaminants

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range	Units	MCL
Sodium	21	21	Mg/L	No Standard
Total Hardness	240	240	Mg/L	No Standard
Calcium	77	43-77	Mg/L	No Standard
Magnesium	14	14	Mg/L	No Standard
Total Alkalinity	120	120	Mg/L	No Standard
pH	8.3	7.3-8.3	Standard Units	No Standard
Potassium	2.1	2.1	Mg/L	No Standard

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

These tables reflect combined water quality of all sources. The District delivered 1,294 Ac. Ft. to the Rialto Water System from the District's distribution system.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0.16	ND-.160	Present Absent (P/A)	Presence of coliform bacteria in 3% of monthly samples	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environment (Note:973 samples required; District took 1872 samples)
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	N	37	5.1-37	Mg/L	45	45	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.44	.20-.44	Mg/L	2	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Tri Annual Lead & Copper Monitoring- August 2006								
Lead*	N	90th Percentile 11.0Ug/L	ND-24	Ug/L	15 (AL)	2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper*	N	90th Percentile 170 Ug/L	13-470	Ug/L	1300 (AL)	170	N/A	Industrial corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

* Important information about your drinking water .

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

Monitoring Requirements Not Met For West Valley Water District (3610004)

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During summer of 2012, we did not complete all testing for Lead and Copper and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When all Samples should have been Taken	Follow up Samples
Lead/Copper	30 Samples Every Three years (summer)	29	Before Sept. 30, 2012	*Oct. 2012

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

* Taken after the September 30, 2012 due date.

What happened? What is being done?

During the 2012 year, the District received a Tier 3 violation for a procedural error of the Lead and Copper Rule. While conducting its sampling, the District failed to review all of the sample sites for unrepresentative locations, resulting in an incomplete set of required proper samples within the designated time frame. The District was required to sample thirty (30) locations, but due to not evaluating water use for all locations, one sample location was omitted. As a result of this violation, District Staff will review its sampling dates, site selection criteria, and proper protocol for the next scheduled triennial Lead and Copper Monitoring in the summer of 2015.

For more information, please contact Ken Sikorski at (909)875-1322 or at West Valley Water District, P.O. Box 920 Rialto, CA 92377.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Lead and Copper

Lead: “infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to Lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that Lead levels at your house may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated Lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.”

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of the (AL) over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing Copper in excess of the (AL) over many years may suffer Liver or Kidney damage. People with Wilson’s disease should consult their personal doctor.

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Standards

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	Weighted Averages	Secondary MCL's	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (CL)	N	33	1.8-33	Mg/L	7.43	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4)	N	45	13-45	Mg/L	29	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	N	490	320-490	Micromhos	368-0	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
TDS	N	320	250-320	Mg/L	245.6	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Other Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measure	Weighted Averages	Secondary MCL's
Calcium	N	76	38-76	Mg/L	52.2	No Standard
Magnesium	N	12	10-12	Mg/L	7.2	No Standard
Potassium	N	3	1.2-3	Mg/L	2.0	No Standard
Sodium	N	32	6.6-32	Mg/L	14.5	No Standard
Total Hardness	N	240	140-240	Mg/L	159	No Standard
Total Alkalinity	N	200	110-200	Mg/L	145.7	No Standard
pH	N	8.70	7.5-8.7	Mg/L	8.0	No Standard
Bicarbonate	N	230	71-230	Mg/L	175.7	No Standard

Regulated Chemicals

						MCL	PHG
Perchlorate*	N	ND	ND	Ug/L	ND	6.0 Ug/L	6.0 Ug/L

* West Valley Water District conducts Perchlorate monitoring at 30 locations.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION TO LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Drinking water, including bottled, 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people 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. US 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).

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 that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, US EPA and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Department of Public Health also establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Ways to Conserve Water and Save Money

TIPS FOR YOUR LANDSCAPE:

- Water early in the morning or later in the evening when temperatures are cooler. Save: 25 gallons/each time you water.
- Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street. Save: 12-15 gallons/each time you water.
- Choose a water efficient irrigation system such as drip irrigation for your trees, shrubs, and flowers.
- Water deeply but less frequently to create healthier and stronger landscapes.
- Plant Inland Empire Garden Friendly trees and plants.
- Some experts estimate that more than 50 percent of landscape water use goes to waste due to evaporation or runoff caused by over-watering.



Outdoors:

Landscaping accounts for approximately 60% to 70% of water consumption in our area. Did you know you could cut your water consumption in half simply by replacing your existing landscaping with Inland Empire Garden Friendly plants? Inland Empire Garden Friendly plants also cut maintenance time in half. If you're looking for ways to reduce the amount of time you spend on landscape maintenance, look for this logo and visit www.iegardenfriendly.com for more information.

- Be sure that your sprinklers are not watering the sidewalk or the street.
- Reduce watering on cool or overcast days.
- Irrigate 1 or 2 days a week instead of 5.
- Turn off sprinklers when it is raining.
- Regularly check sprinkler heads to make sure they are not damaged or malfunctioning.
- Let your timer do the work. Install a weather-based irrigation timer that reduces or stops irrigation based on weather conditions.
- Use a pool cover to reduce evaporation.

Indoors:

Replace fixtures with more efficient ones such as toilets, faucets and washing machines. Check the District's website at www.wvwd.org for information for rebates on these items.

- Fix leaks promptly.
- Run only full loads in the washing machine and dishwasher.
- Take shorter showers. Even a 1 to 2 minute reduction can save up to 700 gallons per month.
- Turn off the faucet when lathering hands, shaving or brushing teeth.



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(909) 875-1804

West Valley Water District

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