



2021

Consumer Confidence Report

Ontario's annual water quality report takes you inside the world of your high-quality drinking water. This report is designed to provide important information about the sources of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. **The Ontario Municipal Utilities Company is pleased to report that during the past year, water delivered to your home or business meets or surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards.**

Safe and reliable drinking water supplies are necessary for public health, fire protection, economic development, and the overall quality of life. Businesses and residents are encouraged to use the drinking water supplies as efficiently as possible.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Ontario Municipal Utilities Company a (909) 395-2605 para asistirlo en español.



2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

To ensure safe drinking water, public water systems must comply with federal and state drinking water standards. The Ontario Municipal Utilities Company (OMUC) and its trained, certified water quality professionals collect thousands of water samples that are delivered to a State certified laboratory for analysis. **We are pleased to report there were no water quality violations during 2021.**

The public is encouraged to participate on issues concerning the City's water. Meetings of the Ontario City Council are scheduled on the first and third Tuesday of each month beginning at 6:30pm at Ontario City Hall, 303 East "B" Street, Ontario, CA 91761. Check the City's website at <https://www.ontarioca.gov/calendar> or call (909) 395-2000 for more information.

Para garantizar agua potable segura, los sistemas públicos de agua deben cumplir con las normas federales y estatales de agua potable. El Municipal Utilities Company Ontario (OMUC) y sus capacitados, certificados profesionales de la calidad del agua recogen miles de muestras de agua que se entregan a un laboratorio certificado por el estado para su análisis. **Nos complace informar que no había violaciones de calidad del agua durante el año 2021.**

El público es alentado a participar en asuntos con respecto al agua de la Ciudad. Las reuniones del establecimiento de Ontario se programa el primer y tercer martes de cada mes a las 6:30 P.M., por la calle 303 "B" Street, Ontario. Para más información, vaya al Web site de la Ciudad <https://www.ontarioca.gov/calendar> o llame (909) 395-2000.

Regulatory Information

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's 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 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Nitrate

Nitrate 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 ask 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 service lines and home plumbing. OMUC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. 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).

Kidney Dialysis/Aquariums

Customers who have unique water-quality needs and who use specialized home treatments, such as kidney dialysis machines, should make the necessary adjustments to remove chloramines. Customers who have fish tanks in their homes or businesses should also take precautions to remove chloramines prior to adding water to tanks.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for OMUC was completed in May 2002 and reviewed by the State Board in 2019. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: high density housing; sewer collection systems; parks; golf courses; the application of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides; metal plating, finishing and fabricating; wood pulp processing and paper mills; and recreational use of surface water sources.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water San Bernardino District Office at 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water San Bernardino District Office at (909) 383-4328 or OMUC at (909) 395-2678.

Ontario's Drinking Water Sources

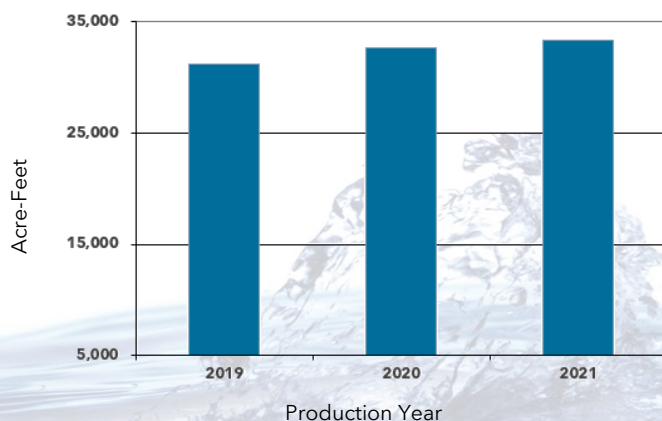
Ontario's water supplies are comprised of surface water and groundwater. OMUC purchases surface water from the State Water Project (via the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and supplied by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California) treated locally by Water Facilities Authority (WFA) using conventional water treatment methods. Groundwater supplies consist of City-owned wells (local groundwater), San Antonio Water Company (SAWCO), and Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) wells. To view particular water sources based on your location, see the map on page 9.

Water Quality Monitoring

In 2021, OMUC collected over 20,000 potable water samples to test for more than 150 possible constituents. Samples were collected at water sources and throughout the distribution system. During the third week of July, OMUC did not collect samples for the John Galvin Ion Exchange Treatment Facility.

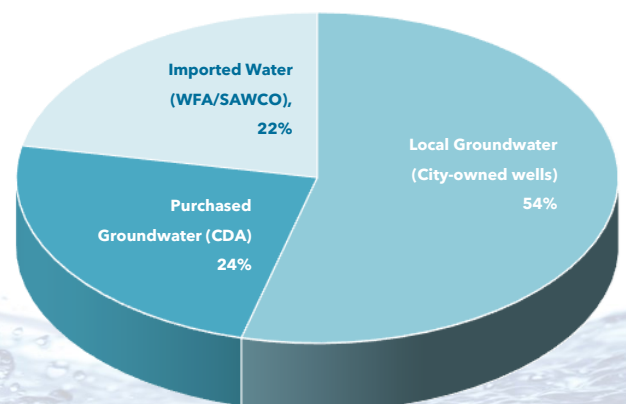
The following tables (pages 5-8) have been compiled for your information showing which constituents were detected in the City's drinking water during 2021 as compared to state and federal water quality standards.

Potable Water Consumption



Note: 1 Acre Foot = 325,851 gallons

2021 Potable Water Sources



Abbreviations & Definitions

Abbreviations

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|--|
| AI | Aggressive Index | MRL | Minimum Reporting Level set by EPA for unregulated contaminant monitoring | ppq | parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L) |
| AL | Action Level | NA | Not Applicable | ppt | parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| CFU/mL | Colony-forming units per milliliter | ND | Not Detected: sample was taken and constituent was not detected | RAA | Running Annual Average |
| DLR | Detection limits for the purpose of reporting: State determined level that a test can detect the constituent | NL | Notification Level | SI | Saturation Index |
| HPC | Heterotrophic Plate Count: a bacteriological test that counts the number of bacteria per milliliter of sample | NR | No Range: all results were the same value | TON | Threshold Odor Number |
| LRAA | Location Running Annual Average | NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units | TT | Treatment Technique |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level | pCi/L | picoCuries per Liter | µS/cm | microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm) |
| MCLG | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | PHG | Public Health Goal | " = " | Equal |
| MRDL | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level | ppb | parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) | " > " | Greater than |
| MRDLG | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal | ppm | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) | " < " | Less than |
| | | | | " ≤ " | Less than or equal to |
| | | | | " # " | Number |
| | | | | " % " | Percent |

| One part per million (ppm) | One part per billion (ppb) | One part per trillion (ppt) | One part per quadrillion (ppq) |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| IS LIKE | IS LIKE | IS LIKE | IS LIKE |
| 1 second in 11.5 days | 1 second in nearly 32 years | 1 second in nearly 32,000 years | 1 second in nearly 32 million years |
| 1 cup of water in an average swimming pool | 1 drop of water in an average swimming pool | 1 grain of salt in an Olympic size swimming pool | 1 drop of ink in a medium-sized lake |

Definitions

90th Percentile: The value in a data set in which 90 percent of the set is less than or equal to this value.

Disinfection By-Product: Compounds which are formed from mixing of organic or mineral precursors in the water with ozone, chlorine or chloramine. Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are disinfection by-products.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The Running Annual Average (RAA) at one sample location.

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): 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.

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.

Notification Level (NL): Notification levels are health-based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

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

Public Health Goals (PHG): 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Running Annual Average (RAA): The yearly average which is calculated every 3 months using the previous 12 months' data.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (Secondary Standard): MCLs for contaminants that do not affect health but are used to monitor the aesthetics of the water.

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

Ontario Municipal Utilities Company - 2021 Distribution System Data

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL or [AL] or (MRDL) | PHG or [MCLG] or (MRDLG) | CA DLR or [MRL] | Average Range | OMUC's Entire Distribution System | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|--|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|--|
| MICROBIOLOGICAL | | | | | | | |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) | CFU/mL | TT | NA | [1] | Average Range | 1.0 ND to 590 | Naturally present in the environment |
| PHYSICAL PARAMETERS | | | | | | | |
| Color | Units | 15 | NA | [3] | Average Range | ND ND to 3.0 | Naturally occurring organic |
| pH | pH Unit | 6.5 - 8.5 | NA | [1] | Average Range | 7.9 7.3 to 8.5 | Measurement of hydrogen ion activity |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | NA | 0.1 | Average Range | 0.12 ND to 2.9 | Soil runoff |
| DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA ₅) | ppb | LRAA = 60 | NA | 2.0* | Highest LRAA Range | 10 ND to 12 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | ppb | LRAA = 80 | NA | 1 | Highest LRAA Range | 54 ND to 59 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Chlorine Residual (chloramines & free chlorine) | ppm | (4) | (4) | NA | Average Range | 0.8 ND to 1.9 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| METALS AT CONSUMER'S PLUMBING (2021) | | | | | | | |
| Copper | ppb | [1300] | 300 | 50 | NA | 90th percentile: 160 ppb (0 exceeded AL / 55 samples) | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead | ppb | [15] | 0.2 | 5 | NA | 90th percentile: ND (0 exceeded AL / 55 samples) | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 4 (2018-2020) | | | | | | | |
| Anatoxin-a | ppb | NA | NA | [0.03] | Average Range | ND NR | Cyanobacteria, formerly referred to as blue-green algae, are found naturally in lakes, rivers, ponds and other surface waters |
| Cylindrospermopsin | ppb | NA | NA | [0.09] | Average Range | ND NR | Cyanobacteria, formerly referred to as blue-green algae, are found naturally in lakes, rivers, ponds and other surface waters |
| Total Microcystins | ppb | NA | NA | [0.3] | Average Range | ND NR | Cyanobacteria, formerly referred to as blue-green algae, are found naturally in lakes, rivers, ponds and other surface waters |
| Manganese | ppb | NA | NA | [0.3] | Average Range | 0.30 ND to 6.2 | Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient |
| 1-butanol | ppb | NA | NA | [0.3] | Average Range | 0.10 ND to 2.6 | Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals |
| Bromochloroacetic acid (BCAA) | ppb | NA | NA | [0.3] | Average Range | 2.4 ND to 5.7 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCAA) | ppb | NA | NA | [0.5] | Average Range | 2.3 ND to 6.6 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorodibromoacetic acid (CDBAA) | ppb | NA | NA | [0.3] | Average Range | 2.0 ND to 4.3 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Tribromoacetic acid (TBAA) | ppb | NA | NA | [2.0] | Average Range | 1.6 ND to 6.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

*DLR = 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0ppb.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

The State 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.

Ontario Municipal Utilities Company - 2021 Water Quality Table

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL or [NL] | PHG or [MCLG] | CA DLR or [MRL] | Average Range | Local Ground Water | Imported Water (WFA w/ SAWCO) | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|-------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards | | | | | | | | |
| CLARITY | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity | NTU | TT = 1 NTU | NA | NA | Level Found | NA | 0.11 Highest | Soil Runoff |
| | % | TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU | | | | | 100% of samples ≤0.3 NTU | |
| ORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | |
| Dibromochloropropane | ppt | 200 | 1.7 | 10 | Average Range | 17 14 to 20 | NA | Banned nematicide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit |
| RADIOACTIVITY | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | pCi/L | 15 | [0] | 3 | Average Range | 1.6 0.5 to 4.2 | ND NR | Erosion of natural deposits |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppb | 1000 | 600 | 50 | Average Range | ND NR | 54 ND to 160 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 0.004 | 2.0 | Average Range | 0.5 ND to 3.5 | 0.9 ND to 2.9 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | ppm | 1 | 2 | 0.1 | Average Range | 0.1 ND to 0.1 | NA | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal |
| Chromium, Total | ppb | 50 | [100] ¹ | 10 | Average Range | 3.5 1.8 to 5.5 | NA | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Hexavalent Chromium | ppb | see footnote ₂ | 0.02 | [1] | Average Range | 3.6 1.8 to 5.9 | NA | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (Naturally occurring) | ppm | 2.0 | 1 | 0.1 | Average Range | 0.18 0.10 to 0.34 | 0.20 0.11 to 0.39 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.4 | Average Range | 3.0 1.2 to 7.6 | 1.6 ND to 3.9 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | [0.2] | Average Range | 3.0 1.2 to 7.6 | 1.6 ND to 3.9 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate | ppb | 6 | 1 | 4 | Average Range | 1.3 0.4 to 2.3 | NA | 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 |
| SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppb | 200 | 600 | 50 | Average Range | ND NR | 54 ND to 160 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | NA | [1] | Average Range | 7.9 4.6 to 15 | 55 3.5 to 90 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |

Ontario Municipal Utilities Company - 2021 Water Quality Table

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL [NL] | PHG or [MCLG] | CA DLR [MRL] | Average Range | Local Ground Water | Imported Water (WFA w/ SAWCO) | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|----------|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Odor Threshold | TON | 3 | NA | 1 | Average Range | ND NR | 1.0 ND to 2.0 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 1600 | NA | [1] | Average Range | 331 290 to 440 | 448 270 to 560 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | NA | 0.5 | Average Range | 15 6.0 to 33 | 44 24 to 62 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 1000 | NA | NA | Average Range | 229 200 to 310 | 288 240 to 320 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | NA | [0.10] | Average Range | 0.18 0.12 to 0.29 | 0.14 ND to 0.28 | Soil runoff |
| OTHER PARAMETERS | | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (Total) | ppm | NA | NA | [3] | Average Range | 141 120 to 160 | 122 81 to 220 | Naturally occurring carbonate; measures the water's ability to neutralize acid |
| Bicarbonate | ppm | NA | NA | [3] | Average Range | 141 120 to 160 | 148 98 to 270 | |
| Boron | ppb | [1000] | NA | 100 | Average Range | NA | 113 ND to 190 | Naturally occurring element; Runoff/leaching from natural deposits and fertilizer use; industrial wastes |
| Calcium | ppm | NA | NA | [1] | Average Range | 42 27 to 54 | 40 22 to 79 | Naturally occurring mineral |
| Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index) | AI | NA | NA | NA | Average Range | NA | 12 11.9 to 12.1 | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| Corrosivity (Saturation Index) | SI | NA | NA | NA | Average Range | NA | 0.47 0.22 to 0.60 | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| Hardness as CaCO₃ (Total) | ppm | NA | NA | [3] | Average Range | 134 83 to 190 | 142 89 to 250 | "Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring. |
| Magnesium | ppm | NA | NA | [1] | Average Range | 7.3 3.5 to 13 | 10.4 6.4 to 14 | Naturally occurring mineral |
| pH | pH units | NA | NA | [1] | Average Range | 8.1 7.9 to 8.2 | 7.9 7.4 to 8.3 | Measurement of hydrogen ion activity |
| Potassium | ppm | NA | NA | [1] | Average Range | 1.8 1.6 to 2.4 | 2.4 1.8 to 2.9 | Naturally occurring mineral |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | NA | [1] | Average Range | 21 15 to 37 | 47 10 to 68 | Naturally occurring mineral; seawater influence |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | ppm | TT | NA | 0.3 | Average Range | NA | 2.0 1.6 to 2.2 | Various natural and man-made sources |
| Vanadium | ppb | [50] | NA | 3.0 | Average Range | NA | 4.2 3.1 to 6.9 | Various natural and man-made sources |

¹ California withdrew the PHG for total chromium in November 2011.

² There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. The Ontario Municipal Utilities Company (OMUC) will continue to monitor this constituent.

The State 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.

Ontario Municipal Utilities Company - 2021 Water Quality Table

| CONSTITUENT | UNITS | MCL or [NL] | PHG or [MCLG] | CA DLR or [MRL] | Average Range | CDA 1 (870 Zone) | CDA 2 (1110 Zone) | Ion Exchange Plant (870 Zone) | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards | | | | | | | | | |
| ORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | | |
| Dibromochloropropane | ppt | 200 | 1.7 | 10 | Average Range | ND NR | ND ND to 12 | ND NR | Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/ leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit |
| RADIOACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | pCi/L | 15 | [0] | 3 | Average Range | ND NR | ND NR | ND ND to 5.51 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | | |
| Chromium, Total | ppb | 50 | [100] ¹ | 10 | Average Range | ND NR | 1.10 ND to 3.9 | 1.2 1.0 to 2.0 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (Naturally occurring) | ppm | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | Average Range | ND NR | ND ND to 0.16 | ND ND to 0.11 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.4 | Average Range | 2.5 1.6 to 4.0 | 5.5 4.4 to 5.5 | 5.8 5.5 to 7.0 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate | ppb | 6 | 1 | 4 | Average Range | ND NR | ND NR | ND ND to 2.3 | 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 |
| SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards | | | | | | | | | |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | NA | [1] | Average Range | 105 100 to 110 | 72 12 to 74 | 88 74 to 160 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 1600 | NA | [1] | Average Range | 512 370 to 580 | 526 370 to 530 | 575 530 to 800 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | NA | 0.5 | Average Range | 0.52 ND to 0.80 | 8.7 8.0 to 15 | 11 8.5 to 21 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 1000 | NA | NA | Average Range | 362 220 to 460 | 318 230 to 320 | 386 320 to 710 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | NA | [0.10] | Average Range | ND ND to 0.10 | ND ND to 0.44 | ND ND to 0.61 | Soil runoff |
| OTHER PARAMETERS | | | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (Total) | ppm | NA | NA | [3] | Average Range | 96 64 to 140 | 130 100 to 140 | 130 NR | Naturally occurring carbonate; measures the water's ability to neutralize acid |
| Calcium | ppm | NA | NA | [1] | Average Range | 49 34 to 61 | 50 42 to 50 | 60 50 to 110 | Naturally occurring mineral |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ (Total) | ppm | NA | NA | [3] | Average Range | 170 120 to 210 | 169 130 to 170 | 187 160 to 320 | Naturally occurring mineral; the sum of calcium and magnesium present in water |
| Hexavalent Chromium | ppb | see footnote ₂ | 0.02 | [1] | Average Range | ND NR | ND ND to 3.9 | ND ND to 1.7 | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium | ppm | NA | NA | [1] | Average Range | 11 7.8 to 13 | 9.9 5.6 to 10 | 9.8 9.3 to 12 | Naturally occurring mineral |
| N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA) | ppb | [10] | NA | 2.0 | Average Range | 3.1 NR | NA | ND NR | Gasoline and lubricant additive; antioxidant; stabilizer in plastics |
| pH | pH units | NA | NA | [1] | Average Range | 7.7 7.1 to 7.9 | 8.2 7.9 to 8.2 | 8.1 7.9 to 8.2 | Measurement of hydrogen ion activity |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) | ppt | [5.1] | see footnote ₃ | [2] | Average Range | ND NR | ND NR | 2.3 2.1 to 3.8 | Discharge from industrial factories; leaching from water resistant consumer products; fire-retarding foam releases |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) | ppt | [6.5] | see footnote ₃ | [2] | Average Range | ND NR | ND ND to 2.2 | ND NR | Discharge from industrial factories; leaching from water resistant consumer products; fire-retarding foam releases |
| Potassium | ppm | NA | NA | [1] | Average Range | ND Nd to 1.4 | 1.3 1.3 to 1.7 | 1.6 1.3 to 3.1 | Naturally occurring mineral |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | NA | [1] | Average Range | 26 24 to 29 | 44 23 to 45 | 44 37 to 45 | Naturally occurring mineral; sea-water influence |
| Total Silica | ppm | NA | NA | NA | Average Range | 8.6 8.3 to 8.8 | 18 11 to 25 | 22 15 to 28 | |
| 1,4-Dioxane | ppb | [1] | NA | [0.07] | Average Range | ND NR | 0.23 ND to 0.94 | 0.25 0.23 to 0.27 | |

¹ The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment is developing a PHG for PFOA & PFOS. There is no established PHG at this time.

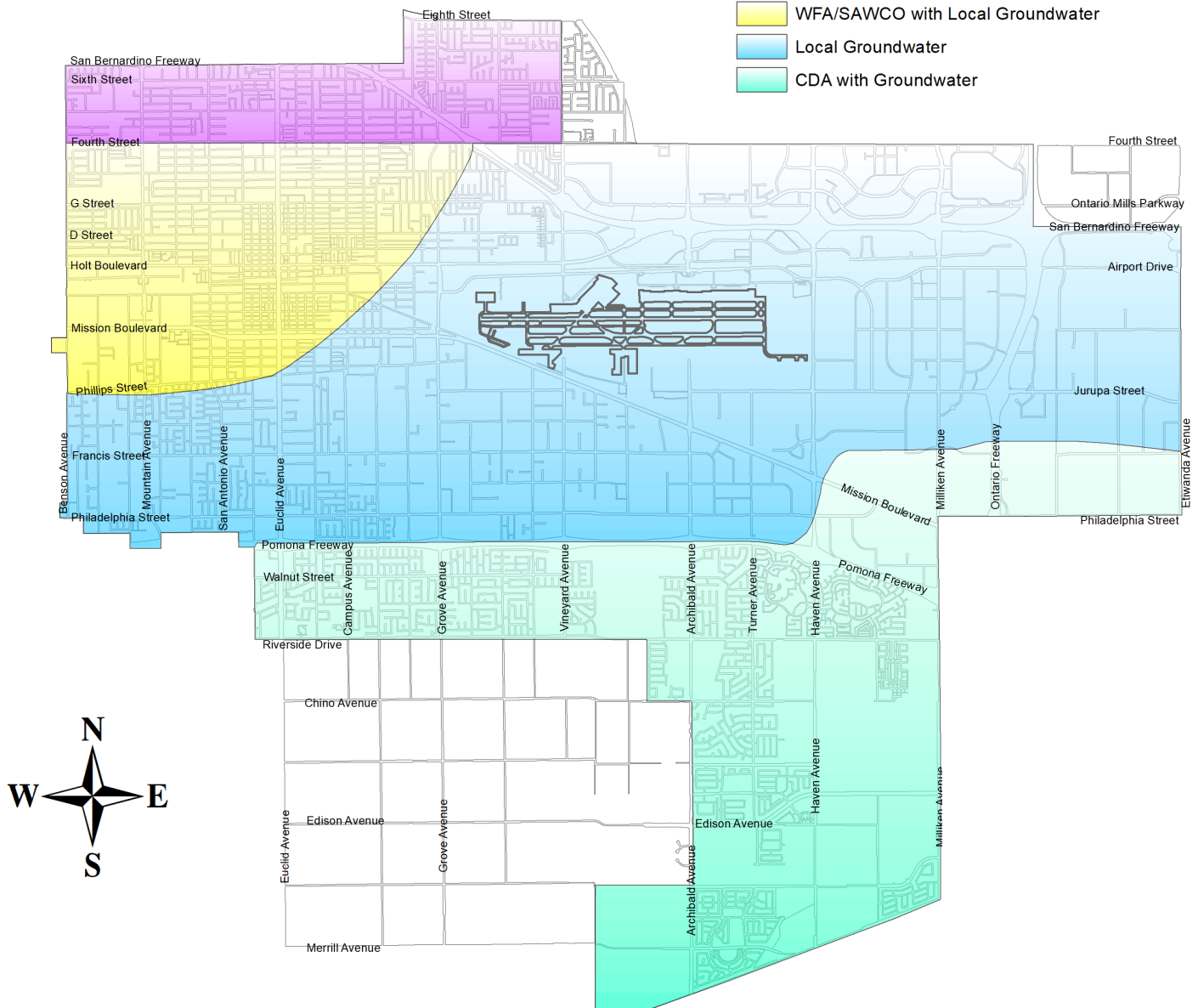
The Source of Your Drinking Water



Legend

Ground Water Sources

- WFA Water
- WFA/SAWCO with Local Groundwater
- Local Groundwater
- CDA with Groundwater



City Officials

Mayor

Paul S. Leon

Mayor pro Tem

Alan D. Wapner

Council Members

Jim W. Bowman

Debra Dorst-Porada

Ruben Valencia

City Manager

Scott Ochoa

Utilities General Manager

Scott Burton

