**FONTANA WATER COMPANY**
**-CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT-**
**-YEAR 2020-**

**This report contains important information about your drinking water.**
**If necessary, speak to someone who understands it for translation.**
***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.***
***Si necesario, hable con alquien que lo entienda para que se lo traduzcan.***

The sources of water provided to Fontana Water Company's customers in 2020 was approximately 60% groundwater, 15% local surface water, and 25% water from the State Water Project. Groundwater is produced from the Chino Basin, Rialto Basin, Lytle Basin, and an unnamed basin. Local surface water from Lytle Creek and imported surface water from the State Water Project are treated at Fontana Water Company's Sandhill Water Treatment Plant.

All water samples are collected by state-certified employees of the water company. Samples are analyzed by state-certified independent laboratories and the results are forwarded to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. The following report provides detailed information about the quality of the water delivered to customers. The water supplied by Fontana Water Company complies with all state and federal safe drinking water standards and regulations.

***DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - GROUNDWATER***

| ***Primary Standards*** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Microbiological*** | ***Units*** | ***PHG (MCLG)*** | ***MCL*** | ***Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected*** | | ***Sample Year*** | ***Likely Source of Detected Constituent*** |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | % | (0) | 5% **(a)** | 2.43% | | 2020 | Naturally present in the environment |
| ***Radiological*** | | | | | | | |
| ***Water Quality Constituent*** | ***Units*** | ***PHG (MCLG)*** | ***MCL*** | ***Range*** | ***Average*** | ***Sample Year*** | ***Likely Source of Detected Constituent*** |
| Gross Alpha | pCi/L | (0) | 15 | ND - 9.38 | 1.93 | 2018-20 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| ***Inorganics*** | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND - 7.80 | 4.56 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate | ppb | 1 | 6 | ND - 5.20 | 0.33 | 2020 | 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. |
| Hexavalent Chromium | ppb | 0.02 | NS | ND - 3.40 | 1.40 | 2020 | Discharge from electroplating factories,leather tanneries,wood preservation chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities;erosion of natural deposits |
| ***Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)*** | | | | | | | |
| Chloride | ppm | NS | 500 | 4.40 - 51.00 | 16.44 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Odor-Threshold | units | NS | 3 | 1.00 - 2.00 | 0.96 | 2020 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance | µmho/cm | NS | 1,600 | 360.00 - 430.00 | 394.23 | 2020 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | NS | 500 | 14.00 - 37.00 | 23.35 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | NS | 1,000 | 120.00 - 280.00 | 234.81 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity **(b)** | NTU | NS | 5 | ND - 0.15 | 0.02 | 2020 | Soil runoff |
| Zinc, Total | ppb | NS | 5,000 | ND - 70.00 | 2.69 | 2020 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| ***Additional Constituents (Unregulated)*** | | | | | | | |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity (HCO3) | ppm | NS | NS | 110.00 - 210.00 | 179.62 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Boron | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 130.00 | 9.23 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Bromodichloromethane | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 22.90 | 8.13 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Bromoform | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 7.80 | 2.38 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Calcium | ppm | NS | NS | 26.30 - 58.90 | 47.90 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Chloroform | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 18.40 | 6.10 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Dibromochloromethane | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 25.50 | 8.33 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Hardness (CaCO3) | ppm | NS | NS | 103.00 -175.00 | 150.04 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Magnesium | ppm | NS | NS | 4.33 - 9.29 | 7.41 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Methylene Chloride | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 0.56 | 0.02 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Molybdenum | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 4.20 | 1.73 | 2015 | Unknown |
| N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine | ppt | NS | NS | ND - 2.40 | 0.99 | 2018 | Unknown |
| pH | units | NS | NS | 7.47 - 8.15 | 7.78 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Potassium | ppm | NS | NS | 1.50 - 2.70 | 2.02 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Sodium | ppm | NS | NS | 10.00 - 41.00 | 20.77 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Strontium | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 360.00 | 170.77 | 2015 | Unknown |
| Total Organic Carbon | ppm | NS | NS | 1.10 - 2.20 | 1.61 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Vanadium | ppb | NS | NS | ND -10.00 | 3.16 | 2015 | Unknown |
| Xylenes, Total | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 2.50 | 0.17 | 2020 | Unknown |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 0.78 | 0.03 | 2020 | Unknown |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ppb | NS | NS | 3.90 - 5.30 | 3.72 | 2020 | Unknown |
| 1-Butanol | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 180.00 | 20.00 | 2020 | Unknown |

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## *DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - SURFACE WATER*

| *Clarity* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Water Quality Constituent*** | ***Units*** | ***MCL*** | ***PHG (MCLG)*** | ***Level Found*** | ***Sample Year*** | ***Likely Source of Detected Constituent*** |
| Turbidity **(b)** | NTU | TT = 1.0 NTU | NS | 0.15 | 2020 | Soil runoff |
| *Conventional Filtration* | | TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.3 | NS | 100% of samples≤0.3 | | |
| Turbidity **(b)** | NTU | TT = 1.0 NTU | NS | 0.26 | | Soil runoff |
| *D.E. Filtration* | | TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.5 | NS | 100% of samples≤0.3 | | |

| *Primary Standards* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Microbiological*** | ***Units*** | ***PHG (MCLG)*** | ***MCL*** | ***Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected*** | ***Sample Year*** | ***Likely Source of Detected Constituent*** |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | % | (0) | 5% **(a)** | 0.00% | 2020 | Naturally present in the environment |

| *Inorganics* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND - 0.60 | 0.30 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Floride | ppm | 1 | 2 | 0.14 - 0.16 | 0.15 | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits;discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| *Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)* | | | | | | | |
| Chloride | ppm | NS | 500 | 31.00 - 46.00 | 38.50 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Odor-Threshold | units | NS | 3 | 1.00 - 2.00 | 1.13 | 2020 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance | µmho/cm | NS | 1,600 | 370.00 - 420.00 | 395.00 | 2020 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | NS | 500 | 30.00 - 38.00 | 34.00 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | NS | 1,000 | 110.00 - 220.00 | 165.00 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| *Additional Constituents (Unregulated)* | | | | | | | |
| Hardness (CaCO3) | ppm | NS | NS | 112.00 - 127.00 | 119.50 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity (HCO3) | ppm | NS | NS | 110.00 - 140.00 | 133.33 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Boron | ppb | NS | NS | 79.00 - 130.00 | 104.50 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Bromofluorobenzene | ppb | NS | NS | 3.90 - 5.20 | 4.48 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Bromodichloromethane | ppb | NS | NS | 1.30 - 13.00 | 8.53 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Bromoform | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 6.20 | 2.46 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Bromofluorobenzene | ppb | NS | NS | 3.80 - 4.30 | 4.05 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Calcium | ppm | NS | NS | 31.80 - 36.40 | 34.10 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Chloroform | ppb | NS | NS | 3.90 - 15.00 | 9.06 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Dibromochloromethane | ppb | NS | NS | 3.00 - 16.00 | 7.89 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Magnesium | ppm | NS | NS | 8.00 - 8.73 | 8.37 | 2020 | Unknown |
| pH | units | NS | NS | 7.90 - 8.06 | 7.98 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Potassium | ppm | NS | NS | 2.50 - 2.60 | 2.55 | 2020 | Unknown |
| Sodium | ppm | NS | NS | 24.00 - 39.00 | 31.50 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Organic Carbon | ppm | NS | NS | 0.87 - 2.40 | 1.59 | 2020 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 4.50 | 2.77 | 2020 | Unknown |

## *DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - SYSTEM WIDE*

| *Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Water Quality Constituent*** | ***Units*** | ***PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]*** | ***MCL [MRDL]*** | ***Range*** | ***Average*** | ***Sample Year*** | ***Likely Source of Detected Constituent*** |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | NS | 80 | ND - 51.00 | 35.00 | 2020 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | NS | 60 | ND - 18.00 | 13.00 | 2020 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine Residual | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.20 - 1.80 | 0.72 | 2020 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

| *Lead and Copper Monitoring* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Water Quality Constituent*** | ***Units*** | ***Regulatory Action Level (c)*** | ***Sample Year*** | ***90th Percentile*** | ***Number Of Samples Exceeding The Action Level*** | ***Likely Source of Detected Constituent*** |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 2018 | ND | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; and erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppb | 1,300 | 2018 | 160 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

| *Lead Monitoring for Schools* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Water Quality Constituent*** | ***Units*** | ***Action Level*** | ***Sample Year*** | ***Range*** | ***Average*** | ***Number of Schools requested Lead Sampling*** | ***Likely Source of Detected Constituent*** |
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 2018 | ND - 12 | 0.34 | 44 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; and erosion of natural deposits |

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring for the Fontana Water Company system was completed in 2018 with the collection of 50 samples. The next sampling event will commence in September 2021. In 2018 forty-four schools requested lead sampling. Of the forty-four schools sampled three exceeded the action level of 15 ppb . The three schools were resampled two additional times for confirmation of an exceedance. All comfirmation sample results were below the action level, and no further action was required.

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***THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ("USEPA") AND DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER REQUIRE US TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING 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).*

*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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control 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).*

*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, landfills, 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.*

*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. Fontana Water Company 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and resuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/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 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.*

*This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2020. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.*

*In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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.*

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In addition to the constituents listed in this report, Fontana Water Company conducted monitoring for over 100 additional constituents and the results show none of those constituents detected in the water. Included in this additional monitoring were constituents for which Division of Drinking Water and USEPA have not yet set standards. 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. For more information about water quality or public participation opportunities, contact: Eric Tarango, Water Quality Superintendent at edtarango@fontanawater.com or at (909) 822-2201, or write to Fontana Water Company, Post Office Box 987, Fontana, California 92334.

***Definitions and Footnotes:***

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

O/S = Out of Service

ND = None Detected

NS = No Standard

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L = picocuries per Liter

PHG = Public Health Goal: 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.

PDWS = Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminates that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

ppt = parts per trillion. A ppt is equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years

ppb = parts per billion. A ppb is equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32 years

ppm = parts per million. A ppm is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days

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

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

≤ = less than or equal to

(a) = When 40 or more routine samples are collected per month, no more than 5% of the samples may be total coliform positive.

(b) = Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

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

This report along with other important information can be found on the company's website at ***www.fontanawater.com.*** Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.