

Water News

2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

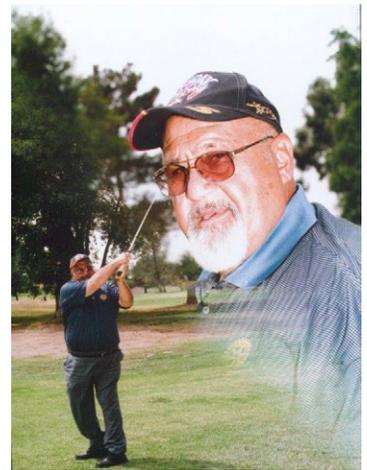


HONORING RETIREES WHO DEDICATED 95 YEARS OF SERVICE

Bidding farewell to two water industry pioneers

Many say that “Life begins at retirement.” However, longtime employees Anthony W. Araiza and Ken Sikorski have already lived large at West Valley Water District, putting in a combined total of 95 years filling important roles in the evolution of our District and community. We proudly dedicate the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report to these two exemplary employees.

Anthony “Butch” Araiza has been a resident of Rialto for 71 years. He graduated from Eisenhower High School in 1961 and attended both San Bernardino Valley College and California State University of San Bernardino. His career started at the District 52 years ago in June of 1963 in the field maintenance department where he spent his days digging trenches and maintaining the landscaping. In the late 1960’s, Butch ascended the ranks to Water Service Operator where he irrigated the citrus groves located within the District’s service area. By 1975, he found himself responsible for the entire water system as the Water Superintendent. Finally, in 1995, he was appointed as General Manager by the Board of Directors, a position he has held for the past twenty years. He brought a great sense of fairness and unquestionable integrity to his work.



In 2002, Butch successfully launched the Inland Empire Perchlorate Task Force (“Task Force”), a group comprised of industry stakeholders who led the charge of investigating the perchlorate contamination water crisis affecting twenty drinking water wells and 500,000 people in the Inland Empire. Butch has actively used his voice to speak up for the region’s water needs, as California is facing a fourth year of extreme drought, as well as struggling with other Inland Empire leaders to secure state funding.

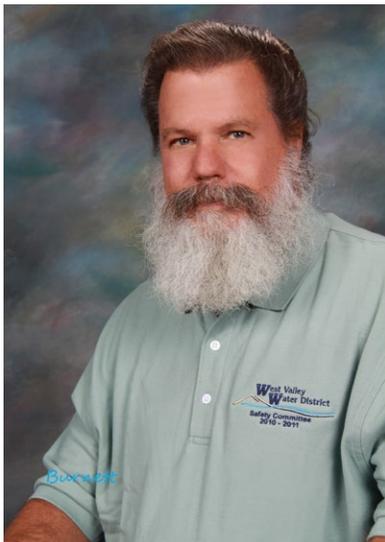
Butch has a long history of participating in community and charitable organizations, including the American Water

Continued on next page...

Works Association, the Association of California Water Agencies, Lytle Creek Water Conservation Association (Chair), Inland Counties Water Association (Past-President), Upper Santa Ana Water Resources Association (President), Rialto Groundwater Basin Association (Chairman), the City of Rialto Planning Commission, The Rialto Rotary (Past-President), the Friends of Rialto Police K-9's (Board Member), Rialto Unified School District – Measure H and Y Bond Committees, and the San Bernardino Harley Owners Group.

Butch had these parting words:

“I have seen many changes during my 50 plus years of service with the West Valley Water District. I have been privileged to witness as we went from primarily being an agricultural organization, to a full potable water service organization serving over 80,000 people and businesses. The most amazing thing to me has always been the employees of the District, now, as well as in the past. Their dedication to ensuring that not only our customers, and in many cases, customers of other water agencies were provided good clean drinking water coming out of their tap.”



Ken Sikorski has been a resident of Rialto for 59 years. He graduated from Eisenhower High School in 1970 and attended both San Bernardino Valley College and California State University of San Bernardino. Ken began his career with the District 43 years ago in May 1972 irrigating the citrus groves. He always brought a great sense of fairness and unquestionable integrity to his work. In 1977, he was promoted to the Meter Department, where he installed, tested, maintained, repaired and read water meters, and turned water services on and off. In 1983, he was promoted to Maintenance Supervisor, in charge of the daily operations of the District's construction and maintenance activities; such as, overseeing the installation or repair of pipelines, services, fire hydrants, valves and meters, as well as maintenance of District buildings, pumping stations and reservoirs. By 1988, Ken found himself responsible for the entire water system as the Superintendent. In 1995, the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration facility was constructed and permitted and Ken's title changed to Superintendent/Chief Operator. Ken has been in control of each expansion phase of the Roemer Facility beginning at 6.0 million gallons per day (mgd) to 14.4 mgd. Ken has his State of California Water Treatment

Plant Operator T5 Certification, State of California Distribution Operator D4 and California State University San Bernardino Certificate in Management.

Ken is currently volunteering with the U.S. Forest Service/Southern California Mountains Foundation and has for five fire seasons as a “Fire Look-Out Tower Leader” at Butler Peak Look Out, located near Fawnskin in the San Bernardino National Forest.

After serving as Superintendent/Chief Operator of West Valley Water District, for 27 years, Ken Sikorski will be retiring by the end of this year.

Ken had these words of reflection:

“As I reflect back over 43 years on the huge transition the District has made, from measuring irrigation water for orange groves in miner's inches, to using biological treatment for cleaning up groundwater contamination. The orange groves have been replaced with housing tracts and we routinely use instruments to measure chemicals in parts per billion. The water industry has become very complex. Droughts, water supply and emerging regulations will be the future challenges that I will miss.”

By fostering networking relationships and continuing to strive for the gold standard, the leadership, creativity and innovation of these two pioneers have propelled the District to its present position in the industry. We are forever indebted to their vision and commitment.

HISTORIC DROUGHT CONTINUES

With the State experiencing the lowest snowpack and hottest January (2015) on record, the District is working with its local agencies and customers to reduce water use. Over the last 3 years the District has seen a steady decline in rainfall; this year we only received 12.6 inches, which is ten percent (10%) below average.

Approximately twenty five percent (25%) 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. Snowpack and rainfall have a direct impact on how much water is available from these sources. Currently Lytle Creek flow is at an all-time historic low and allocations from the SWP have been drastically reduced.



The District is diligently working to identify areas that can help with water reductions however hydrant flushing is important in maintaining water quality so it's likely that there will be some flushing in selected areas to comply with water quality mandates. All efforts are being made to minimize the amount of water used during this historic drought.

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Board of Directors

*Betty J. Gosney
President*

*Earl Tillman, Jr.
Vice President*

*Alan G. Dyer
Linda Gonzalez
Dr. Clifford O. Young, Sr.*

Administrative Staff

*Thomas J. Crowley, P.E.
General Manager*

*Peggy Asche
Executive Assistant /Board Secretary*

*Shanae Smith
Executive Assistant*

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.

2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The West Valley Water District is pleased to provide you with the 2014 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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), 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.

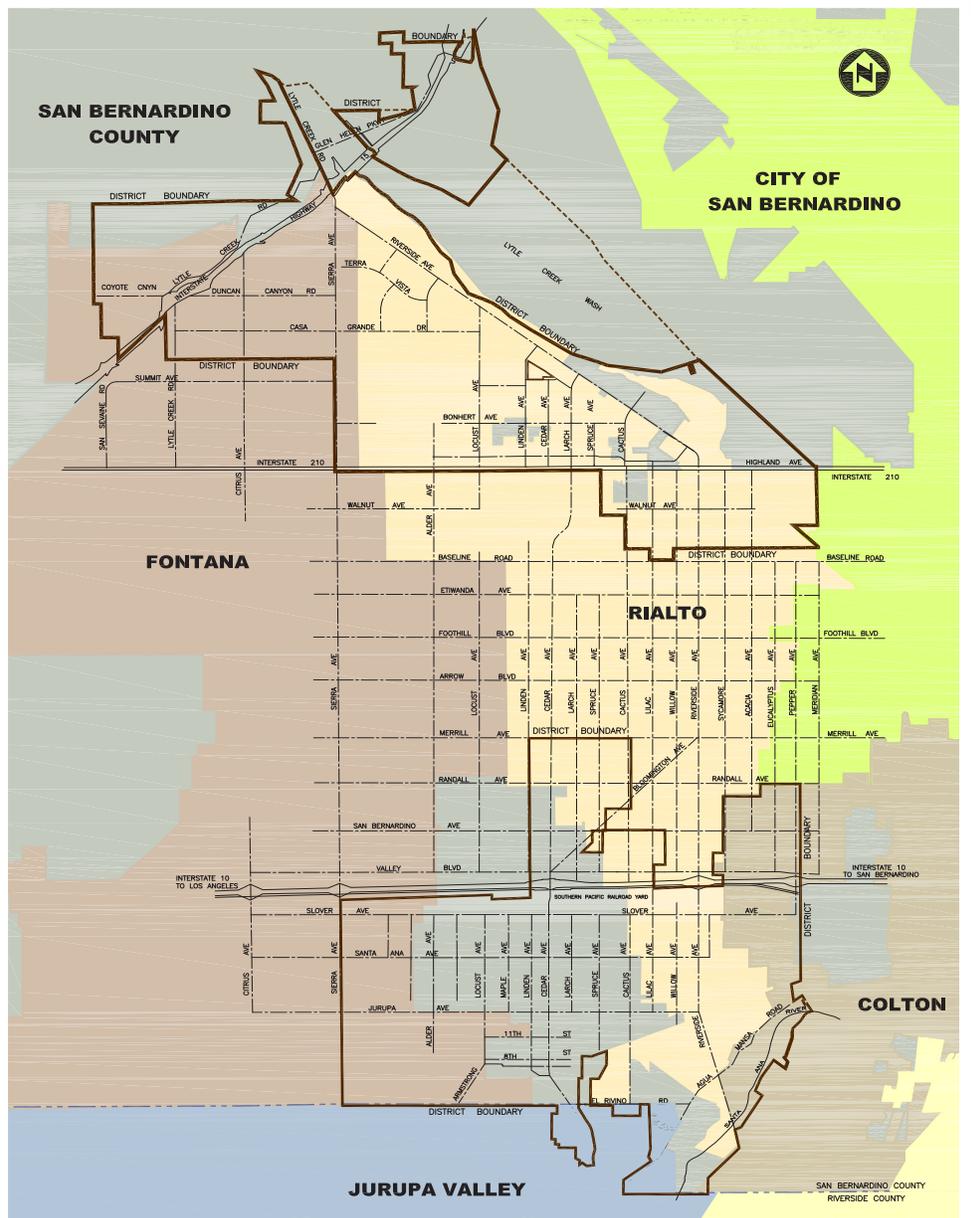
Nosotros creemos que estas regulaciones son muy importantes y estamos poniendo todo nuestro esfuerzo para presentar toda esta información detallada en una manera sencilla. Si usted necesita asistencia en español con este reporte, por favor de contactamos al (909) 875-1804 o visitenos en 855 W. Baseline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

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 2014 water quality analysis costs were \$265,599.50.



IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

To protect public health, the US Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board (DDW) 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 State Water Resources Control Board (DDW); 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 (NO₃) 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 Board 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 (NO₃): 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 State Water Resources Control Board (DDW) 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 2014 monthly sampling is 9.2 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 4.4 Ug/L, and the RAA of all quarterly samples, taken in 2014, was 3.5 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.

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

These tables reflect combined water quality of all sources. The District delivered 920.88 Ac. Ft. to the Rialto Water System from the District's distribution system.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Average	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG/MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	.02%	ND-.02%	.015	Present Absent (P/A)	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	N/A	Naturally present in the environment (Note:973 samples required; District took 1974 samples)
Turbidity	N	1.4	<0.1-1.4	0.061	NTU	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (NO ₃)	N	37	5.1-37	21	Mg/L	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum***	N	290	ND-290	145	Ug/L	1000	N/A	Residue from surface water treatment process
Fluoride	N	0.44	0.20-0.44	0.32	Mg/L	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic	N	6	2-6	4	Ug/L	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Hexavalent Chromium	N	4.9	ND-4.9	3.1	Ug/L	10	0.02	Discharge from factories chrome plating, leather tanning, wood preserving, dyes and pigments
Tri Annual Lead & Copper Monitoring- August 2012								
Lead	N	90th Percentile 11.0Ug/L	ND-24	11.0	Ug/L	15 (AL)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	90th Percentile 170 Ug/L	13-470	170	Ug/L	1300 (AL)	0.3	Industrial corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Radioactive Contaminants								
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	0.2-4.9	pCi/L	15	3.0	N/A	Erosion on natural deposits
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	45	1-45	22.5				
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)****	N	10	ND-10	5				
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Standards								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Average	Unit of Measure	Weighted Averages	Secondary MCL's	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (CL)	N	33	1.8-33	16.5	Mg/L	16.5	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO ₄)	N	45	13-45	22.5	Mg/L	22.5	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	N	490	320-490	245	Micromhos	245	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
TDS	N	320	250-320	285	Mg/L	285	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits



****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	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	Average	Unit of Measure	Weighted Averages	Secondary MCL's
Calcium	N	76	38-76	51	Mg/L	51	No Standard
Magnesium	N	12	10-12	11	Mg/L	11	No Standard
Potassium	N	3	1.2-3	2.1	Mg/L	2.1	No Standard
Sodium	N	47	16.0-47	36.6	Mg/L	19.3	No Standard
Total Hardness	N	300	240-300	280	Mg/L	190	No Standard
Total Alkalinity	N	200	110-200	155	Mg/L	155	No Standard
pH	N	8.70	7.5-8.7	8.1	Mg/L	8.1	No Standard
Bicarbonate	N	230	71-230	195.5	Mg/L	175.7	No Standard

All Averages are based on previous years lab results.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY: WELL WATER

District well water made up 53.8% 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	0.2-4.9	pCi/L	15	3.0	0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

(a) Effective 6/11/2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 mrem/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	6	2-6	Ug/L	10	2.0	.004	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Effective 1/23/2006, the federal arsenic MCL is 0.010 mg/L.									
Fluoride	N	0.44	0.2-0.44	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	40	4.8-40	Mg/L	45	2.0	45	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate**	N	ND	ND	Ug/L	6.0	4.0	1	N/A	Oxidant used in the manufacturing of solid rocket fuel and fireworks
Hexavalent Chromium	N	1.6	1.6	Ug/L	10	N/A	0.02	0.02	Discharge from factories chrome plating, leather tanning, wood preserving, dyes and pigments

*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	305	Mg/L	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	N	500	250-500	363	Micromhos	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color	N	<3	<3	<3	Units of color	15	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	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 22.7% 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 Activity	N	12	ND-12	pCi/L	15	N/A	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride	N	0.43	0.43	Mg/L	2	0.1	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (NO ₃)	N	23.0	23.0	Mg/L	45	2	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	N	1.4	1.3-1.4	Ug/L	1	N/A	0.02	Discharge from factories chrome plating, leather tanning, wood preserving, dyes and pigments

Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC's)

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	N	<.10	<.10	Ug/L	5	0.1	0.06	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	N	<.10	<.10	Ug/L	5	0.1	1.7	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	49.0	49.0	49.0	Mg/L	0.5	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Other Contaminants

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range	Weighted Averages	Units	MCL
Sodium	16.0	16.0	16.0	Mg/L	No Standard
Total Hardness	240	240	240	Mg/L	No Standard

*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 23.3% 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	0.110	0.03-0.110	NTU	0.3-1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

Note: The annual monthly 95th percentile range was 0.07 to 0.03 NTU in 2014. This means that 95 percent of the (4) hours turbidity readings within the month were below the indicated range.

Cryptosporidium**

Highest Level Detected	0	0	0	oocyst/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
------------------------	---	---	---	----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------------------------

**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	290	ND-290	Ug/L	1000	50	N/A	N/A	Residue from surface water treatment process
-------------	---	-----	--------	------	------	----	-----	-----	--

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 2014. The 4 quarter running average for TThm = 9.2 Ug/L and HAA5=3.5 Ug/L

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	N	15.1	2.7-15.1	Ug/L	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	4.40	ND-4.40	Ug/L	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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	290	ND-290	Ug/L	200	50	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from surface water treatment process
Chloride	N	60	3.5-60	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	380	380	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 97 Ug/L in the year 2014. 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.

Other Contaminants

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range	Units	MCL
Sodium	22	22	Mg/L	No Standard
Total Hardness	130	130	Mg/L	No Standard
Calcium	39	39	Mg/L	No Standard
Magnesium	8.6	8.6	Mg/L	No Standard
Total Alkalinity	160	100-160	Mg/L	No Standard
pH	8.6	7.17-8.63	Standard Units	No Standard
Potassium	2.5	2.5	Mg/L	No Standard

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 State Water Resources Control Board (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Water Resources Control Board (DDW) also establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

YOUR PARTNER IN CONSERVATION

On May 5, 2015 the State Water Resources Control Board adopted new mandates per the Governor's Order that was issued on April 1, 2015 in light of the continued State of Drought Emergency. The following actions are prohibited:



Water runoff is not allowed. This means sprinklers must be adjusted so your sidewalks and driveways don't get watered too!



When washing a vehicle with a hose, you must use a hose nozzle that will automatically shut the water off if the hose is set down.



Washing down hard surfaces with a hose. In other words use a broom to clean your patio, driveway and sidewalk.



All fountains and other water features must have a recirculating pump.



Irrigation must be done between 8 pm and 6 am.



Irrigation may not occur within 48 hours after measurable rain.



All restaurants and food establishments cannot serve water to their customers unless specifically requested by the customer.



The irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians.



The irrigation of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission.



Operators of hotels and motels must provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and prominently display notice of this option.

Stage III Water Warning

Stage 3 — Water Warnings: On May 14, 2015 the Board of Directors approved to move to Stage III — Water Warning of the District's Water Supply Contingency Plan to achieve a state mandated 32% reduction in water use.

What does this mean to customers?

This means that in addition to the water restrictions already listed the following applies:

- **Customers are required a 25% reduction in water use**
- **Customers are required to water only 3 days a week, 10 minutes per station**

With 70% of your water being for outdoor use, implementing restrictions on watering days can yield the most savings and working with our community to protect this resource is more important than ever. The District wants to work with customers to achieve targeted savings and avoid issuing fines.

Violations of any part of the previously stated prohibited actions are punishable by fines pursuant to the District's Water Service Regulations, Article 24, Section 2411.

The District is your partner in conservation so if you see any of the above occurring or have any questions/suggestions please call the conservation department at (909) 875-1804 ext. 300 or by email at conservation@wvwd.org or visit our website wvwd.org.

West Valley Water District

in the COMMUNITY

The District offers tours of our Treatment Facilities to all schools located within the District's service area. If you would like to schedule a tour please contact Peggy Asche at (909) 820-3703.



The District partnered with the Inland Empire Resource Conservation District to build new demonstration gardens in 3 elementary schools.



The District sponsored Rialto High School in the Inland Solar Challenge. The kids also had to create a Public Service Announcement on Water Conservation.

The District and the City of Rialto partnered this year to offer FREE landscape classes as well as tours of the District's WaterWise Demonstration Garden.



WWW.ABFFPRINTS.COM
abf
 ADVANTAGE BUSINESS FORMS INC.
 PRINTED BY:

PAID
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PRESORT STANDARD
 SAN BERNARDINO, CA
 PERMIT NO. 3152

855 W. BASELINE
 P.O. BOX 920
 RIALTO, CA 92377-0920
 (909) 875-1804

West Valley Water District