

**FONTANA WATER COMPANY
-ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT-
-YEAR 2004-**

**This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

The source of water provided to all customers is surface water, groundwater, and purchased water. The source water percentages are approximately 85% groundwater, 14% surface water and 1% purchased water. Groundwater is produced from the Chino, Rialto, Lytle and Unnamed Basins. Surface Water is from Lytle Creek Canyon and State Project Water and treated at Fontana Water Company's Sandhill 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 California Department of Health Services. The water supplied by Fontana Water Company meets all state and federal safe drinking water standards.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - GROUNDWATER

Microbiological

| <i>Water Quality Constituent</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>PHG or MCLG</i> | <i>MCL</i> | <i>Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected</i> | <i>Sample Year</i> | <i>Likely Source Of Detected Constituent</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | % | 0 | (a) | 1.4% | 2004 | Naturally present in the environment |

Radiochemicals

| <i>Water Quality Constituent</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>PHG or MCLG</i> | <i>MCL</i> | <i>Range</i> | <i>Average</i> | <i>Sample Year</i> | <i>Likely Source Of Detected Constituent</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| Gross Alpha | pCi/L | NS | 15 | ND - 6.8 | 2.1 | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 0.5 | 20 | <2.0 - 2.2 | <2.0 | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radon | pCi/L | NS | NS | 105 - 744 | 342 | 2001 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium | pCi/L | NS | 5 | 1.77 - 2.29 | 2.03 | 2000 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Inorganics

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|----|------------|------|------|--|
| Arsenic | ppb | 0.004 | 50 | ND - 3.7 | ND | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride | ppm | 1 | 2 | ND - 0.6 | 0.3 | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as NO ₃) | ppm | 45 | 45 | 3.8 - 38.0 | 15.3 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Volatile Organics

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---|---|----------|----|------|---|
| Tetrachloroethylene | ppb | 0 | 5 | ND - 1.4 | ND | 2004 | Discharge from industry, factories, landfills, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) |
|---------------------|-----|---|---|----------|----|------|---|

Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|----|------|------------|------|------|--|
| Chloride | ppm | NS | 500 | 3.4 - 15.0 | 8.0 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Color | units | NS | 15 | <3 - 5 | <3 | 2004 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Hardness (CaCO ₃) | ppm | NS | NS | 130 - 180 | 150 | 2004 | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Iron | ppb | NS | 300 | ND - 130 | ND | 2004 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Odor---Threshold | units | NS | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2004 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Sodium | ppm | NS | NS | 8.4 - 28.0 | 17.1 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | µmho/cm | NS | 1600 | 310 - 450 | 368 | 2004 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate | ppm | NS | 500 | 9 - 28 | 17 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total dissolved solids | ppm | NS | 1000 | 190 - 280 | 230 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (b) | units | NS | 5 | ND - 1.6 | ND | 2004 | Soil runoff |

Additional Constituents (Unregulated)

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|----|------------|-----|------|---------|
| Alkalinity (CaCO ₃) | ppm | NS | NS | 130 - 170 | 152 | 2004 | Unknown |
| Calcium | ppm | NS | NS | 38 - 54 | 48 | 2004 | Unknown |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | ppb | NS | NS | ND - 0.9 | ND | 2004 | Unknown |
| Magnesium | ppm | NS | NS | 4.9 - 11.0 | 7.2 | 2004 | Unknown |
| pH | units | NS | NS | 7.2 - 7.7 | 7.5 | 2004 | Unknown |
| Potassium | ppm | NS | NS | 1.6 - 3.1 | 2.2 | 2004 | Unknown |

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - SURFACE WATER

Clarity

| Water Quality Constituent | Units | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Likely Source Of Detected Constituent |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|-------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Turbidity (c) | NTU | TT = 5.0 | N/A | 0.04 | N/A | Soil runoff |
| | | TT = 95% of Samples <0.5 | N/A | 100% (d) | N/A | |

Microbiological

| Water Quality Constituent | Units | PHG or MCLG | MCL | Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected | Sample Year | Likely Source Of Detected Constituent |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------|-----|--|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | % | 0 | (a) | 0 | 2004 | Naturally present in the environment |

Radiochemicals

| Water Quality Constituent | Units | PHG or MCLG | MCL | Range | Average | Sample Year | Likely Source Of Detected Constituent |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------|-----|-----------|---------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Gross Alpha | pCi/L | NS | 15 | 1.4 - 5.4 | 3.5 | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radon | pCi/L | NS | NS | 382 | 382 | May-00 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Inorganics

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-------|----|-------------|------|-------|--|
| Arsenic | ppb | 0.004 | 50 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 10/04 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride | ppm | 1 | 2 | 0.32 - 0.34 | 0.33 | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as NO3) | ppm | 45 | 45 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 6/04 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|----|------|---------|------|------|--|
| Chloride | ppm | NS | 500 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 6/04 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Color | units | NS | 15 | <3 - 10 | <3 | 2004 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Hardness (CaCo3) | ppm | NS | NS | 130 | 130 | 6/04 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor--Threshold | units | NS | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2004 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Sodium | ppm | NS | NS | 29 | 29 | 6/04 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | µmho/cm | NS | 1600 | 390 | 390 | 6/04 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate | ppm | NS | 500 | 32 | 32 | 6/04 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total dissolved solids | ppm | NS | 1000 | 220 | 220 | 6/04 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |

Additional Constituents (Unregulated)

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----|----|-----|-----|-------|---------|
| Alkalinity (CaCO3) | ppm | NS | NS | 120 | 120 | 6/04 | Unknown |
| Calcium | ppm | NS | NS | 37 | 37 | 6/04 | Unknown |
| Magnesium | ppm | NS | NS | 9.6 | 9.6 | 6/04 | Unknown |
| Potassium | ppm | NS | NS | 3.0 | 3.0 | 6/04 | Unknown |
| pH | units | NS | NS | 7.9 | 7.9 | 6/04 | Unknown |
| Vanadium | ppb | NS | NS | 3.4 | 3.4 | 10/03 | Unknown |

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - PURCHASED WATER

Inorganics, Organic, & Microbiological

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------|------|-----------|------|------|---|
| Aluminum | ppm | 0.6 | 1.0 | ND - 0.09 | 0.01 | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Arsenic | ppb | 0.004 | 50.0 | ND - 3.3 | 0.8 | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Dibromochloropropane | ppt | 1.7 | 200 | ND - 200 | 58 | 2004 | Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit |
| Fluoride | ppm | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 - 0.6 | 0.3 | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as NO3) | ppm | 45 | 45 | 0 - 37 | 19 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | % | 0 | (a) | 1.6 | | 2004 | Naturally present in the environment |

Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----|------|------------|-------|------|--|
| Chloride | ppm | NS | 500 | 2 - 54 | 9.0 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Hardness (CaCo3) | ppm | NS | NS | 77 - 230 | 135 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Iron | ppb | NS | 300 | ND - 130 | ND | 2004 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese | ppb | NS | 50 | 0 - 24 | 3.0 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Sodium | ppm | NS | NS | 9 - 42 | 20 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate | ppm | NS | 500 | 10 - 45 | 26 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total dissolved solids | ppm | NS | 1000 | 150 - 450 | 259 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |
| Zinc | ppm | NS | 5 | ND - 0.058 | 0.003 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from natural deposits |

Radiochemicals

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|----|----|---------|-----|------|--|
| Gross Alpha | pCi/L | NS | 15 | 0 - 8.3 | 1.1 | 2001 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta | pCi/L | NS | 50 | 0 - 32 | 1.2 | 2001 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

| Water Quality Constituent | Units | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | MCL [MRDL] | Range | Average | Sample Year | Likely Source Of Detected Constituent |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | NS | 80 | 1.6 - 9.8 | 5.6 | 2004 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | NS | 60 | ND - 3.4 | 1.3 | 2004 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine | ppm | [4] | [4] | 0.2 - 1.0 | 0.5 | 2004 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Total Organic Carbon | ppm | NS | TT | ND - 1.6 | 0.8 | 2004 | Various natural and man-made sources |

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring was completed in 2003. The following table summarizes the results of that monitoring. The next monitoring for Lead and Copper will be completed in 2006.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING (50 SAMPLES TAKEN)

| Water Quality Constituent | Units | Action Level | Sample Year | 90th Percentile | Number Of Samples Exceeding The Action Level | Likely Source Of Detected Constituent |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Lead | ppb | 15 | 2003 | 0 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppb | 1300 | 2003 | 530 | 0 | Leaching from natural deposits; discharge from mining and industrial waste; leaching from copper pipes |

THE EPA AND CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES REQUIRE THAT FONTANA WATER COMPANY 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 EPA'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 (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).

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, which 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, and septic systems.*
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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 Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The California Department of Health Services' regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Radon: Radon is a naturally occurring gas formed from the normal decay of uranium. It is colorless, odorless, tasteless, chemically inert and radioactive. Radon can be found virtually everywhere on earth. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that 223 picocuries per liter in water can transfer to approximately 0.0223 picocuries per liter in indoor air and recommends that homeowners take action to reduce their indoor air radon levels if they are 4 picocuries per liter or higher. The average outdoor radon level is 0.4 picocuries. To obtain information on radon in your home, call the California Department of Health Services Radon Information line at 1-800-745-7236.

Additional Water Quality Information

Fontana Water Company completed groundwater and surface water source assessments in 2002. 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. All surface water and groundwater sources are treated and/or disinfected prior to entry into the distribution system. Copies of the groundwater and surface water source assessments are available for review at Fontana Water Company's main office.

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 California Department of Health Services and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have not yet set standards. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. For additional water quality information, contact: L. Mick Miner, Production Superintendent at (909) 822-2201, or write to Fontana Water Company, Post Office Box 987, Fontana, California 92334.

This report is posted on the internet at www.fontanawater.com

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MRDL = (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG = (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

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

pCi/L = picocuries per liter

NS = No Standard

< = less than

ppb = parts per billion

ND = None Detected

ppm = parts per million

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

NTU = Nephelometric turbidity units

N/A = Not Applicable

ppt = parts per trillion

(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) = Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

(d) = 100% of the turbidity samples taken during 2004 were less than the MCL of 0.5 NTU.