WATER CONSERVATION

As a reminder to residents, the City of Chino has permanent water conservation measures in place which include but are not limited to prohibition of the following:

- ✔ Allowing irrigation water to run off into a gutter, ditch, drain, driveway, sidewalk, street or onto pavement or other hard surface.
- ✔ Outdoor irrigation of landscape for more than fifteen minutes of watering per day per station.
- ✔ Automated irrigation of landscape during the hours of six a.m. to eight p.m.
- ✔ Outdoor irrigation of landscape on rainy days.
- ✔ Washing down hard or paved surfaces.
- ✔ Washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes, and other types of mobile equipment, unless done with a hand held bucket or hand held hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses.

Please call the City's water conservation hotline at (909) 334-3282 to get more information about water conservation or to report prohibited water use. Also, visit the following websites to learn more about saving water:

www.bewaterwise.com

www.cbwcd.org

To learn more about water saving rebates visit www.socalwatersmart.com.

COMMENTS OR QUESTIONS

If you have questions regarding the quality of your water or the information contained in this report, please contact Uchenna Ezea, at (909) 334-3441, 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Written inquiries may be sent to: City of Chino, Public Works - Water Section, P.O. Box 667, Chino, CA 91708, Attention: Uchenna Ezea.

The public is encouraged to participate in discussions concerning the City's drinking water. Meetings of the Chino City Council are typically scheduled on the first and third Tuesday of each month beginning at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall, 13220 Central Avenue in Chino, California.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this report directly. If you are a landlord or manage a multi-unit dwelling, please contact us at (909) 334-3265 to request additional copies of this report to ensure your tenants receive this important information.

Report your observations of prohibited water use by calling the City's water conservation hotline at (909) 334-3282 or by completing an online report on the City's website: www.cityofchino.org/residents/report_a_concern.

City of Chino
Public Works Department
P.O. Box 667
Chino, CA 91708-0667

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER QUALITY
ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE. TRADÚZCALO Ó HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN. TAMBIÉN PUEDE LLAMAR AL NÚMERO DE TELÉFONO (909) 334-3441 DE LUNES A JUEVES.

CityofChino

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Chino is pleased to provide you with this Annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. In accordance with State requirements, this report is intended to provide you, the consumer, with information regarding the quality of drinking water the City of Chino provided in 2020. In this report you will find important information on our water sources and water conservation. This report can also be found on the City's website: www.cityofchino.org/waterqualityreport. The title of these annual reports has been adjusted to match the year in which the City provided your drinking water supply.

SOURCE WATER SUPPLY

The City of Chino's drinking water supply is a blend of surface water (rivers, lakes, streams) and groundwater (wells). Surface water is imported from Northern California by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California via the State Water Project aqueduct, and is treated at the Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant located in Upland. Groundwater supplies are extracted via local wells operated by the City of Chino or by the Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA). In 2020, treated groundwater represented approximately 66% of your drinking water supply, while the remaining 34% was produced by the Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant.

Source water assessments were conducted in 2001, 2007 and 2017 to determine the contamination vulnerabilities of the City of Chino's active wells. You may request a summary of the assessments by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to safeguard drinking water by establishing standards that limit the amount of contaminants in drinking water. In California, the SWRCB-DDW also safeguards drinking water by establishing standards that are at least as stringent as the USEPA standards. Definitions of the various State and Federal standards are found within this report. More information about contamination and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). In 2020, drinking water supplied by the City of Chino met all State and Federal drinking water health standards.

WATER TREATMENT FACILITY EXPANSION

The City of Chino is currently in the construction phase of expanding our water treatment capabilities at our Eastside Water Treatment Facility. This Project will double the facility's maximum daily groundwater production from 5 million gallons per day (MGD) to 10 MGD. The expansion will include additional ion exchange and carbon filtration units which will be plumbed into existing reservoirs located at the Eastside Facility. This expansion will help serve the southern portion of our water distribution system by maximizing our groundwater resource and reducing the City's reliance on imported water.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

The City of Chino safeguards its water supply by exceeding the monitoring frequency required by the USEPA and SWRCB-DDW. The City of Chino's drinking water sources (local wells and imported water) are monitored for contaminants such as organic compounds, inorganic compounds, microorganisms, radionuclides, and aesthetic-related contaminants. The City of Chino's water distribution system is also monitored at various locations to ensure good water quality throughout the system. In 2020, the City's water supply was tested for contaminants at state-certified laboratories.

The SWRCB-DDW allows certain supply sources and contaminants to be monitored less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Although the City's water supply was tested for more than two-hundred contaminants in 2020, regulations require the report to describe only the contaminants that were detected. The water quality data is typically reported in parts per billion (ppb), which is the equivalent of micrograms per liter (µg/l), or otherwise as listed under the units sub-heading.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 persons, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines describing appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection caused by *cryptosporidium* and other contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE 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 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the SWRCB-DDW 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 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. Chino's source waters are blended or treated to yield a combined product that must comply with State and Federal standards.

NITRATE

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

LEAD

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 old pipelines and home plumbing. The City of Chino is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of existing materials used in your household plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may want to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

2020 Drinking Water Quality

Contaminant	Units	Year Tested	MCL { NL } <TT>	MCLG (PHG)	GROUNDWATER (CITY WELLS) Range	GROUNDWATER (CITY WELLS) Average	GROUNDWATER (CDA) Range	GROUNDWATER (CDA) Average	SURFACE WATER (IMPORTED) Range	SURFACE WATER (IMPORTED) Average	MCL Violation	Possible Sources of Contaminant
Primary Standards												
Clarity												
Turbidity	NTU	2018	5.00	NA	0.1 - 0.45	0.28	0.21	0.21	ND - 0.21	0.5	No	Soil run-off
Radionuclides												
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	2018	15	0	.704 - 4.54	2.21	0.705	0.705	ND - 4.0	0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/l	2018	50	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Radium 228	pCi/l	2018	5	(0.019)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/l	2018	20	(0.43)	0.84 - 6.7	2.42	NA	NA	NA	4.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic												
Aluminum	ppb	2018	1000	600	ND - 13	13	<50	<50	ND - 110	53	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	2018	10	(0.004)	1.1 - 1.6	1.4	<2	<2	ND - 2.8	0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics manufacturing
Chromium	ppb	2018	50	100	5.8 - 12	8.5	<10	<10	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel or pulp mills
Flouride	ppm	2018	2	1	0.13 - 0.21	0.16	<0.1	<0.1	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	2020	10	10	1.60 - 3.75	2.87(a)(b)	4.4	4.4	ND - 4.2	1.4	No	Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	2020	6	(1)	ND - 3.2	1.8 (b)	<4	<4	NA	NA	No	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts; Present in some fertilizers
Synthetic Organic												
Dibromochloropropane(DBCP)	ppb	2018	0.2	NA	.012 - .023	0.018	<0.01	<0.01	NA	NA	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to run-off/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ppb	2020	0.005	0.0007	ND	ND (b)	<0.005	<0.005	ND	ND	No	Industrial discharges; soil fumigation
Picloram	ppb	2018	500	166	NA	NA	<1	<1	NA	NA	No	Herbacide runoff
Secondary Standards												
Aesthetic												
Aluminum	ppb	2018	1000	600	ND - 13	13	<50	<50	ND -110	53	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface treatment processes
Foaming Agents(MBAS)	ppm	2018	0.5	NA	NA	NA	<0.08	<0.08	ND	ND	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor-Threshold	TON	2018	3	NA	1	1	<1	<1	1 - 3	2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	2018	5.00	NA	0.1 - 0.45	0.28	0.21	0.21	ND - 2.1	0.5	No	Soil run-off
Total Dissolved Solid	ppm	2020	1000	NA	250 - 490	407	340	340	190 - 390	262	No	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	2018	1600	NA	470 -1300	718	480	480	360 - 610	452	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Copper	ppb	2018	1000	NA	ND - 3	1	<50	<50	NA	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Zinc	ppb	2018	5000	NA	ND - 7.3	1.6	<50	<50	NA	NA	No	Run-off from natural deposits and industrial discharge
Chloride	ppm	2018	250	NA	17 - 91	34	110	110	26 - 62	49	No	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	2018	250	NA	26 - 69	43	1	1	34 - 51	41	No	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Other Monitored Parameters												
Alkalinity	ppm	2018	NA	NA	150 - 250	177	74	74	73 - 240	111	NA	Naturally-occuring
Bicarbonate	ppm	2018	NA	NA	180 - 300	212	74	74	89 - 300	137	NA	Naturally-occuring
Boron	ppb	2018	NA	NA	24 - 57	31	<100	<100	120 - 160	104	NA	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	2018	NA	NA	57 - 150	87	47	47	23 - 92	37	NA	Naturally-occuring
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	ppb	2018	NA (c)	0.02	5.6 - 12	8.4	<1	<1	NA	NA	No	Industrial discharges
Magnesium	ppm	2018	NA	NA	11.0 - 35	19	11	11	8.4 - 18.0	11.1	NA	Naturally-occuring
pH	Units	2018	NA	NA	7.32 - 7.96	7.74	7.7	7.7	7.8 - 8.1	8	NA	NA
Potassium	ppm	2018	NA	NA	1.9 - 3.2	2.4	1	1	2.0 - 2.5	2.3	NA	Naturally-occuring
Sodium	ppm	2018	NA	NA	18 - 34	22	29	29	9.8 - 50.0	37.6	NA	Run-off from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	ppm	2018	NA	NA	170 - 520	258	160	160	80 - 300	138	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	2018	<TT>	NA	NA	NA	<0.3	<0.3	1.8 - 2.6	2.2	NA	Various natural and man made sources.
Vanadium	ppb	2018	{50}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND - 5.0	2.6	No	Naturally-occuring; industrial waste discharges

Distribution System Monitoring

Microbial	Units	Year Tested	MCL [MRDL]	(MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	MCL Violation	Possible Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	2020	5.0% (d)	0	0 - 0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0 - 2.0%	0.20%	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts and Residuals	Units	Year Tested	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	Range	Average	MCL Violation	
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethane)	ppb	2020	80	NA	27 - 59	52	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acid (HAA5)	ppb	2020	60	NA	2 - 16	11	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	2020	[4 as CL2]	[4 as CL2]	1.16 - 1.31	1.25	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Copper & Lead	Units	Year Tested	AL	PHG	90% Percentile Value	Number of Sites	Sites Exceeding AL	No. of Schools Requesting Samples	AL Violation	Possible Sources of Contaminant
Copper	ppb	2018	1300	(300)	262	33	0	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	ppb	2018	15	(0.2)	5.7	33	0	7	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing

FOOTNOTES

(a) = This report describes the range of measured nitrate concentration in blended groundwater prior to delivery to the City of Chino's distribution system. The average nitrate concentration is based on an annual average. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm 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 seek advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

(b) = Based on composite analysis of source production after treatment/blending and prior to delivery to the City of Chino's distribution system.

(c) = There currently is no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

(d) = No more than 5% of monthly water samples shall test positive for coliform bacteria. The "average" is equal to the percentage of positive water samples for coliform bacteria.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS AND DEFINITIONS

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The amount of a substance in drinking water below which there is no known or expected potential risk to health. MCLGs are established by the EPA.

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

Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that may affect health. It also includes the monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements for these MCLs and MRDLs.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs for contaminants that may affect the color, taste, and aesthetic properties of water.

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

Notification Level (NL): Used to provide information to public water systems and others about certain nonregulated chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): The maximum amount of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant is required for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The amount of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected potential risk to health. MRDLGs do not consider the health benefits resulting from the required application of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to remove or reduce the amount of contaminants in drinking water. TT = 1 NTU

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

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit or unit measure of clarity;

pCi/L = picocuries per liter or the measure of radioactivity;

TON = Threshold Odor Number or unit of measure for odor;

µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter or the measure of electrical conductance;

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l);

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l);

ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l);

NA = Not Applicable because monitoring is not required or no established standard;

ND = Not Detected in laboratory analysis