

FONTANA WATER COMPANY
-ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT-
-YEAR 2015-

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The sources of water provided to Fontana Water Company's customers were approximately 73% groundwater, 5% local surface water, and 22% 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 is 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 ("State Board"). 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)	(a)	0.66%	2015	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 - 5.2	0.3	2012-15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganics							
Aluminum	ppb	600	1,000	ND - 57.0	4.4	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	ND - 3.0	0.4	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	0.02	10	ND - 3.5	1.7	2015	Naturally-occurring metal; industrial byproduct
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.1 - 0.4	0.2	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.9 - 8.6	4.9	2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organics							
Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	0.06	5	ND - 0.7	0.1	2015	Discharge from landfills, factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)							
Aluminum	ppb	600	200	ND - 57.0	4.4	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	4.8 - 66.0	18.0	2015	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color	units	NS	15	ND	ND	2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppm	NS	500	ND - .09	0.01	2015	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor-Threshold	units	NS	3	1.0	1.0	2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	NS	1,600	350.0 - 560.0	417.0	2015	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	11.0 - 62.0	22.0	2015	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids	ppm	NS	1,000	200.0 - 290.0	252.7	2015	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (b)	NTU	NS	5	ND - 0.4	0.01	2015	Soil runoff
Additional Constituents (Unregulated)							
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	96.0 - 180.0	149.0	2015	Unknown
Boron	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 200.0	24.2	2015	Unknown
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	30.7 - 60.8	50.0	2015	Unknown
Chlorate	ppb	NS	NS	26.0 - 300.0	95.9	2015	Unknown
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 1.0	0.02	2015	Unknown
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	110.0 - 180.0	155.4	2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	4.3 - 9.5	7.3	2015	Unknown
Molybdenum	ppb	NS	NS	2.6 - 4.2	3.6	2015	Unknown
pH	units	NS	NS	7.7 - 8.1	7.9	2015	Unknown
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	1.7 - 2.9	2.0	2015	Unknown
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	11.0 - 61.0	24.4	2015	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Strontium	ppb	NS	NS	240.0 - 360.0	277.5	2015	Unknown
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NS	2.4 - 10.0	6.7	2015	Unknown

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) Conventional Filtration	NTU	TT = 1.0 NTU	NS	0.24	2015	Soil runoff
		TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.3	NS	100% of samples ≤0.3		
Turbidity (b) Diatomaceous Earth Filtration	NTU	TT = 5.0 NTU	NS	0.19	2015	Soil runoff
		TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.5	NS	100% of samples ≤0.5		

Primary Standards						
Microbiological	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected	Sample Year	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	(0)	(a)	0.66%	2015	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	0.5 - 2.9	1.6	2014-15	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganics							
Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	1.7 - 3.9	2.8	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	ppm	1	2	0.2 - 0.5	0.3	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND - 0.7	0.3	2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)							
Chloride	ppm	NS	500	5.2 - 73.0	39.1	2015	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color	units	NS	15	ND	ND	2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor-Threshold	units	NS	3	1.0	1.0	2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	NS	1,600	360.0 - 570.0	465.0	2015	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	26.0 - 62.0	44.0	2015	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1,000	200.0 - 320.0	260.0	2015	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits

Additional Constituents (Unregulated)							
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	97.0 - 160.0	128.5	2015	Unknown
Boron	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 210.0	105.0	2015	Unknown
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	29.4 - 50.1	39.8	2015	Unknown
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	120.0 - 160.0	140.0	2015	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	7.6 - 10.7	9.1	2015	Unknown
pH	units	NS	NS	7.9 - 8.0	7.9	2015	Unknown
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	2.3 - 2.7	2.5	2015	Unknown
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	12.0 - 61.0	36.5	2015	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	NS	ND - 2.1	1.4	2015	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits

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 - 58.0	31.0	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NS	60	ND - 11.0	5.0	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	0.2 - 1.0	0.5	2015	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	2015	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; and erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1,300	2015	220	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring for the Fontana Water Company system was completed in 2015 with the collection of 50 samples. The next sampling event is in September 2018.

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ("USEPA") AND STATE BOARD 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 reuse 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 ppm 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 ppm 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Water Quality Information

Fontana Water Company completed groundwater and surface water source assessments in 2002, 2003, and new assessments were completed in 2013 for new sources added to the system. The surface water source is considered vulnerable to contaminants resulting from public recreation in and around the source water, street run-off of oils, and incidental water contamination due to immediate proximity of dwellings to the stream. Groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to discharge from industry, factories, landfills, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, gas stations, septic systems, known contaminant plumes, illegal dumping, high density housing, and underground storage tanks. Copies of the groundwater and surface water source assessments are available for review at Fontana Water Company's main office. All surface water and groundwater sources are treated and disinfected before the water is distributed to the customers.

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 the State Board and USEPA have not yet set standards. The State Board 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 additional water quality information, contact: Cris Fealy, P.E., Water Resources Manager at cifealy@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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- 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, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
- ppb = parts per billion
- ppm = parts per million
- 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