

2018

Consumer Confidence 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.

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. Businesses and residents are encouraged to use the drinking water supplies as efficiently as possible.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Ontario Municipal Utilities Company a 1425 South Bon View Avenue, Ontario, CA 91761 para asistirlo en español.

2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 2018.

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 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 2018.

El público es alentado a participar en asuntos con respecto al agua de la Ciudad. Las reuniones del establecimiento de Ontario se programa 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 o llame (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 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. 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.

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>.

Total Coliform Rule

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. 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.

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 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.

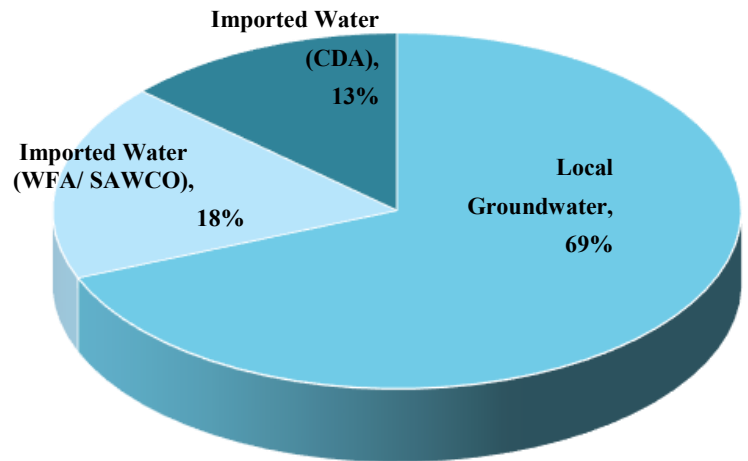
Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Ontario Municipal Utilities Company was completed in May 2002 and reviewed by the State Board in 2016. 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, 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’s San Bernardino 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 SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water or an Ontario Municipal Utilities Company water system representative at (909) 395-2678.

Ontario’s Drinking Water Sources

Ontario’s water supplies are comprised of surface water and groundwater. Surface water originates from the State Water Project (supplied by Metropolitan Water District) and is treated by Water Facilities Authority (WFA). Groundwater supplies consist of City-owned wells (local groundwater), San Antonio Water Company (SAWCO), and Chino Desalter Authority (CDA) wells.



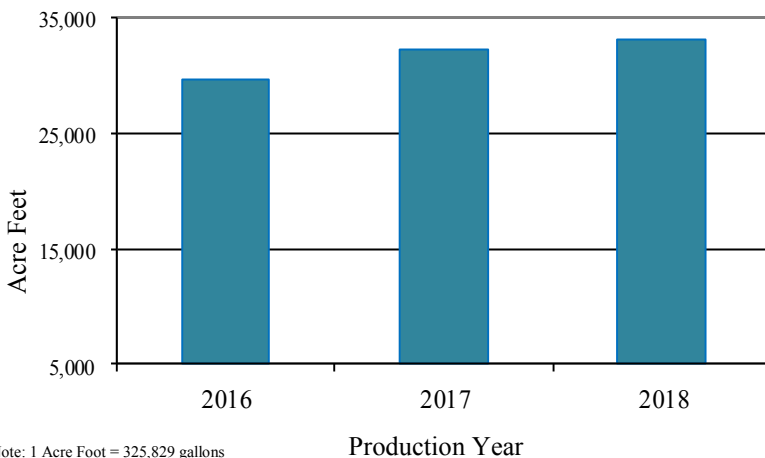
2018 Potable Water Sources

Water Quality Monitoring

In 2018, the Ontario Municipal Utilities Company collected over 18,000 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 5-9) have been compiled for your information showing which constituents were detected in the City’s drinking water during 2018 as compared to water quality standards.

Potable Water Consumption



Abbreviations & Definitions

Abbreviations

AL	Action Level	MRL	Minimum Reporting Level set by EPA for unregulated contaminant monitoring	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
CFU/mL	Colony-Forming Units per milliliter	NA	Not Applicable: no State or Federal standards established	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 taken 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	TON	Threshold Odor Number
LRAA	Location Running Annual Average	NR	No Range: all results were the same value	TT	Treatment Technique
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter	“ = ”	Equal
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	PHG	Public Health Goal	“ > ”	Greater than
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	“ < ”	Less than
				“ ≤ ”	Less than or equal to
				“ # ”	Number
				“ % ”	Percent

One part per **million (ppm)**

IS LIKE

1 second in 11.5 days

1 drop in 13.6 gallons

One part per **billion (ppb)**

IS LIKE

1 second in nearly 32 years

1 drop in 13,563 gallons

One part per **trillion (ppt)**

IS LIKE

1 second in nearly 32,000 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 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. 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 - 2018 Distribution System Data

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL or [AL] or (MRDL)	PHG or [MCLG] or (MRDLG)	CA DLR [MRL]	Range Average	OMUC's Entire Distribution System	Major Sources in Drinking Water
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform	% Positive per month	5% Positive per month	[0]	NA	Highest Monthly % Positive # of Months in Violation	0.65% 0	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU /mL	TT	NA	[1]	#HPC > 500 cfu/ mL Lowest Monthly %	1 99.3%	Naturally present in the environment
PHYSICAL PARAMETERS							
Odor	Units	3	NA	1	Range Average	ND to 62 0.19	Naturally-occurring organic materials
pH	pH Unit	6.5 - 8.5	NA	[1]	Range Average	6.88 to 8.71 7.56	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range Average	ND to 0.76 0.04	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	LRAA = 60	NA	2.0*	Range Highest LRAA	ND to 13 9.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	LRAA = 80	NA	1	Range Highest LRAA	ND to 69 59	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (Distribution system-wide)	ppm	(4)	(4)	NA	Range Average	0.02 to 1.78 0.73	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
METALS AT CONSUMER'S PLUMBING							
Copper	ppb	[1300]	300	50	NA	90th percentile: 160 ppb (0 exceeded AL / 57 samples)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	[15]	0.2	5	NA	90th percentile: ND (0 exceeded AL / 57 samples)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 4 (2018)							
Anatoxin-a	ppb	NA	NA	[0.03]	Range Average	NR ND	
Cylindrospermopsin	ppb	NA	NA	[0.09]	Range Average	NR ND	
Total Microcystins	ppb	NA	NA	[0.3]	Range Average	NR ND	

*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.

Ontario Municipal Utilities Company - 2018 Water Quality Table

					Local Ground Water		Imported Water, WFA w/ SAWCO		Major Sources in Drinking Water
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [NL]	PHG or [MCLG]	CA DLR [MRL]	Average	Range	Average	Range	
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
CLARITY									
Combined Filter Effluent	NTU and %	TT = 1 NTU	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.20 Highest		Soil Runoff.
		TT					% ≤ 0.3	100%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform	%	5	[0]	NA	ND	ND to 1.1	ND	NR	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	# HPCs > 500 cfu / mL	TT	NA	[1]	14	ND to 90	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Dibromochloropropane	ppt	200	1.7	10	17	ND to 30	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.
Ethylene Dibromide	ppt	50	10	20	7	ND to 21	NA	NA	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops.
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	ND	NR	38	ND to 97	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	0.7	0.3 to 0.8	NA	NA	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal.
Cadmium	ppb	5	0.04	1	0.4	NR	NA	NA	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosions of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium, Total	ppb	50	[100]*	10	3.7	2.2 to 6.0	NA	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	**	0.02	[1]	3.6	2.1 to 6.0	ND	NR	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	0.2	0.1 to 0.3	0.15	ND to 0.41	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	2.7	0.9 to 5.5	0.8	ND to 2.1	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]	2.6	1.2 to 4.1	0.8	ND to 2.1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	4	1.8	ND to 4.1	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.

*California withdrew the PHG for total chromium in November 2011.

**There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10ppb was withdrawn on September 1th, 2017. The Ontario Municipal Utilities Company will continue to monitor this constituent.

Ontario Municipal Utilities Company - 2018 Water Quality Table

					Local Ground Water		Imported Water, WFA w/ SAWCO		Major Sources in Drinking Water
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [NL]	PHG or [MCLG]	CA DLR [MRL]	Average	Range	Average	Range	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS									
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	LRAA = 60	NA	2	NA	NA	11	7 to 13	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)	ppb	LRAA = 80	NA	1	NA	NA	54	29 to 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	NA	NA	NA	1.31	0.54 to 2.10	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	ND	NR	38	ND to 97	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	[1]	7.6	3.7 to 15	49	3.3 to 89	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	ND	NR	ND	NR	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	ND	NR	1.3	ND to 2.0	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	[1]	357	310 to 450	442	380 to 500	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	14	5.5 to 36	35	25 to 49	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	NA	221	190 to 270	262	230 to 290	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	[0.10]	0.1	0.1 to 0.2	0.09	0.05 to 0.3	Soil runoff.
OTHER PARAMETERS									
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	143	130 to 160	103	58 to 180	Naturally-occurring carbonate; measures the water's ability to neutralize acid.
Bicarbonate	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	143	130 to 160	126	70 to 220	
Boron	ppb	[1000]	NA	100	NA	NA	68	ND to 160	Naturally-occurring element; Runoff/leaching from natural deposits and fertilizer use; industrial wastes.
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	43	35 to 55	32	18 to 60	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12 to 12.1	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors.
Corrosivity (Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.36	0.29 to 0.43	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors.
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	138	120 to 180	124	86 to 190	Naturally-occurring mineral; the sum of calcium and magnesium present in water.
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	7.5	6.0 to 10	10.2	7.8 to 12	Naturally-occurring mineral.
pH	pH units	NA	NA	[1]	8.2	8.0 to 8.3	8.47	8.1 to 8.8	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity.
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	1.8	1.5 to 2.1	2.4	1.9 to 2.8	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	19	14 to 27	39	11 to 58	Naturally-occurring mineral; seawater influence.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.3	NA	NA	2.3	1.8 to 2.8	Various natural and man-made sources.
Vanadium	ppb	[50]	NA	3	NA	NA	3.4	ND to 4.9	Naturally-occurring element; industrial waste discharge.

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.

Ontario Municipal Utilities Company - 2018 Water Quality Table

					CDA 1 (870 Zone)		CDA II (1110 Zone)		Ion Exchange Plant (870 Zone)		Major Sources in Drinking Water
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [NL]	PHG or [MCLG]	CA DLR [MRL]	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Chromium, Total	ppb	50	[100]*	10	ND	ND	0.9	ND to 4.5	3.8	3.0 to 5.8	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (Naturally-occurring)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND to 0.16	ND	ND to 0.16	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	5	4.5 to 5.5	5.1	3.8 to 5.8	6	4.2 to 7.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
RADIOLOGICAL											
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.7**	1.7**	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS											
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	LRAA = 60	NA	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.9	2.0 to 3.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	LRAA = 80	NA	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	8.9	8.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	NA	0.84	0.61 to 1.54	1.4	0.65 to 1.85	1.35	0.62 to 1.70	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards											
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	[1]	108	96 to 120	68	13 to 79	63	23 to 110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	Units	15	NA	3	3	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	[1]	601	570 to 631	5.1	3.8 to 5.8	553	470 to 650	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	4.7	4.4 to 5.0	10	7.4 to 14	23	18 to 27	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NA	NA	525	520 to 530	344	230 to 390	423	290 to 580	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	[0.10]	ND	ND to 0.17	ND	ND	ND	ND	Soil runoff.
Surfactants	ppb	500	NA	NA	45	ND to 90	50	ND to 100	ND	ND	

*California withdrew the PHG for total chromium in November 2011.

**Data for Uranium was taken in 2014. 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.

***There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10ppb was withdrawn on September 11th, 2017. The Ontario Municipal Utilities Company will continue to monitor this constituent.

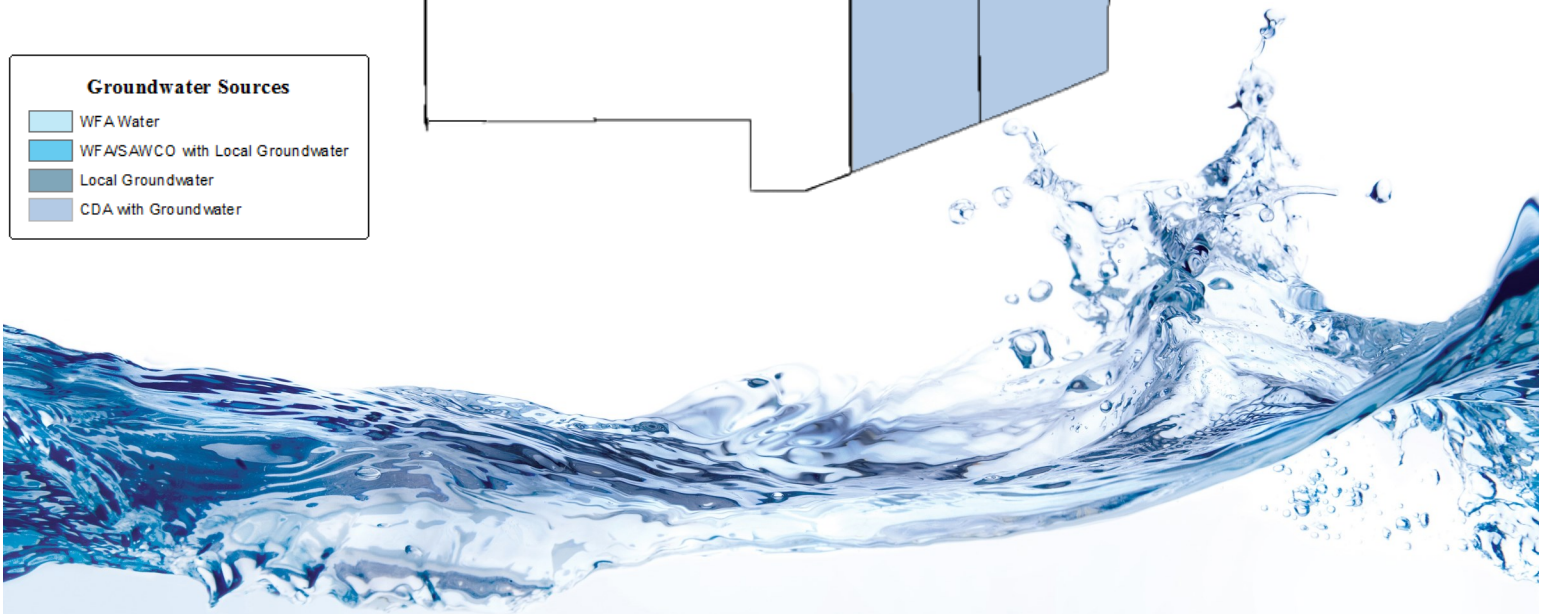
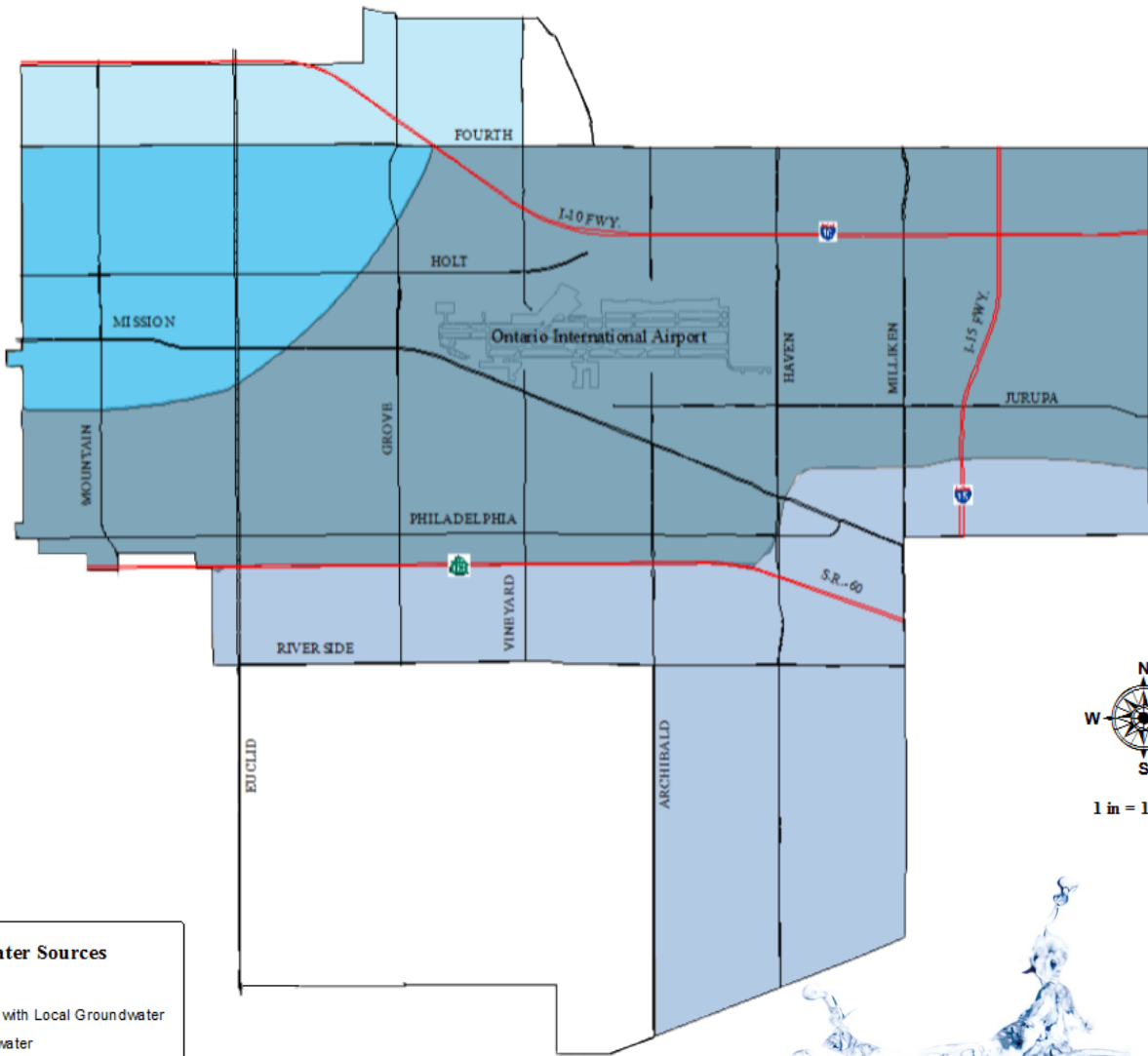
Ontario Municipal Utilities Company - 2018 Water Quality Table

					CDA 1 (870 Zone)		CDA II (1110 Zone)		Ion Exchange Plant (870 Zone)		Major Sources in Drinking Water
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL [NL]	PHG or [MCLG]	CA DLR [MRL]	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	
OTHER PARAMETERS											
1,4-dioxane¹	ppb	NA	NA	[0.07]	ND	ND	0.24	0.17 to 0.24	0.19	0.09 to 0.31	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.
Alkalinity (Total)	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	104	87 to 120	108	106 to 120	151	120 to 180	Naturally-occurring carbonate; measures the water's ability to neutralize acid.
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	57	57	51	43 to 58	70	62 to 81	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Chlorate¹	ppb	[800]	NA	[20]	23	21 to 25	42	27 to 57	71	31 to 170	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection; industrial process.
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	[3]	190	190	158	130 to 180	206	108 to 240	Naturally-occurring mineral; the sum of calcium and magnesium present in water.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	***	0.02	[1]	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.5	3.0 to 5.1	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	12	12	7.9	5.6 to 9.4	7.6	5.8 to 9.5	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Molybdenum¹	ppb	NA	NA	[1]	ND	ND	1.9	ND to 3.9	0.9	ND to 1.7	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	[10]	NA	NA	7.2	7.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	
pH	pH units	NA	NA	[1]	7.7	7.5 to 7.9	8.0	7.9 to 8.1	8.1	7.9 to 8.2	Measurement of hydrogen ion activity.
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	1.3	1.2 to 1.3	1.6	1.1 to 2.0	1.9	1.7 to 2.2	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	[1]	28	27 to 28	25	23 to 28	24	21 to 28	Naturally-occurring mineral; seawater influence.
Strontium¹	ppb	NA	NA	[0.3]	370	360 to 380	351	270 to 440	515	360 to 680	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
Total Silica	ppm	NA	NA	NA	11	11	20	14 to 25	20	20	
Vandaium¹	ppb	[50]	NA	[0.2]	1.4	1.3 to 1.4	1.5	1.0 to 1.9	3.3	2.1 to 4.4	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.

¹Data was collected in 2014.

All water quality data reported for CDA/JCSD were taken from treated water sample locations.

The source of Your Drinking Water



City Officials

Mayor

Paul S. Leon

Mayor pro Tem

Ruben Valencia

Council Members

Alan D. Wapner

Jim W. Bowman

Debra Dorst-Porada

City Manager

Scott Ochoa

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