

2025 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 2025.**

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 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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in water. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)

In 2021, the U.S. EPA revised its Lead and Copper Rule, requiring public water systems to publish a lead service line inventory, identify all public and privately owned drinking water service lines, and classify each service line as lead or non-lead. In 2024, OMUC completed its lead service line inventory (LSLI) 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.

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.

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

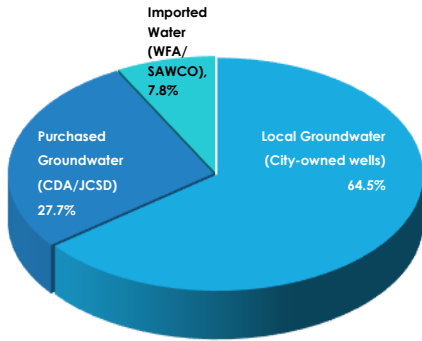
The initial assessment of OMUC's drinking water sources was performed in May 2002. The state reviews OMUC's drinking water sources every five years and the most recent review was conducted in 2024. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected 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

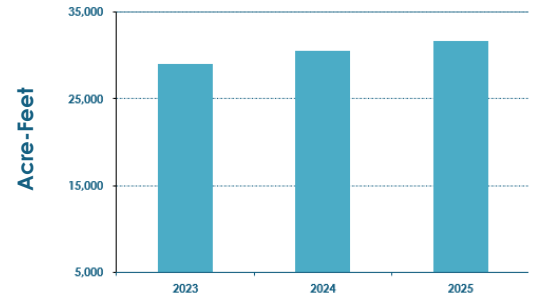
Ontario's water supplies are comprised of surface water and groundwater. OMUC purchases surface water from the State Water Project (via the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and supplied by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California) treated locally by the Water Facilities Authority (WFA) using 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.

2025 Potable Water Sources



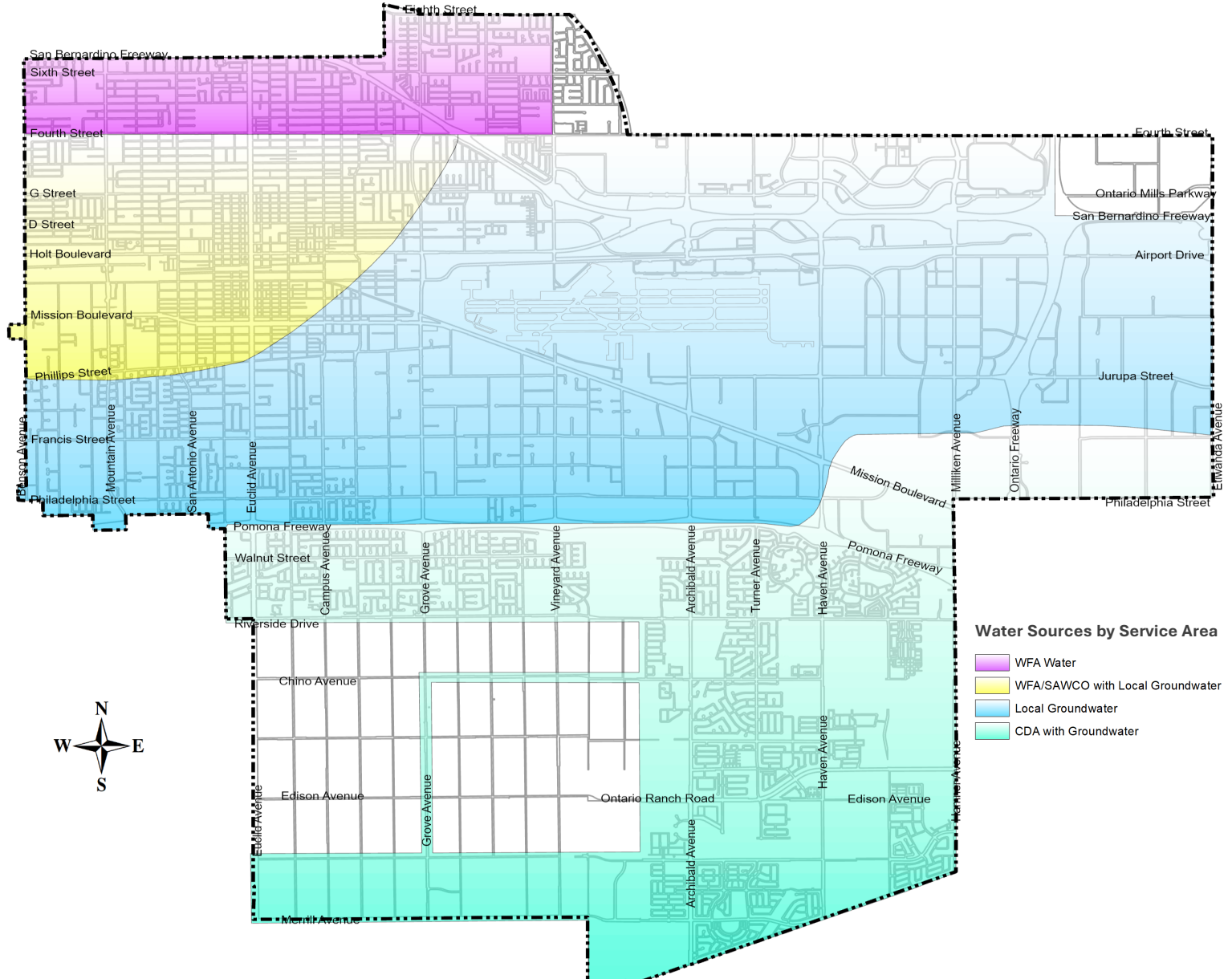
In 2025, OMUC collected over 25,600 potable water samples to test for more than 150 possible constituents.

Potable Water Consumption



Production Year

1 Acre Foot = 325,851 gallons



Abbreviations & Definitions

Abbreviations

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

2025 Distribution System Data

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [AL] (MRDL)	PHG [MCLG] (MRDLG)	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	0.69 ND to 160	Naturally present in the environment
PHYSICAL PARAMETERS							
pH	pH Unit	6.5 - 8.5	NA	[1]	Average Range	7.9 6.5 to 8.5	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Average Range	0.02 ND to 0.72	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA ₅)	ppb	LRAA = 60	NA	2.0*	Highest LRAA Range	9.0 ND to 15	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	ppb	LRAA = 80	NA	1	Highest LRAA Range	47 ND to 65	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (chloramines & free chlorine)	ppm	(4)	(4)	NA	Average Range	0.95 ND to 2.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
METALS AT CONSUMER'S PLUMBING (2024)							
Copper	ppb	[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	[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	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	[3.0]	Average Range	0.30 ND to 6.7	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	NA	NA	[4.0]	Average Range	1.4 ND to 30	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppt	NA	NA	[4.0]	Average Range	0.30 ND to 5.2	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NA	NA	[3.0]	Average Range	0.40 ND to 7.1	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	NA	NA	[5.0]	Average Range	0.40 ND to 6.0	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant 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.

2025 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	NA	NA	Level Found	NA	0.33 Highest	Soil Runoff
	%	TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU					100% of samples ≤0.3 NTU	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	ppb	1,000	600	50	Average Range	ND NR	59 39 to 77	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2.0	Average Range	ND NR	0.53 ND to 0.94	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (Total)	ppb	50	[100]**	10	Average Range	5.8 4.1 to 7.2	ND NR	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	0.1	Average Range	3.9 2.7 to 4.8	0.11 0.08 to 0.14	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	0.16 0.11 to 0.22	ND NR	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 0.88 to 6.3	0.47 0.26 to 1.1	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 0.88 to 6.3	0.31 0.26 to 0.39	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	1	Average Range	1.6 ND to 4.2	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	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	0.5	Average Range	0.82 0.66 to 0.88	NA	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
RADIOACTIVITY								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	[0]	3	Average Range	3.3 NR	0.38 -0.59 to 0.89	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Aesthetic								
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	Average Range	ND NR	59 39 to 77	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	[1]	Average Range	7.5 4.8 to 12	55 49 to 59	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Average Range	ND NR	0.8 ND to 3.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Manganese	ppb	50	NL=500	20	Average Range	ND NR	0.4 ND to 1.4	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	[1]	Average Range	338 310 to 370	395 380 to 410	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Average Range	12 6.8 to 18	35 27 to 44	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	Average Range	227 190 to 340	215 190 to 260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	[0.10]	Average Range	ND ND to 0.12	0.18 ND to 0.35	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS								
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	Average Range	156 140 to 170	97 76 to 110	Naturally occurring carbonate; measures the water's ability to neutralize acid
Bicarbonate	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	Average Range	156 140 to 170	118 93 to 130	Naturally occurring carbonate
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	Average Range	39 27 to 46	20 18 to 22	Naturally occurring mineral
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	Average Range	124 82 to 150	91 85 to 99	"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	10 9.4 to 11	Naturally occurring mineral
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	pp†	[3]	NA	[1.8]	Average Range	0.23 ND to 3.5	NA	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	pp†	[1000]	NA	[1.8]	Average Range	0.18 ND to 3.4	NA	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	pp†	[4]	0.007	[1.8]	Average Range	0.27 ND to 4.0	NA	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	pp†	NA	NA	[1.8]	Average Range	0.48 ND to 3.8	NA	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam
pH	pH units	NA	NA	[1]	Average Range	7.9 7.7 to 8.1	7.8 7.9 to 8.1	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	Average Range	1.7 1.5 to 1.9	2.5 2.2 to 2.8	Naturally occurring mineral
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	Average Range	21 15 to 38	39 37 to 40	Naturally occurring mineral; seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.3	Average Range	NA	2.0 1.6 to 2.5	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium	ppb	[50]	NA	3.0	Average Range	NA	2.8 1.8 to 4.2	Various natural and man-made sources

2025 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									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2.0	Average Range	2.4 0.66 to 3.1	1.1 ND to 3.1	ND NR	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	100	Average Range	0.10 0.02 to 0.06	0.04 0.03 to 0.05	0.06 0.07 to 0.09	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal
Fluoride (Naturally occurring)	ppm	2	1	0.1	Average Range	0.09 ND to 0.27	ND NR	0.07 ND to 0.14	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	0.1	Average Range	2.3 ND to 3.3	ND NR	1.9 ND to 3.7	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	6.1 ND to 8.5	3.9 3.0 to 4.7	5.0 2.8 to 6.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	1	Average Range	0.60 ND to 3.0	0.17 ND to 0.30	1.2 0.42 to 2.4	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	6.8 ND to 10	1.1 ND to 7.3	ND NR	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	200	1.7	10	Average Range	ND NR	ND NR	6.0 ND to 23	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	1.0 ND to 7.3	0.91 ND to 4.4	1.9 ND to 3.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Average Range	0.31 ND to 1.3	ND NR	ND NR	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - Aesthetic									
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	[1]	Average Range	48 8.3 to 66	64 NR	38 12 to 89	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	[1]	Average Range	481 360 to 550	442 340 to 580	401 340 to 530	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Average Range	22 17 to 27	6.2 NR	13 4.9 to 16	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Average Range	319 200 to 390	287 74 to 410	257 200 to 380	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
OTHER PARAMETERS									
1,4-Dioxane	ppb	[1]	0.04	[0.07]	Average Range	0.32 0.24 to 0.50	ND NR	0.11 ND to 0.23	
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	Average Range	134 110 to 200	78 28 to 120	116 72 to 140	Naturally occurring carbonate; measures the water's ability to neutralize acid
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	Average Range	58 43 to 69	39 28 to 56	45 34 to 60	Naturally occurring mineral
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	Average Range	177 130 to 210	137 25 to 220	140 110 to 200	"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	7.4 4.6 to 8.8	8.3 5.1 to 14	6.9 5.7 to 12	Naturally occurring mineral
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	[4]	0.007	[1.8]	Average Range	0.30 ND to 0.70	ND NR	0.30 ND to 0.70	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NA	NA	[1.8]	Average Range	0.95 ND to 0.41	ND NR	ND NR	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	[10]	NA	[1.8]	Average Range	0.83 ND to 2.4	ND NR	1.4 ND to 3.3	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppt	[4]	NA	[1.8]	Average Range	0.13 ND to 1.3	ND NR	0.40 ND to 1.5	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	NA	NA	[1.8]	Average Range	0.07 ND to 1.0	ND NR	ND NR	Discharge from industrial mfg. for water and lipid-resistant consumer products and fire-retarding foam
pH	pH units	NA	NA	[1]	Average Range	7.8 6.3 to 8.1	7.7 6.8 to 8.0	7.9 7.4 to 8.1	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	Average Range	2.0 1.5 to 2.3	1.2 ND to 1.3	1.6 1.1 to 4.2	Naturally occurring mineral
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	Average Range	25 16 to 29	32 27 to 37	27 22 to 31	Naturally occurring mineral; seawater influence
Total Silica	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Average Range	22 20 to 24	NA	20 11 to 25	
Vanadium	ppb	[50]	NA	3.0	Average Range	5.5 4.8 to 6.5	ND NR	6.3 ND to 11	Various natural and man-made sources

Water Conservation

Programs



Residential Irrigation System Enhancements 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.



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



Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray and broken sprinkler heads, & repair promptly



Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways & sidewalks



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

Saves 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

