ONTARIO MUNICIPAL UTILITIES COMPANY

www.OntarioWaterwise.com

2014 Water Quality Report

The Ontario Municipal Utilities Company is pleased to report that during the past year, water delivered to your home or business complied with all State and Federal drinking water requirements.

Safe and reliable drinking water supplies are necessary for public health, fire protection, economic development, and the overall quality of life.

Although about seventy percent of Ontario's drinking water comes from local wells, as much as thirty percent is surface water delivered through the State Water Project. As historic drought conditions continue in California, Ontario residents and businesses have been asked to help conserve.

WATER IS A PRECIOUS RESOURCE.

LET'S USE IT WISELY.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL UTILITIES COMPANY

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2014

To ensure safe drinking water, public water systems must comply with Federal and State drinking water standards. Trained City personnel collect hundreds of water samples that are delivered to a State certified laboratory for analysis. The Ontario Municipal Utilities Company is pleased to report there were no water quality violations during 2014.

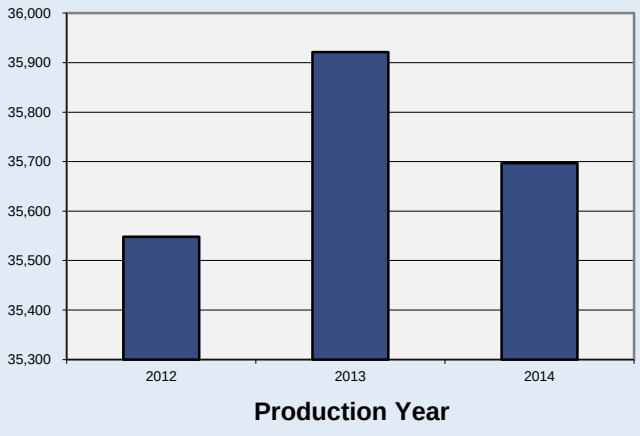
The public is encouraged to participate on issues concerning the City's water. Meetings of the Ontario City Council are scheduled on the first and third Tuesday of each month beginning at 6:30 p.m. at Ontario City Hall, 303 East "B" Street in Ontario, California. Check the City's website at www.ci.ontario.ca.us or call (909) 395-2000 for more information.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo intienda bien. Para asegurar el agua potable segura, sistemas públicos de agua deben conformarse con estándares federales y del estado del agua potable. Los personales entrenados de la ciudad recogen miles de muestras de agua que son entregadas a un laboratorio certificado del estado para el análisis. La ciudad de Ontario es complacida en informar que no había violaciones de la calidad de agua durante 2014.

El público es alentado a participar en asuntos con respecto al agua de la Ciudad. Las reuniones del establecimiento de Ontario se programan 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 www.ci.ontario.ca.us o llame (909) 395-2000.

Potable Water Usage (Acre Feet)



SAMPLING RESULTS

Last year we conducted hundreds of tests for more than 187 constituents, and detected only 44 of those constituents. For your information, the following tables have been compiled to show what substances were detected in the City's drinking water during 2014.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 (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 at (800) 426-4791.

SUBSTANCES THAT MIGHT BE IN DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water includes 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, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Ontario Municipal Utilities Company was completed in May 2002. 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, and 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 the Ontario Municipal Utilities Company located at 1425 S. Bon View Avenue, or at the California Department of Public Health's San Bernardino District Offices located at 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437 in San Bernardino. You may request a summary of the Assessment by contacting the CDPH District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community, as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

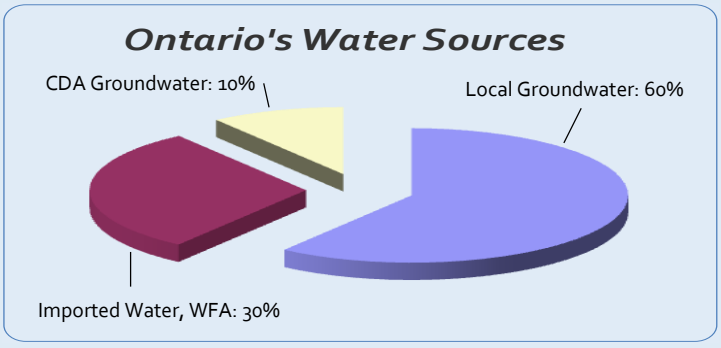


Table Definitions

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

CDA: Chino Basin Desalter Authority

JCSD: Jurupa Community Services District

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 USEPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): The 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.

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NL (Notification Level): Used to provide information to public water systems and others about certain non-regulated chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

NP: Not Provided

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of a filtration system.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

T.O.N. (threshold odor number): A measure of odor.

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

***μ*mhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter):** A measure of electrical conductance.

WFA: Water Facilities Authority

Primary Drinking Water Standards	**MCL (AL) [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Local Ground Water**		**Imported Water, WFA**		**Purchased Water, JCSD**						**Typical Source**
							CDA1		**CDA2**		**IXP**		
			Average	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	ND	ND	70	ND—130	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND	1.5	ND - 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.026	ND-0.130	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Discharges of oil drilling wastes from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium, total (ppb)	50	(100)	4.0	2.0-8.2	NA	NA	ND	ND	2.6	ND - 4.2	2.0	1.8 - 2.2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium VI (ppb)	10	0.02	3.4	1.2-8.1	ND	ND	0.34	ND - 0.53	2.3	ND - 4.1	1.9	1.2 - 2.7	Discharge from electroplating factories; leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine, free (ppm)	[4]	[4]	0.62	ND - 1.79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Chlorine, total (ppm)	[4]	[4]	0.86	0.02-1.98	1.31	1.00 - 1.78	0.80	0.5-1.8	1.5	0.8 - 1.8	1.4	0.5-1.9	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)	TT	NA	.05	ND - 0.94	Highest:0.16	%≤ 0.03: 100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Soil runoff.
Copper (ppm) (2012) (measured at consumer's tap)	1.3 (Action Level)	0.3	90th percentile 0.25	0 of 53 samples exceeded AL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	200	1.7	2.0	ND - 75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Banned nematocide that still may be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit.
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	3	ND	ND	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.030	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	6	10	ND	ND	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.57	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.2	0.1 - 0.3	0.15	0.12 -0.18	0.1	ND - 0.1	ND	ND - 0.2	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	NA	NA	3	ND - 4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 4.0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) (collected in distribution system)	60	NA	20	ND - 33	7	3 - 10	ND	ND	14	11 - 17	5.0	4.8 - 5.2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Lead (ppb) (2012) (measured at consumer's tap)	15 (Action Level)	0.2	90th percentile ND	0 of 53 samples exceeded AL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	45	45	11.8	4.7 - 27	NA	NA	16	15 - 16	23	14 - 26	27	20 - 34	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.6	1.9 - 3.2	0.3	ND - 0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate and Nitrite [as nitrogen] ppm	10	10	2.6	1.9 - 3.2	0.3	ND - 0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (Continued)	**MCL (AL) [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Local Ground Water**		**Imported Water, WFA**		**Purchased Water, JCSD**						**Typical Source**
							CDA1		**CDA2**		**IXP**		
			Average	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	6	1.5	ND - 4.4	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	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.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	TT	NA	NA	NA	1.7	1.2—2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Various natural and man-made sources.
Total Coliforms (% positive of samples collected in distribution system)	5	0	0.58	0 - 2.86	ND	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb) (collected in distribution system)	80	NA	59	0.64 - 63	59	26 - 63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	NA	NA	3	2-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards, Sodium and Hardness	**MCL (AL) [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Local Ground Water**		**Imported Water, WFA**		**Purchased Water, JCSD**						**Typical Source**
							CDA1		**CDA2**		**IXP**		
			Average	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**	
Aluminum (ppb)	200	600	ND	ND	70	ND - 130	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	9.0	3.5 - 52	83	68 - 94	98	96-100	68	11 - 84	97	44 - 150	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (Color Units)	15	NA	ND	ND	<3	<3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Iron (ppb)	300	NA	4	0-190	NA	NA	ND	ND	140	ND-180	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Hardness [CaCO3] (ppm)	NA	NA	144	79 - 250	104	95 - 110	185	180—190	186	130 - 210	235	170–300	“Hardness” is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Odor (T.O.N.)	3	NA	ND	ND	2	1 - 2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	19	3.5 - 38	74	69 - 77	32	31 - 32	27	24 - 31	32	24 - 39	“Sodium” refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NA	370	290 - 590	583	540 - 620	535	510-560	513	360 - 540	635	460 - 810	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	16	4.8 - 77	63	53 - 74	8.0	7.8 - 8.1	11	9 - 14	16	13 - 18	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	224	110 - 390	320	300- 340	360	350 - 370	312	160 - 450	415	280 - 550	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (Units)	5	NA	0.05	ND - 0.94	0.12	0.08 - 0.19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Soil runoff.

Unregulated Contaminants	Notification Level	PHG	Local Ground Water		Imported Water, WFA		Purchased Water, JCSD					
							CDA1		CDA2		IXP	
			Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Boron (ppb)	1000	NA	NA	NA	183	140 - 230	110	110	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chlorate (ppb)	800	NA	124 2013	ND-810 2013	NA	NA	23	21-25	42	27-57	71	31-170
1,4 Dioxane (ppb)	1	NA	0.0043 2013	0-0.17 2013	NA	NA	ND	ND	0.21	0.17-0.24	0.19	0.09-0.31
Molybdenum (ppb)	NA	NA	3.3 2013-14	1.5 - 8.1 2013-14	NA	NA	ND	ND	1.9	ND-3.9	0.85	ND-1.7
Silica total (ppb)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12	9	ND-18	24	22-25
Strontium (ppb)	NA	NA	314 2013-14	2.1-510 2013 –14	NA	NA	370	360-380	351	270-440	515	360-680
Trichloropropane [1,2,3-TCP] (ppt)	5	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	15 - 28	ND	ND	ND	ND
Vanadium (ppb)	50	NA	12 2013-14	6-26 2013-14	6.9	5.7 - 8.7	1.4	1.3-1.4	1.5	1.0-1.9	3.3	2.1-4.4

Unregulated UCMR3 Contaminants	Notification Level	PHG	Treated Imported Water, WFA 1 2013-14		Treated Imported Water, WFA 2 2013-14		Purchased Water, CDA1 2013		Purchased Water, CDA2 2013		Ontario IXP 2013		Distribution System, MRT09 2013		Distribution System, MRT32 2013		Distribution System, MRT01 2013-14		Distribution System MRT25 2013-14	
			Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Bromochlormethane (ppb)	NA	NA	0.016	0 - 0.063	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorate (ppb)	800	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	43	32 - 53	49	36 - 61	110	110	31	27 - 35	34	34	60	30 - 170	NA	NA
Chromium VI (ppb)	10	0.02	0.43	0.16 - 0.79	0.43	0.17 - 0.74	1.5	1.4 - 1.5	0.89	0.89	1.1	1.1	3.3	2.8 - 3.7	3.3	3.3	2.5	0.59 - 3.4	0.64	0.17 - 1.3
Total Chromium (ppb)	50	(100)	0.28	0.50 - 0.63	0.35	0 - 0.66	1.3	1.2 - 1.3	0.97	0.83 - 1.1	0.74	0.74	2.8	2.3 - 3.2	2.8	2.8	2.1	0.47 - 2.7	0.44	ND - 1.1
1, 4-Dioxane	1	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.35	0.27 - 0.42	0.28	0.24 - 0.32	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1, 1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.02	0 - 0.04	ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Molybdenum (ppb)	NA	NA	2.7	1.9 - 3.7	2.7	1.9 - 3.7	0.55	0 - 1.1	ND	ND	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.6 - 3.7	3.6	3.6	2.2	1.7 - 2.7	2.6	2.0 - 3.5
Strontium (ppb)	NA	NA	270	240 - 310	270	240 - 320	500	440 - 560	430	420 - 440	290	290	270	270	240	240	313	290 - 320	268	240 - 310
Vanadium (ppb)	50	NA	4.7	3.8 - 5.6	4.7	3.7 - 5.6	2.5	2.4 - 2.6	2.2	1.9 - 2.4	4	4	11	11	9.3	9.3	7.5	5.1 - 8.7	5.0	3.7 - 7.1

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.

Ontario Municipal Utilities Company
1425 South Bon View Avenue
Ontario, CA 91761

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL UTILITIES COMPANY
2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT