ONTARIO MUNICIPAL UTILITIES COMPANY

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER QUALITY INFORMATION FOR THE CITY OF ONTARIO

Ontario's annual water quality report takes you inside the world of your high-quality drinking water. This report is presented to help City of Ontario water customers understand where their tap water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

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

The Ontario Municipal Utilities Company is pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business met or surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Ontario Municipal Utilities Company a (909) 395-2678 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Ontario Municipal Utilities Company 以获得中文的帮助:1425 S. Bon View Ave, Ontario, CA 91761 · (909) 395-2678.

Public water systems must comply with federal and state drinking water standards to ensure safe drinking water. As part of our mission to provide our customers with drinking water of the highest quality, the City of Ontario is committed to continued monitoring, transparent public notification, and effective management of emerging water quality issues. 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 2024.**

The public is encouraged to participate in issues concerning the City's water. The Ontario City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month, beginning at 6:30 p.m., at Ontario City Hall, 303 East "B" Street, Ontario, CA 91761. For more information, check the City's website at ontarioca.gov/government/agendas/city-council-agendas or call (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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) 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 byproducts 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. 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

What You Should Know About...

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 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.

Lead

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. OMUC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

In 2024, OMUC completed its lead service line inventory and confirmed there are no lead service lines within the system. To learn more about your home's service line material or the process, visit ontarioca.gov/government/municipal-utilities-company/water-quality or call (909) 395-2678. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact OMUC's Water Quality Programs at (909) 395-2678. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 about 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.

Per– and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs)

Exposure to PFASs through drinking water has become an increasing concern. PFASs are a large group of human-made substances that do not occur naturally in the environment and have been used extensively in consumer products designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. They are also used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

On April 26, 2024, the U.S. EPA announced drinking water standards for PFAS, effective starting June 25, 2024. These standards will provide greater protection to public health and allow water providers to make informed decisions on whether to treat or remove drinking water sources from service. For more information on the regulatory process, visit the U.S. EPA's PFAS page at https://www.epa.gov/pfas.

Drinking Water Assessment

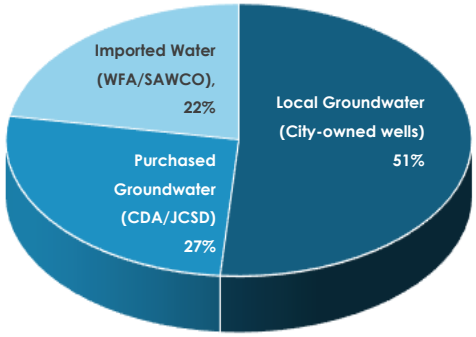
An assessment of the drinking water sources for OMUC was completed in May 2002 and reviewed by the State Water Board in 2024. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: high density household sewer collection systems; 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 completed assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Mojave 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's Mojave District Office at (909) 383-4328 or OMUC at (909) 395-2678.

Ontario's Drinking Water Sources

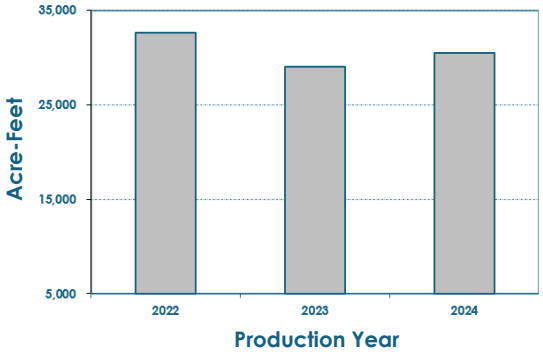
Ontario's water supplies are comprised of surface water and groundwater. OMUC purchases surface water from the State Water Project (via the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and supplied by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California) treated locally by the Water Facilities Authority (WFA) using conventional water treatment methods. Groundwater supplies consist of City-owned wells (local groundwater), San Antonio Water Company (SAWCO) wells, Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) wells, and Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) wells.

2024 Potable Water Sources

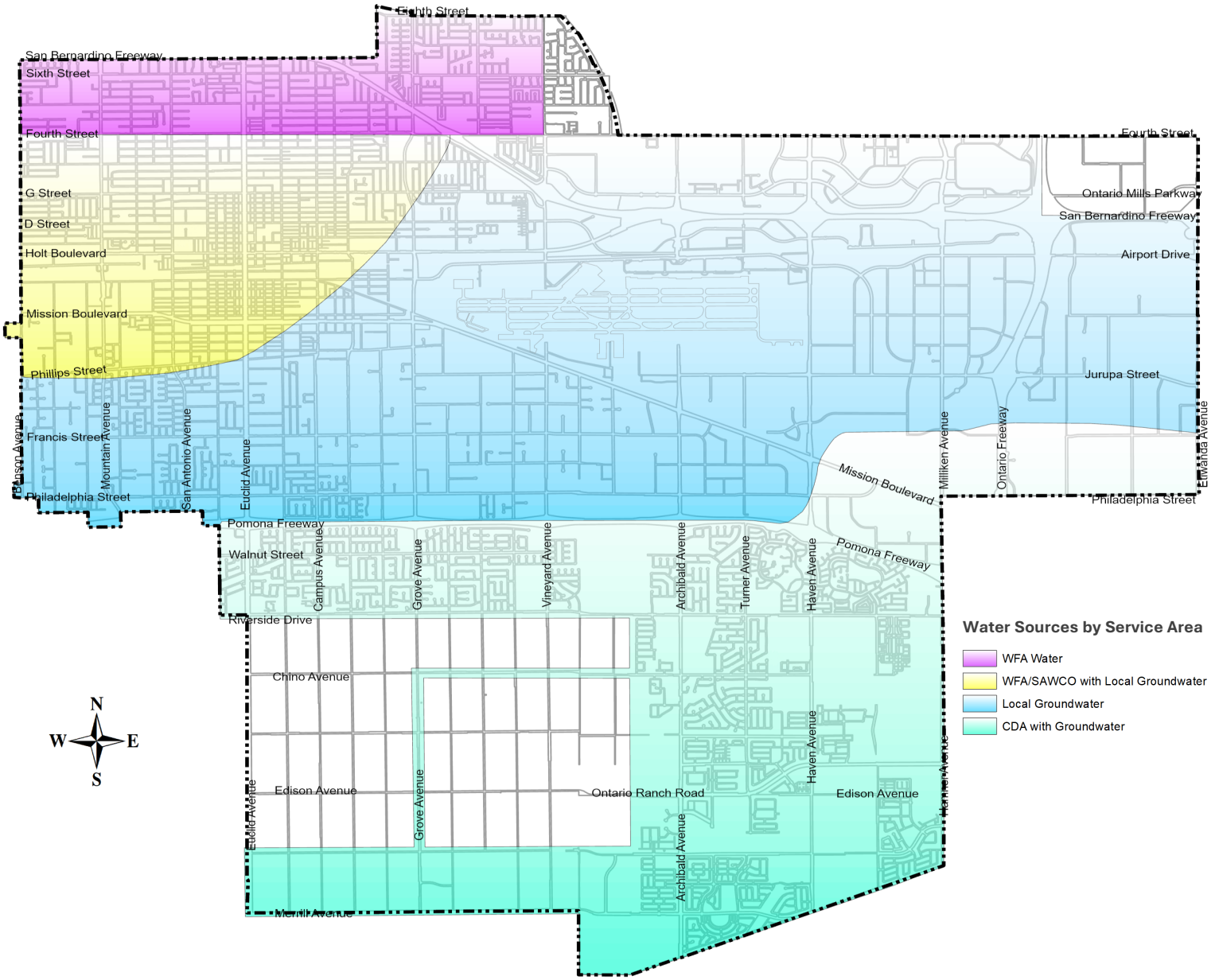


In 2024, OMUC collected over 23,100 potable water samples to test for more than 150 possible constituents.

Potable Water Consumption



1 Acre Foot = 325,851 gallons



Abbreviations & Definitions

Abbreviations

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

Symbols
" = " Equal
" > " Greater than
" < " Less than
" ≤ " Less than or equal to
" # " Number
" % " Percent

One part per million (ppm) IS LIKE	One part per billion (ppb) IS LIKE	One part per trillion (ppt) IS LIKE	One part per quadrillion (ppq) 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 Byproduct: Compounds which are formed from mixing of organic or mineral precursors in the water with ozone, chlorine or chloramine. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA) are disinfection byproducts.

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 a 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.

2024 Distribution System Data

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	CA DLR [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	**ND** ND to 86	Naturally present in the environment
PHYSICAL PARAMETERS							
pH	pH Unit	6.5 - 8.5	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**7.8** 7.3 to 8.2	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	**Average** Range	**ND** ND to 0.73	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA_5)	ppb	LRAA = 60	NA	2.0*	**Highest LRAA** Range	**13** ND to 19	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	LRAA = 80	NA	1	**Highest LRAA** Range	**50** ND to 66	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (chloramines & free chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	NA	**Average** Range	**0.98** ND to 1.9	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
METALS AT CONSUMER'S PLUMBING (2024)							
Copper	ppb	AL = 1,300	300	5.0	NA	**90th percentile: 130 ppb** (0 exceeded AL / 50 samples)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	1.0	NA	**90th percentile: ND** (0 exceeded AL / 50 samples)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
5th UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (2023)							
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	NA	NA	[3.0]	**Average** Range	**0.20** ND to 4.2	Discharges from industrial manufacturing for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	[3.0]	**Average** Range	**0.30** ND to 6.7	Discharges from industrial manufacturing for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	NA	NA	[4.0]	**Average** Range	**1.4** ND to 30	Discharges from industrial manufacturing for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppt	NA	NA	[4.0]	**Average** Range	**0.30** ND to 5.2	Discharges from industrial manufacturing for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NA	NA	[3.0]	**Average** Range	**0.40** ND to 7.1	Discharges from industrial manufacturing for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	NA	NA	[5.0]	**Average** Range	**0.40** ND to 6.0	Discharges from industrial manufacturing for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam

*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.

2024 Source Water Quality Data

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [NL]	PHG [MCLG]	CA DLR [MRL]	Average Range	Local Groundwater	Imported Water (WFA w/ SAWCO)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Health-Related								
CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	TT = 1 NTU TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	NA	NA	Level Found	NA	0.41 Highest 99.4% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	ppb	1,000	600	50	**Average** Range	**ND** NR	**41** ND to 93	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (Naturally occurring)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	**Average** Range	**0.16** 0.11 to 0.22	**0.10** ND 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	**2.7** 1.2 to 5.5	**0.70** ND to 1.6	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	**2.7** 1.2 to 5.5	**0.70** ND to 1.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	1	**Average** Range	**1.5** ND to 3.6	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
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Diquat	ppb	20	6	4	**Average** Range	**ND** NR	**18** NR	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	0.5	**Average** Range	**0.78** 0.71 to 0.90	NA	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
RADIOACTIVITY								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	[0]	3	**Average** Range	**1.6** 0.5 to 4.2	**1.3** ND to 2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Aesthetic								
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	**Average** Range	**ND** NR	**41** ND to 93	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**7.5** 4.8 to 12	**37** 2.8 to 64	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	**Average** Range	**ND** NR	**0.50** ND to 2.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**338** 310 to 370	**395** 290 to 450	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	**Average** Range	**12** 6.8 to 18	**34** 21 to 51	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	**Average** Range	**225** 200 to 320	**228** 170 to 260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	[0.10]	**Average** Range	**ND** ND to 0.12	**0.60** 0.10 to 2.0	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS								
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	**Average** Range	**156** 140 to 170	**112** 68 to 180	Naturally occurring carbonate; measures the water's ability to neutralize acid
Bicarbonate	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	**Average** Range	**156** 140 to 170	**135** 83 to 220	Naturally occurring carbonate
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**39** 27 to 46	**32** 15 to 60	Naturally occurring mineral
Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	**Average** Range	**124** 82 to 150	**119** 70 to 190	"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	**6.8** 3.7 to 9.8	**9.4** 8.0 to 11	Naturally occurring mineral
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	NA	NA	[1.8]	**Average** Range	**0.63** ND to 2.9	NA	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NA	NA	[1.8]	**Average** Range	**0.58** ND to 2.5	NA	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	NA	0.007	[1.8]	**Average** Range	**0.63** ND to 2.8	NA	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	[1.8]	**Average** Range	**0.59** ND to 2.7	NA	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
pH	pH units	NA	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**7.9** 7.7 to 8.1	**7.7** 7.1 to 8.3	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**1.7** 1.5 to 1.9	**2.4** 1.8 to 3.2	Naturally occurring mineral
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**21** 15 to 38	**29** 9.8 to 46	Naturally occurring mineral; seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.3	**Average** Range	NA	**2.3** 1.6 to 2.8	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium	ppb	[50]	NA	3.0	**Average** Range	NA	**3.0** 1.9 to 3.9	Various natural and man-made sources

2024 Source Water Quality Data

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [NL]	PHG [MCLG]	CA DLR [MRL]	Average Range	Purchased Groundwater			Major Sources in Drinking Water
						JCSD (870 Zone)	CDA 1 (870 Zone)	CDA 2 (1110 Zone)	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Health-Related									
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum	ppb	1,000	600	50	**Average** Range	**ND** NR	**ND** NR	**13** ND to 52	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2.0	**Average** Range	**ND** NR	**0.57** ND to 3.5	**ND** NR	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	100	**Average** Range	**80** 78 to 83	**42** 37 to 50	**73** 62 to 81	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	0.1	**Average** Range	**2.2** 1.0 to 2.1	**0.05** ND to 0.6	**0.70** ND to 1.2	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	**Average** Range	**6.7** 3.0 to 8.3	**3.1** 1.7 to 4.0	**5.0** 2.8 to 6.1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	1	**Average** Range	**0.83** 0.18 to 3.0	**0.17** ND to 0.29	**0.56** 0.24 to 0.79	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
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	**Average** Range	**4.2** ND to 5.6	**1.8** ND to 11	**1.3** ND to 5.2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	200	1.7	10	**Average** Range	**0.27** ND to 17	NA	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	**2.3** 1.2 to 3.3	**0.32** ND to 3.86	**ND** NR	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	**Average** Range	**0.63** ND to 1.2	**ND** NR	**ND** NR	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Aesthetic									
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**69** 65 to 72	**98** NR	**63** 20 to 81	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**508** 440 to 550	**473** 350 to 600	**414** 200 to 520	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	**Average** Range	**16** 10 to 26	**6.4** NR	**7.9** 4.0 to 11	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	**Average** Range	**372** 280 to 450	**308** 200 to 400	**270** 120 to 350	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
OTHER PARAMETERS									
1,4-Dioxane	ppb	[1]	NA	[0.07]	**Average** Range	**0.17** 0.12 to 0.32	**ND** NR	**0.09** ND to 0.15	
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	**Average** Range	**122** 98 to 140	**85** 56 to 130	**92** 40 to 130	Naturally occurring carbonate; measures the water's ability to neutralize acid
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**65** 52 to 76	**44** 32 to 55	**44** 17 to 59	Naturally occurring mineral
Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	**Average** Range	**200** 160 to 230	**148** 100 to 190	**144** 54 to 190	Naturally occurring mineral; the sum of calcium and magnesium present in water
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**8.6** 7.9 to 10	**9.1** 5.9 to 12	**8.0** 2.5 to 11	Naturally occurring mineral
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	NA	0.007	[1.8]	**Average** Range	**0.46** ND to 4.4	**<2.0** NR	**0.18** ND to 0.74	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	[1.8]	**Average** Range	**1.4** ND to 4.3	**<2.0** NR	**0.18** ND to 1.6	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water an lipid resistance consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**2.0** 1.6 to 2.4	**1.1** 1.0 to 1.2	**1.3** ND to 1.5	Naturally occurring mineral
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	**Average** Range	**30** 28 to 32	**32** 29 to 35	**25** 16 to 28	Naturally occurring mineral; seawater influence
Total Silica	ppm	NA	NA	NA	**Average** Range	**21** 16 to 24	NA	**14** 5.3 to 19	
Vanadium	ppb	[50]	NA	3.0	**Average** Range	**3.8** ND to 6.1	**ND** NR	**0.31** ND to 4.6	Various natural and man-made sources

Water Conservation

Programs

Irrigation Tune Up Program

Residents can get a no-cost irrigation tune up. The tune up includes basic repairs to irrigation systems, such as replacing valves and sprinkler heads.

Smart Controller Upgrade

Residents can get a free weather-based irrigation controller to automatically adjust watering schedules based on weather conditions.

SoCal Water Smart Rebates

Residents and businesses can receive rebates for replacing turf with drought tolerant plants and purchasing high efficiency products, such as clothes washers and toilets. To learn more, visit www.socalwatersmart.com.

Sprinkler Checkup Program

Commercial and residential customer can receive a free outdoor water use evaluation from the Waterwise Community Center. For more information, please visit www.cbwcd.org.

Tips to reduce usage

- *Install High-Efficiency Toilets*
  Saves up to 19 Gallons Per Person Each Day
- *Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray and broken sprinkler heads, & repair promptly*
  Saves up to 500 Gallons Per Week
- *Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways & sidewalks*
  Save up to 150 Gallons Each Time
- *Install a smart sprinkler controller that adjust watering based on weather, soil type, amount of shade & plants*
  Saves up to 40 Gallons Per Day
- *Wash only full loads of laundry & dishes*
  Saves up to 50 Gallons Per Week
- *Fix household leaks promptly*
  Save up to 20 Gallons Per Day
- *Take 5-minute showers*
  Saves up to 8 Gallons Each Time
- *Turn off the water while brushing teeth*
  Saves up to 2.5 Gallons Per Minute

For more information, please visit the City's website at

Ontarioca.gov/government/municipal-utilities-company/ontario-waterwise

or call (909) 395-2678

City Officials

Mayor

Paul S. Leon

Mayor pro Tem

Alan D. Wapner

Council Members

Jim W. Bowman

Debra Porada

Daisy Macias

City Manager

Scott Ochoa

Utilities General Manager

Scott Burton

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL UTILITIES COMPANY

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