City of Chino

2023 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 2023. 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 2023, treated groundwater represented approximately 75% of your drinking water supply, while the remaining 25% was produced by the Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant. A Sanitary Survey inspection of the City's water system facilities, operations, and records, used to identify conditions that may present a sanitary or public health risk, was conducted by the State in 2022.

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 2023, drinking water supplied by the City of Chino met all State and Federal drinking water health standards.

WATER TREATMENT FACILITY EXPANSION

The City has completed the construction of the master-planned Eastside Water Treatment Facility Expansion Project, which doubles the facility's daily treated groundwater supply from 5 million gallons per day (MGD) to 10 MGD. The expansion included additional ion exchange and carbon filtration units designed to remove an array of contaminants that may be present in the groundwater.

The City is currently designing an additional master-planned groundwater treatment plant (the State Street Water Treatment Facility) which will also incorporate ion exchange and carbon filtration technologies for the removal of contaminants from groundwater.

These master-planned groundwater treatment facilities serve to enhance the City's ability to optimize utilization of the local groundwater resource and reduce 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 2022, 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 200 contaminants, 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, 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 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.

WATER CONSERVATION

ATTENTION CITY OF CHINO WATER CUSTOMERS

The Chino City Council encourages all water customers to use water efficiently and has adopted Ordinances Nos. 2009-04 and 2015-004 which describe regulations to prevent water waste. The following activities are some of the water conservation restrictions identified in the ordinances and hereby prohibited at all times:

- ✔ **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. This restriction does not apply to landscapes that utilize drip irrigation systems.**
- ✔ **Automated irrigation of landscape during the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Customers are encouraged to avoid the use of sprinklers on windy days. Irrigation by handheld hoses with automatic shutoff nozzles, drip irrigation, or handheld buckets is permitted anytime.**
- ✔ **Outdoor irrigation of landscape on rainy days.**
- ✔ **Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, patios, and alleys, except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards.**
- ✔ **Excess use, loss or escape of water through breaks, leaks, or other malfunctions in the plumbing system or distribution system for any period of time after such escape of water should have reasonably been discovered and corrected.**

Please call the City's Water Conservation hotline at (909) 334-3282 to obtain more information about water conservation or to report prohibited water use. For a full list of water conservation measures, visit www.cityofchino.org/conservation. Also, visit the following websites to learn more about saving water, water saving programs, and rebates:

www.bewaterwise.com

www.ieua.org/water-saving-tips/

www.cbwcd.org

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 the City of Chino, 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 Department/Water, P.O. Box 667, Chino, CA 91708, Attention: Water Systems Operator

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 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, 13220 Central Avenue in Chino, CA 91710

Please ensure this report is distributed to all water consumers. To request additional copies for your tenants, please contact the Chino Public Works Department at (909) 334-3265.

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/report

2023 Drinking Water Quality

Contaminant	Units	MCL { NL} <TT>	MCLG (PHG)	Groundwater (City Wells)			Groundwater (CDA)			Surface Water (Imported)			MCL Violation	Possible Sources of Contaminant
				Year Tested	Range	Average	Year Tested	Range	Average	Year Tested	Range	Average		
Primary Standards														
Clarity														
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity	NTU %	TT = 1 NTU	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2023	Highest = 0.25 % < 0.3 = 100%		No	Soil runoff
Radionuclides														
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	0	2021	ND	ND	2023	< 3	< 3	2023	ND - 8.0	No	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/l	50	0	2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Radium 228	pCi/l	5	(0.019)	2021	ND	ND(b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/l	20	(0.43)	2021	0.87 - 2.2	1.56	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)														
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	2021	ND - 88	88	2023	< 50	< 50	2023	31 - 59	47	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	10	(0.004)	2021	ND - 2.4	1.42	2023	< 2 - 5.9	2.32	2023	ND-2.3	0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics manufacturing
Total Chromium	ppb	50	100	2021	6.4 - 11	9	2023	< 1 - 4.6	1.91	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel or pulp mills
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	2021	0.19 - 0.27	0.21	2023	0.11	0.11	2023	ND - 0.18	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	2023	1.4 - 4.8	2.5(a)(b)	2023	1.7 - 5.1	3.27	2023	0.32 - 2.3	1	No	Run-off and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	(1)	2023	ND - 3.1	1.0(b)	2023	< 0.1 - 0.2	ND	NA	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 enviromental contamination fromhistoric aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perclorate and its salts; present in some fertilizers.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)														
Dibromochloropropane(DBCP)	ppb	0.2	NA	2021	ND - 0.026	0.023	2023	< 0.01	< 0.01	NA	NA	NA	No	Banned nematicide 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	0.005	0.0007	2023	ND	ND(b)	2023	< 0.005	< 0.005	NA	NA	NA		Industrial discharges; soil fumigation
Picloram	ppb	500	166	2021	NA	NA	2023	< 1	< 1	NA	NA	NA	No	Herbicide runoff
Secondary Standards														
Aesthetic														
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	2021	ND - 13	13	2023	< 50	< 50	2023	31 - 59	47	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface treatment processes
Foaming Agents(MBAS)	ppm	0.5	NA	2021	NA	NA	2023	< 0.08	< 0.08	NA	NA	NA	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor-Threshold	TON	3	NA	2021	ND	ND	2023	< 1	< 1	2023	ND - 2.0	0.5	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	5.00	NA	2021	0.25 - 0.53	0.38	2023	< 0.1	< 0.1	2023	0.1 - 0.15	0.1	No	Soil run-off
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	2022	270 - 480	356	2023	210 - 370	304.33	2023	150 - 280	195	No	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	2021	440 - 670	575.0	2023	350 - 540	469.81	2023	240 - 500	353	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Copper	ppb	1000	NA	2021	ND - 5.5	4	2023	< 50	< 50	NA	NA	NA	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Zinc	ppb	5000	NA	2021	ND	ND	2023	< 50	< 50	NA	NA	NA	No	Run-off from natural deposits and industrial discharge
Chloride	ppm	250	NA	2021	10 - 35	25.5	2023	75	75	2023	27 - 71	42	No	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	250	NA	2021	24 - 46	36	2023	6.1	6.1	2023	28 - 81	48	No	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Other Monitored Parameters														
Total Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	2021	140 -180	155	2023	58 - 130	88.6	2023	45 - 85	68	NA	Naturally-occurring
Bicarbonate	ppm	NA	NA	2021	170 - 210	187	2023	58 - 130	88.6	2023	55 - 100	82	NA	Naturally-occurring
Boron	ppb	NA	NA	2021	ND -0.069	0.069	NA	NA	NA	2022	160	160	NA	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	2021	56 - 86	73	2023	28 - 54	44.28	2023	13.3 - 28.3	20.6	NA	Naturally-occurring
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	ppb	NA(c)	0.02	2021	6.3 - 11	8.5	2023	< 1	< 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	Industrial discharges
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	2021	11 - 19	15.7	2023	5.3 - 12	9.47	2023	5.10 - 8.59	6.8	NA	Naturally-occurring
pH	Units	NA	NA	2021	8.1 -8.2	8.15	2023	7 - 8	7.64	2023	7.33 - 8.08	7.8	NA	NA
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	2021	1.7 - 2.1	1.88	2023	< 1 -1.2	1.03	2023	108 - 2.4	2.2	NA	Naturally-occurring
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	2021	15 -23	19.8	2023	24 - 32	28.15	2023	21 - 60	35	NA	Run-off from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	ppm	NA	NA	2021	180 -290	22.5	2023	93 - 190	150.43	2023	54.2 - 95.5	79.4	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	<TT>	NA	NA	NA	NA	2023	< 0.3	< 0.3	2023	1.7 - 3.0	2.4	NA	Various natural and man made sources.
Vanadium	ppb	{50}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2023	2.5 -6.4	3.8	NA	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharges

Distribution System Monitoring								
Microbial	**Units**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**(PHG) [MRDLG]**	**Year Tested**	**Range**	**Average**	**MCL Violation**	**Possible Sources of Contaminant**
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	0	2023	0% - 2.3%	2.30%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfection Byproducts and Residuals	**Units**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG [MRDLG]**	**Year Tested**	**Range**	**Average**	**MCL Violation**	
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethane)	ppb	80	NA	2023	14 - 43	35	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acid (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	2023	0 - 14	4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	[4 as CL2]	[4 as CL2]	2023	0.29 - 0.64	0.47	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Copper & Lead	Units	AL	(PHG)	Year Tested	90% Percentile Value	Number of Sites	Sites Exceeding AL	No. of Schools Requesting Samples	AL Violation	Possible Sources of Contaminant
Copper	ppb	1300	(300)	2022	400	30	0	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	ppb	15	(0.2)	2022	4.7	30	3	0	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