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Water testing performed in 2007

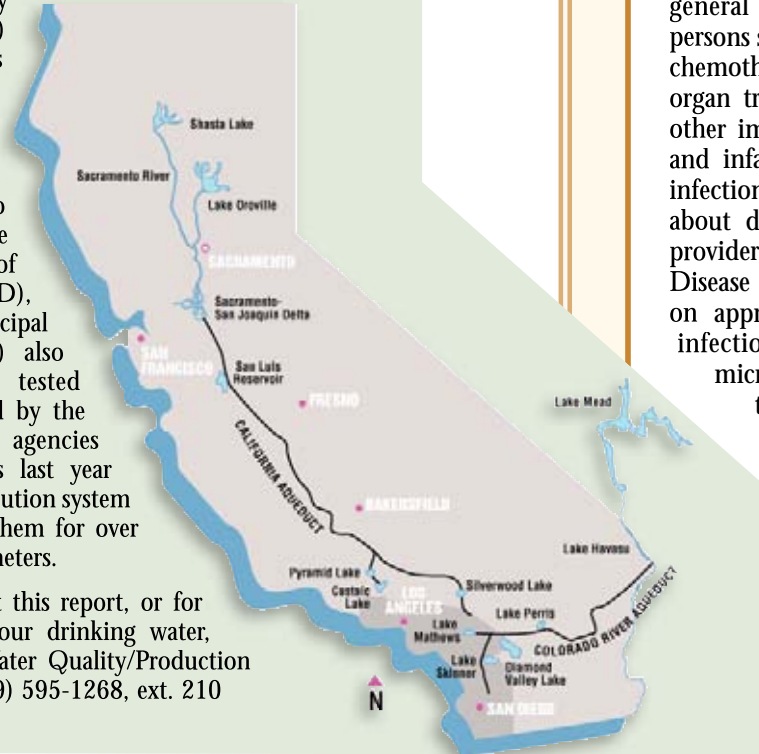


Continuing Our Commitment

Once again we proudly present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed January 1 through December 31, 2007. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Last year, the Walnut Valley Water District (District) delivered to its customers over seven billion gallons of water that was tested every day at the entry and exit points of the District's 27 reservoirs. In addition to testing by the District, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), and the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) also thoroughly sampled and tested the drinking water delivered by the District. Combined, these agencies took over 300,000 samples last year from transmission and distribution system access points and analyzed them for over 120 different chemical parameters.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call David Garcia, Water Quality/Production and Storage Manager, at (909) 595-1268, ext. 210



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.



Source Water Assessment

In December 2002, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (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.

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 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 their 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.



Water Fluoridation

On November 12, 2007, The Metropolitan Water District began adding fluoride to the drinking water at their Weymouth Treatment Plant in La Verne. As our District receives nearly all of our potable water supplies from MWD, this means that your drinking water is now fluoridated.

Fluoride in Drinking Water

It is a widely accepted fact 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.

The fluoridation of drinking water is not a new concept. Cities across the nation have been adding fluoride to their water supplies for decades. MWD now joins more than 14,000 communities that have fluoridated water supplies.

For more information on fluoride in the drinking water, please contact MWD's Water Quality Information Hotline (800) 354-4420, or visit MWD's website at www.mwdh20.com.

If you would like to speak to a Walnut Valley Water District representative about the fluoridation process or any other water quality issue, please call David Garcia at (909) 595-1268.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling it with tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.



Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the water when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- 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.

The mission of the Walnut Valley Water District is to provide a reliable, high quality water supply in a fiscally efficient and environmentally responsible manner while remaining committed to providing superior service to our customers.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call David Garcia, Water Quality/ Production and Storage Manager, at (909) 595-1268, ext. 210.

Contamination from Cross-Connections

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems) or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as "backflow prevention devices," are installed and maintained. We regularly survey all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. Additionally, we ensure that each device is tested annually by a certified tester.

For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnection.html. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Community Participation

The District's Board meetings are typically held at 6:00 p.m. on the third Monday of each month, unless noticed otherwise, in the board room of the District's headquarters located at 271 South Brea Canyon Road, Walnut, California. 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 Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

(909) 595-1268

www.wvwd.com

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't 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 from 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 of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call the EPA Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

What Makes Water Hard?

If substantial amounts of either calcium or magnesium, both nontoxic minerals, are present in drinking water, the water is said to be hard. "Hard" water does not dissolve soap readily, so making lather for washing and cleaning is difficult. Conversely, water containing little calcium or magnesium is called "soft" 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 Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department 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.

Sampling Results

The District is pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or surpassed, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, the District has compiled the table to the right showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2007. Although all of the substances listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. EPA and the California Department of Public Health, it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present 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.

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)	2007	1000	600	NA	NA	ND	NA	70	ND-140	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2007	10	0.004	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND-2.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chloramines (ppm)	2007	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	2.4	2.1-2.5	2.4	2.1-2.5	2.4	0.72-3.4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (ppm)	2007	TT	NA	NA	NA	1.7	0.8-2.9	TT	TT	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Fluoride (ppm)	2007	2.0	1	NA	NA	ND	ND	0.8	0.7-1.3	No	Water additive for dental health
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2007	60	NA	22.7	18.3-29.1	17.9	12.6-27.1	19	10-34	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate and Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	2007	10	10	NA	NA	0.75	ND-1.1	0.5	ND-0.8	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2007	80	NA	52.7	36.7-77.1	49.7	34.6-60.4	46	36-66	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE				
Copper (ppm)	2006	1.3	0.17	0.24	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives				
Lead (ppb)	2006	15	2	2	0	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits				

Tap water samples were collected from 30 sample sites throughout the community

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)	2007	200	NS	NA	NA	ND	ND	70	ND-140	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2007	500	NA	NA	NA	80.6	80.6	86	71-101	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2007	15	NS	1.1	1-3	ND	ND	2	1-2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Units)	2007	Non-corrosive	NS	NA	NA	0.07	0.33-0.39	0.28	0.20-0.44	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor-Threshold (Units)	2007	3	NS	NA	NA	ND	ND	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2007	1,600	NS	NA	NA	486	280-584	751	603-876	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2007	500	NS	NA	NA	44.4	NA	140	96-175	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2007	1,000	NS	NA	NA	276	250-300	437	348-509	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2007	5	NS	0.07	ND-0.282	0.04	0.03-0.08	0.06	0.05-0.07	No	Soil runoff

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES			TVMWD	MWD		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Boron (ppb)	2007	159	159	150	130-170	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chromium VI [Hexavalent Chromium] (ppb)	2007	NA	NA	0.13	0.10-0.17	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Radon (pCi/L)	2007	9	9	ND	ND	Naturally occurring, comes from decay of uranium in nearly all soils
Sodium (ppm)	2007	42.9	NA	80	66-93	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness [CaC03] (grains/gal)	2007	5.8	2.6-7.0	10.6	8.0-12.3	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness [CaC03] (ppm)	2007	98.89	45-120	181	137-211	Naturally occurring
Vanadium (ppb)	2007	ND	NA	3.3	ND-4.1	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

¹Effective 01/23/2006, the federal arsenic MCL is 10 ppb. A new state MCL has not yet been adopted and remains as 50 ppb.

Definitions

Action Level (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.

grains/gal (grains per gallon): Grains of compound per gallon of water.

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant added

for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

NA: Not applicable

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

NS: No standard

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).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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