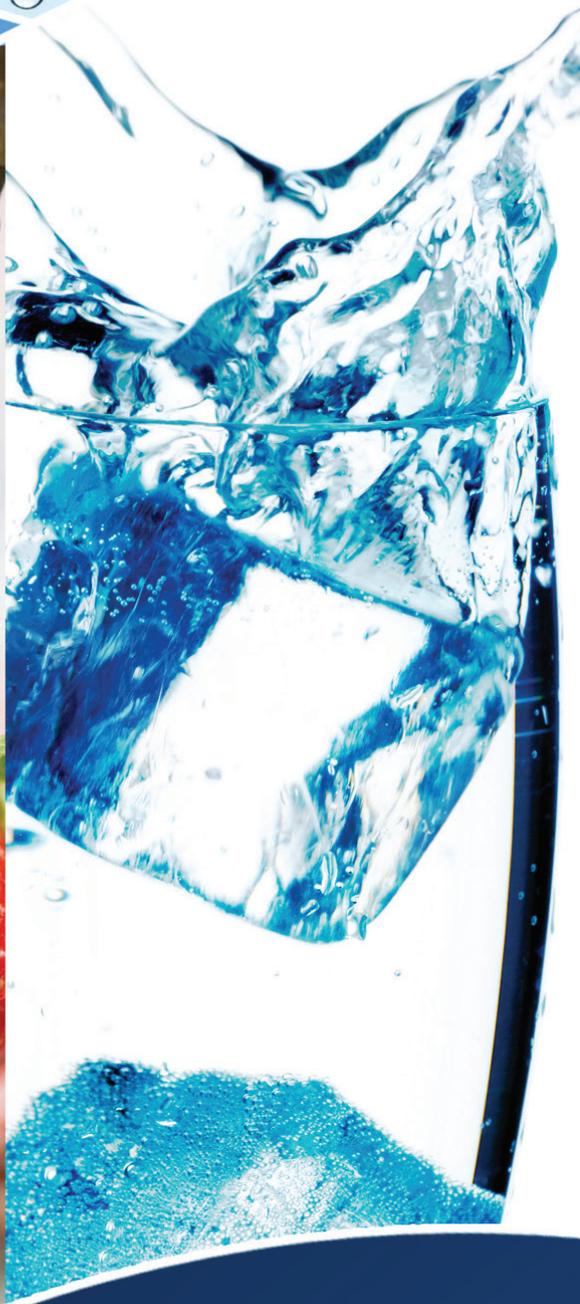


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2014



Presented By
Walnut Valley Water District

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

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی است که می‌تواند برای شما بسیار مهم باشد. ترجمه کنید.

”هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
ترجم التقرير، أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير.“

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

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

此份有關你的食水報告，
內有重要資料和訊息，請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

此份有关你的食水报告，
内有重要资料和信息，请找
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

Our Mission Continues

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2014. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you every have any questions or concerns about your water.

Community Participation

The District's board meetings are typically scheduled, unless otherwise noticed, for 5:00 p.m. on the third Monday of each month, in the board room of the District's headquarters located at 271 South Brea Canyon Road, Walnut. The Board meetings are open to the public. Anyone who is interested in the operations and business of the District is encouraged to attend.

Office Hours: The customer service department is open Monday through Thursday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.: (909) 595-1268 or www.wvwd.com.

Fluoridation

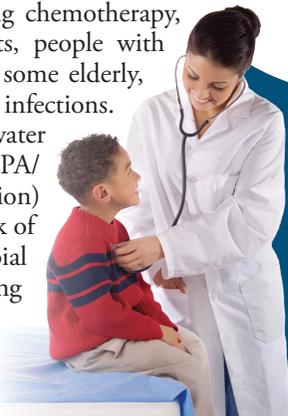
It is widely accepted that fluoride helps teeth resist decay by strengthening the protective layer of tooth enamel. Although there has always been a certain amount of fluoride naturally present in MWD's water sources, these levels are not sufficient to protect against tooth decay.

As a result and in line with the recommendations from the California Department of Public Health, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWD began to adjust the natural fluoride level in its water supplies to the recommended optimum range of 0.7-0.8 mg/L (parts per million). At this range, fluoridation has proven to be safe to drink and effective to help prevent tooth decay.

For more information on fluoride in the drinking water, please visit MWD's Web site at www.mwdh20.com.

Important Health Information

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



Where Does My Water Come From?

As you may be aware, our District is dependent on surface water that is imported into Southern California by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). MWD imports and treats surface water transported through two major conveyance systems: the 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct and the 444-mile-long State Water Project (SWP). Water transported via the Colorado River Aqueduct originates in the Colorado River basin states, and water transported by the State Water Project conveyance system originates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. MWD treats this water at its Weymouth Filtration plant in the City of La Verne. The water is then purchased by the District through our designated wholesale water agency, Three Valleys Municipal Water District. The district also receives SWP water treated by Three Valleys MWD at its Miramar Water Treatment Plant in Claremont.

Mandatory Water Conservation Measures Now in Place

To help comply with the state's conservation mandates and to protect our water supply, WVWD's Board of Directors has voted to implement emergency conservation regulations. The following conservation measures are now in effect for all of our customers:

Limits on Watering Hours: Watering or irrigating of with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.

Limits on Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to two (2) days per week.

Limit on Watering Duration: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water using a irrigation system or a watering device is limited to no more than fifteen (15) minutes watering per day per station.

No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff: Watering or irrigating of any lawn or landscape in a manner that causes or allows excessive water flow or runoff is prohibited.

No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces: Washing down hard or paved surfaces, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards.

Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks, or Malfunctions: All leaks in the water user's plumbing system must be repaired within (2) days after receiving written notice from the District.

Limits on Washing Vehicles: Using water to wash or clean a vehicle is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held hose equipped with a self-closing water shut-off nozzle.

Limits on Filling Residential Swimming Pools & Spas: Re-filling of water constituting more than one foot of depth and initial filling of, residential swimming pools or outdoor spas with potable water is prohibited.

Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call our customer service department at (909) 595-1268 or email us at customerservice@wvwd.com.

Water Conservation

Residents across the state are being asked to conserve even more as California enters its fourth year of drought. For this past winter, water content in the Sierra Nevada snowpack is only 5% of the historic average. In response to these record-breaking low levels, State officials have recently imposed even greater restrictions on water use across California.

On April 1, Governor Brown announced an enhanced State-wide water emergency and requested that everyone reduce their water usage by 25%. The Walnut Valley Water District strongly encourages everyone's help to increase their conservation efforts both indoors and outdoors. Each of us can make a difference in saving our precious water supplies.

- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- To help with turf removal projects, rebates are available for \$2.00 or more per square foot of turf removed.

Visit our website at wvwd.com to learn more about the drought, view the District's mandatory water conservation measures, and find ways on how you can conserve water.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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

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 Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

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

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

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Benefits of Chlorination

Disinfection, a chemical process used to control disease-causing microorganisms by killing or inactivating them, is unquestionably the most important step in drinking water treatment. By far, the most common method of disinfection in North America is chlorination.

Before communities began routinely treating drinking water with chlorine (starting with Chicago and Jersey City in 1908), cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and hepatitis A killed thousands of U.S. residents annually. Drinking water chlorination and filtration have helped to virtually eliminate these diseases in the U.S. Significant strides in public health are directly linked to the adoption of drinking water chlorination. In fact, the filtration of drinking water plus the use of chlorine is probably the most significant public health advancement in human history.

How chlorination works:

- Potent germicide reduction in the level of many disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water to almost immeasurable levels.
- Taste and odor reduction of many disagreeable tastes and odors like foul-smelling algae secretions, sulfides, and odors from decaying vegetation.
- Biological growth elimination of slime bacteria, molds, and algae that commonly grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains, and in storage tanks.
- Chemical removal of hydrogen sulfide (which has a rotten egg odor), ammonia, and other nitrogenous compounds that have unpleasant tastes and hinder disinfection. It also helps to remove iron and manganese from raw water.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment

In December 2002, the MWD completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban and stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. The water goes to a mixing tank where polyaluminumchloride and soda ash are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles to adhere to one another (called floc), making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.

Chlorine is added again as precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste). Finally, soda ash (used to adjust the final pH and alkalinity), fluoride (used to prevent tooth decay), and a corrosion inhibitor (used to protect distribution pipes) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized, underground reservoirs, water towers, and into your home or business.



When was drinking water first regulated?

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 represents the first time that public drinking water supplies were protected on a federal (national) level in the U.S. Amendments were made to the SDWA in 1986 and 1996.

How much water do we use every day?

The average person in the U.S. uses 80 to 100 gallons of water each day. (During medieval times, a person used only 5 gallons per day.) It takes 2 gallons to brush your teeth, 2 to 7 gallons to flush a toilet, and 25 to 50 gallons to take a shower.

When was chlorine first used in the U.S.?

In 1908, Jersey City, New Jersey, and Chicago, Illinois, were the first water supplies to be chlorinated in the U.S.

Seventy-one percent of Earth is covered in water: how much is drinkable?

Oceans hold about 96.5 percent of all Earth's water. Only three percent of the Earth's water can be used as drinking water. Seventy-five percent of the world's fresh water is frozen in the polar ice caps.

How much water is in our atmosphere?

Forty trillion gallons of water are carried in the atmosphere across the U.S. each day.

How much water is in our bodies?

Water makes up almost two-thirds of the human body and 70 percent of the brain. Four hundred gallons of water are recycled through our kidneys each day.

How long can a person go without water?

Although a person can live without food for more than a month, a person can live without water for only approximately one week.

Is tap water cheaper than soda?

Yes! You can refill an 8 oz. glass of tap water approximately 15,000 times for the same cost as a six-pack of soda pop. And water has no sugar or caffeine.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
				Walnut Valley Water District		TVMWD		MWD			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2014	1,000	600	NA	NA	ND	NA	136	70–230	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloramines (ppm)	2014	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.90	1.61–2.02	2.63	2.46–2.78	2.3	1.3–2.9	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2014	TT	NA	NA	NA	1.30	1.23–1.40	TT	NA	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	2.0	1	NA	NA	0.16	NA	0.8	0.6–1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity ¹ (pCi/L)	2014	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND	NA	5	4–6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 1 (ppb)	2014	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	8.2–17	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	60	NA	17.3	7.9–31.1	11.55	9.06–14.7	16	8.3–18	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	2014	10	10	NA	NA	0.51	ND–0.77	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Strontium-90 (pCi/L)	2014	8	0.35	NA	NA	0.192	NA	ND	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2014	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	23–34	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2014	80	NA	29.0	21.3–33.8	38.58	29.2–49.2	47	25–42	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tritium (pCi/L)	2014	20,000	400	NA	NA	154	NA	ND	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014	20	0.43	NA	NA	ND	NA	3	2–3	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2012	1.3	0.3	0.15	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2012	15	0.2	2	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits



SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Walnut Valley Water District		TVMWD		MWD			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2014	200	600	NA	NA	ND	NA	136	70–230	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2014	500	NS	NA	NA	88	NA	89	86–92	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2014	15	NS	NA	NA	ND	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor–Threshold (TON)	2014	3	NS	NA	NA	1	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2014	1,600	NS	NA	NA	558	540–580	987	964–1,010	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	500	NS	NA	NA	51	NA	233	227–238	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	1,000	NS	NA	NA	316	290–340	623	604–641	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2014	5	NS	0.04	0.01–0.08	0.04	0.03–0.11	ND	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

		TVMWD		MWD		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Akalinity (ppm)	2014	87	83–93	128	127–128	Measure of water quality
Boron (ppb)	2014	140	120–160	110	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	2014	27	25–29	74	NA	Measure of water quality
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	ND	NA	102	21–105	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)	2014	12.14	11.99–12.31	12.5	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (Saturation Index)	2014	0.34	0.17–0.59	0.59	0.55–0.63	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness (grains/gal)	2014	6	NA	16.9	NA	Measure of water quality
Hardness, Total (ppm)	2014	110	NA	289	284–294	Measure of water quality
Magnesium (ppm)	2014	9.4	NA	25	25–26	Measure of water quality
pH (Units)	2014	8.53	8.01–8.78	8.1	NA	Measure of water quality
Potassium (ppm)	2014	2.5	2.3–2.7	4.6	4.4–4.7	Measure of water quality
Sodium (ppm)	2014	64	NA	93	89–96	Measure of water quality
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2014	1.4	1.0–2.2	2.5	2.4–2.7	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	4.4	3.8–5.0	ND	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

¹ The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Definitions

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

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

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

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

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

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

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

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

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