

# 2015 Water Quality



## Consumer Confidence Report



The Ontario Municipal Utilities Company is pleased to report that during the past year, water delivered to your home or business meets or surpassed all 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, residents and businesses are asked to help conserve.



## *Why You Should Read This Report*

Ontario's annual water quality report takes you inside the world of your high-quality drinking water. This report is designed to provide important information about the source(s) of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## WATER QUALITY REPORT 2015

To ensure safe drinking water, public water systems must comply with Federal and State drinking water standards. The Ontario Municipal Utilities Company 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 2015.

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

Para asegurar que el agua potable, los sistemas públicos de agua deben cumplir con las normas federales y estatales de agua potable. El Municipal Utilities Company Ontario y sus capacitados, certificados profesionales de la calidad del agua recogen miles de muestras de agua que se entregan a un laboratorio certificado por el estado para su análisis. Nos complace informar que no había violaciones de calidad del agua durante el año 2015.

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.ontarioca.gov](http://www.ontarioca.gov) o llame (909) 395-2000.

### Water Quality Monitoring

In 2015, the Ontario Municipal Utilities Company collected over 14,750 potable water samples to test for more than 150 possible constituents. Samples were collected at water sources and throughout the distribution system.

The following tables (pages 5-7) have been compiled for your information showing which constituents were detected in the City's drinking water during 2015 as compared to water quality standards.

### Regulatory Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

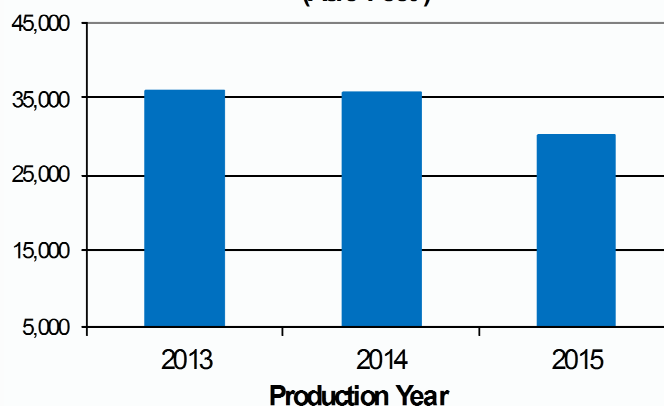
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

#### **CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:**

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Potable Water Usage  
(Acre Foot\*)**



\*1 Acre Foot = 325,829 gallons



### *NITRATE*

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

### *LEAD*

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Ontario Municipal Utilities 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 are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### *KIDNEY DIALYSIS /AQUARIUMS*

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

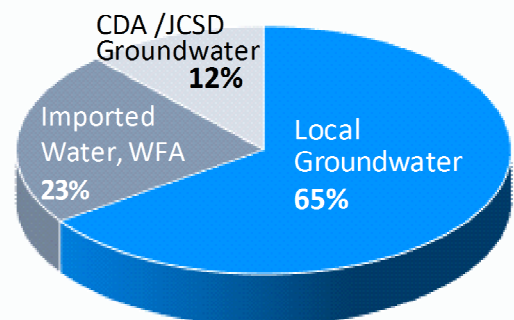
### Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for 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 SWRCB, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437 in San Bernardino or at the Ontario Municipal Utilities Company located at 1425 South Bon View Avenue. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting SWRCB, DDW district engineer or a Ontario Municipal Utilities Company water system representative at (909) 395-2600.

### Ontario's Potable Water Sources

Potable water sources include local groundwater wells, imported surface water from Water Facilities Authority (WFA) and Chino Desalter Agency (CDA) groundwater delivered via Jurupa Community Services District (JCSJ).

## Ontario's Potable Water Sources



# Abbreviations & Definitions

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AL</b>	Action Level	<b>MRL</b>	Minimum reporting Level: set by EPA for unregulated contaminant monitoring	<b>ppt</b>	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
<b>CFU/mL</b>	Colony-Forming Units per milliliter	<b>NA</b>	Not Applicable; no State or Federal standards are established	<b>RAA</b>	Running Annual Average
<b>DLR</b>	Detection Limits for the purpose of reporting: State determined level that a test can detect the chemical	<b>ND</b>	None Detected: sample was taken and chemical was not detected	<b>TON</b>	Threshold Odor Number
<b>HPC</b>	Heterotrophic Plate Count: a bacteriological test that counts the number of bacteria per milliliter of sample	<b>NL</b>	Notification Level	<b>TT</b>	Treatment Technique
<b>LRAA</b>	Locational Running Annual Average	<b>NR</b>	No Range: all result(s) were the same value	<b>µS/cm</b>	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)
<b>MCL</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level	<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	" = "	Equal
<b>MCLG</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	<b>pCi/L</b>	picoCuries per Liter	" > "	Greater than
<b>MRDL</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	<b>PHG</b>	Public Health Goal	" < "	Less than
<b>MRDLG</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	<b>ppb</b>	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	" ≤ "	Less than or equal to
		<b>ppm</b>	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	" # "	Number
				" % "	Percent

One part per million (ppm)  
IS LIKE

1 second in 11.6 days  
1 drop in 13.6 gallons

One part per billion (ppb)  
IS LIKE

1 second in 31.7 years  
1 drop in 13,563 gallons

One part per trillion (ppt)  
IS LIKE

1 second in 31,710 years  
1 drop in 13,563,368 gallons

## DEFINITIONS

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

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

**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 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. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

**Public Health Goals (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

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

## Ontario Municipal Utilities Company Distribution System Data for 2015

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	CA DLR	Range Average	Ontario's Distribution System	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>							
<b>Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)</b>	# HPCs > 500 CFU/ mL	TT	NA	NA	#HPC > 500 <b>Lowest Monthly %</b>	1 <b>99.4%</b>	Naturally present in the environment
<b>PHYSICAL PARAMETERS</b>							
<b>Color</b>	Units	15	NA	NA	Range <b>Average</b>	ND to 3.0 <b>ND</b>	Naturally-occurring organic materials
<b>pH</b>	Units	6.5-8.5	NA	NA	Range <b>Average</b>	7.10 to 8.3 <b>7.84</b>	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity
<b>Turbidity</b>	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range <b>Average</b>	ND to 0.50 <b>0.06</b>	Soil runoff
<b>METALS AT CONSUMER'S PLUMBING</b>							
<b>Copper</b>	ppb	AL = 1300	300	50	NA	<b>90th percentile: 160 ppb</b> (0 exceeded AL / 51 samples)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Lead</b>	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	5	NA	<b>90th percentile: ND</b> (1 exceeded AL / 51 samples)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS and DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS (Distribution system-wide)</b>							
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	ppb	LRAA = 60	NA	2.0 <sup>1</sup>	Range <b>Highest LRAA</b>	ND to 43 <b>27</b>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)</b>	ppb	LRAA = 80	NA	1	Range <b>Highest LRAA</b>	ND to 75 <b>58</b>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Chlorine Residual</b>	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	NA	Range <b>Average</b>	0.03 to 2.07 <b>0.83</b>	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

## Ontario Municipal Utilities Company UCMR3<sup>2</sup> Data for 2015

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL	PHG or [MCLG]	MRL	Range Average	Ion Exchange Plant <sup>3</sup>	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>Chlorate</b>	ppb	NL = 800	NA	[20]	Range <b>Average</b>	NR <b>97</b>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection; industrial process
<b>Chromium (total)</b>	ppb	50	[100]	[0.2]	Range <b>Average</b>	NR <b>0.68</b>	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Hexavalent Chromium</b>	ppb	10	0.02	[0.03]	Range <b>Average</b>	NR <b>0.71</b>	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Molybdenum</b>	ppb	NA	NA	[1]	Range <b>Average</b>	NR <b>1.9</b>	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
<b>Strontium</b>	ppb	NA	NA	[0.3]	Range <b>Average</b>	NR <b>310</b>	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
<b>Vanadium</b>	ppb	NL = 50	NA	[0.2]	Range <b>Average</b>	NR <b>3.0</b>	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

<sup>1</sup> DLR = 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0ppb.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Samples taken after treatment

# Ontario Municipal Utilities Company 2015 Water Quality Table

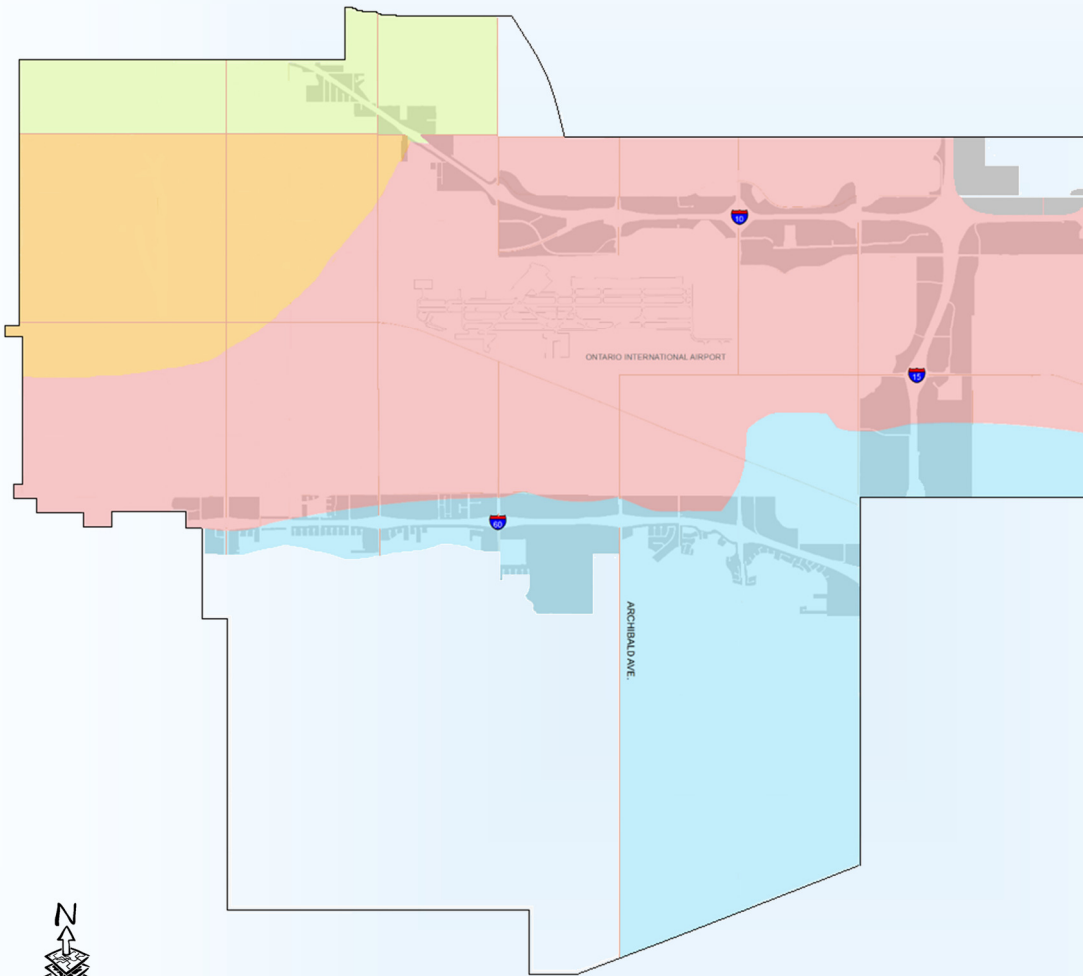
					Local Ground Water		Imported Water, WFA		Major Sources in Drinking Water
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL or [NL]	PHG or [MCLG]	CA DLR	Average	Range	Average	Range	
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards</b>									
<b>CLARITY</b>									
Combined Filter Effluent	NTU and %	TT = 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.22 Highest		Soil Runoff
		NTU					% ≤ 0.3	100%	
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	NA	NA	57	ND to 97	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	NA	NA	1.4	ND to 3.1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (Naturally-occurring)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	0.2	0.1 to 0.3	0.17	0.15 to 0.20	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	1	0.02	3.3	1.8 to 5.7	ND	ND to 1.3	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	2.4	ND to 5.1	0.5	ND to 0.8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	NA	NA	0.5	ND to 0.8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	4	1.6	ND to 4.8	NA	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.
<b>ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	200	1.7	10	26	ND to 44	NA	NA	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
<b>RADIOLOGICALS</b>									
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	[0]	3	NA	NA	2.1	ND to 6.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	NA	NA	3	2 to 4	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS and DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS (Distribution system-wide)</b>									
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	LRAA = 60	NA	2	NA	NA	10	4 to 13	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	LRAA = 80	NA	1	NA	NA	60	22 to 73	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	NA	NA	NA	1.13	0.62 to 1.69	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards</b>									
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	NA	NA	57	ND to 97	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	8	3.4 to 25	83	73 to 93	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	ND	NR	2	1 to 2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	360	240 to 750	603	560 to 640	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	NA	14	5.1 to 42	84	81 to 90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Surfactants	ppb	500	NA	NA	ND	NR	ND	ND to 0.06	Natural deposits erosion: wood preservatives leaching
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	NA	220	140 to 320	345	310 to 370	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	NA	0.1	ND to 0.59	0.13	0.07 to 0.18	Soil runoff
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS</b>									
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	140	120 to 170	82	77 to 86	Naturally-occurring carbonate; measures the water's ability to neutralize acid
Bicarbonate	ppm	NA	NA	NA	170	140 to 210	98	94 to 100	
Boron	ppm	[1]	NA	NA	ND	ND	235	220 to 250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	43	25 to 55	29	28 to 31	Naturally-occurring mineral
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NR	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.47	0.32 to 0.67	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	140	78 to 180	113	100 to 120	Naturally-occurring mineral; the sum of calcium and magnesium present in water
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	7.3	3.4 to 11	10	7.2 to 13	Naturally-occurring mineral
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	7.8	7.5 to 8.1	8.21	7.65 to 8.45	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	1.6	1.4 to 2.0	2.5	2.1 to 2.6	Naturally-occurring mineral
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NA	0.3	NA	NA	1.9	1.2 to 2.6	Various natural and man-made sources
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	20	13 to 37	77	69 to 82	Naturally-occurring mineral; seawater influence
Vanadium	ppb	[50]	NA	3	NA	NA	6.7	6.0 to 8.3	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

# Ontario Municipal Utilities Company 2015 Water Quality Table

					Ground Water, CDA/JCSD						Major Sources in Drinking Water	
					870 Zone (CDA I)		1110 Zone (CDA II)		870 Zone (IX Plant)			
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [NL]	PHG or [MCLG]	CA DLR	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range		
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards</b>												
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>												
Chromium (total)	ppb	50	[100]	10	ND	NR	0.6	ND to 3.4	2.2	1.7 to 4.4	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (Naturally -occurring)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	0.1	NR	ND	ND to 0.2	0.1	NR	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	1	0.02	ND	NR	1.0	ND to 3.5	2.3	1.8 to 4.6	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	4.3	3.6 to 4.7	5.4	3.4 to 5.6	5.6	2.0 to 7.9	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
<b>ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>												
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	ppb	6	10	0.5	ND	NR	ND	NR	ND	ND to 1.60	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS and DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS (Distribution system-wide)</b>												
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	LRAA = 60	NA	2	ND	NR	3.8	2.2 to 8.0	ND	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	LRAA = 80	NA	1	ND	NR	0.55	0.53 to 0.57	ND	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	NA	0.6	0.5 to 0.7	1.5	1.3 to 1.7	1.3	0.6 to 1.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards</b>												
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	80	74 to 86	71	11 to 74	124	20 to 160	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Color	units	15	NA	3	ND	NR	NA	NR	ND	ND to 3.0	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	546	485 to 609	559	390 to 580	771	420 to 890	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	NA	8.0	7.7 to 8.2	12	11 to 13	18	12 to 26	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	NA	340	270 to 400	375	230 to 390	574	260 to 680	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	NA	ND	NR	ND	0.1	ND	ND to 0.45	Soil runoff	
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS</b>												
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	92	85 to 98	116	110 to 140	141	130 to 170	Naturally-occurring carbonate; measures the water's ability to neutralize acid	
Boron	ppm	[1]	NA	NA	110	ND to 120	116	ND to 140	ND	NR	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	55	51 to 59	53	39 to 58	89	54 to 100	Naturally-occurring mineral	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	175	170 to 180	168	120 to 180	266	160 to 300	Naturally-occurring mineral; the sum of calcium and magnesium present in water	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	9.7	8.4 to 11	9.0	5.3 to 10	10	5.1 to 11	Naturally-occurring mineral	
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	7.3	6.9 to 7.6	7.7	7.5 to 7.9	7.7	7.6 to 7.9	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.1 to 1.4	1.5	1.4 to 1.5	2.4	1.7 to 2.6	Naturally-occurring mineral	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	29	27 to 30	29	26 to 31	31	21 to 33	Naturally-occurring mineral; seawater influence	
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)	ppt	[5]	0.7	NA	21	7 to 33	ND	NR	ND	NR	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.	
Total Silica	ppm	NA	NA	NA	15	11 to 18	18	11 to 25	24	22 to 26		

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.

# The source of Your Drinking Water



**Legend**

- CDA w/ Groundwater
- WFA Influence w/ Groundwater
- Local Groundwater
- Primarily WFA Water



1 inch = 1,293 feet







## City Officials

Mayor

*Paul S. Leon*

Mayor pro Tem

*Debra Dorst-Porada*

Council Members

*Alan D. Wapner*

*Jim W. Bowman*

*Paul Vincent Avila*

City Manager

*Al C. Boling*

Utilities General Manager

*Scott Burton*

