

FONTANA WATER COMPANY
-ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT-
-YEAR 2008-

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
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 all customers are 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 Basin, Rialto Basin, Lytle Basin, and an unnamed basin. Surface Water is from Lytle Creek and State Water Project water 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 California Department of Public Health. The following report provides detailed information about the quality of the water delivered to the customers. The water supplied by Fontana Water Company meets all state and federal safe drinking water standards.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - GROUNDWATER

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)	0.5%	2008	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	0	15	ND - 7.8	3.3	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	0.5	20	0.3 - 2.5	1.5	2008	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	10	ND - 6.4	0.7	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	ppm	1.0	2.0	0.2 - 0.6	0.3	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	3.1 - 38.5	16.1	2008	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	6	ND - 4.8	0.8	2008	Discharge from industrial operations producing solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares and matches

Organics

Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	0.06	5.0	ND - 0.7	ND	2008	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)
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Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)

Chloride	ppm	NS	500	2.4 - 17.0	8.1	2008	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color	units	NS	15	<3	<3	2008	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	120 - 190	152	2008	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor---Threshold	units	NS	3	1	1	2008	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	7.8 - 24.5	14.5	2008	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	NS	1600	280 - 440	365	2008	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	9 - 27	18	2008	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids	ppm	NS	1000	140 - 275	212	2008	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (b)	units	NS	5	<0.1 - 1.5	0.1	2008	Soil runoff

Additional Constituents (Unregulated)

Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	120 - 190	153	2008	Unknown
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	36 - 64	49	2008	Unknown
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 1.3	ND	2008	Unknown
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 0.9	ND	2008	Unknown
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	4.3 - 8.9	7.0	2008	Unknown
pH	units	NS	NS	7.3 - 7.9	7.7	2008	Unknown
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	1.2 - 2.8	1.9	2008	Unknown
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NS	ND - 20.0	6.3	2005	Unknown

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - SURFACE WATER

Clarity

Water Quality Constituent	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Turbidity (b)	NTU	TT = 5.0 NTU	N/A	<0.1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff
		TT = 95% of Samples ≤0.5	N/A	100% (c)	N/A	

Microbiological

Water Quality Constituent	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples Collected	Sample Year	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	0	(a)	0	2008	Naturally present in the environment

Radiochemicals

Water Quality Constituent	Units	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Range	Average	Sample Year	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	NS	15	8.6	8.6	Aug.-07	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon	pCi/L	NS	NS	382	382	May-00	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	NS	20	3.0	3.0	Aug.-07	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganics

Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	3.2	3.2	Oct-08	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	ppm	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.3	Oct-08	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	2.4	2.4	Oct-08	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)

Chloride	ppm	NS	500	3.3	3.3	May-08	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color	units	NS	15	<3	<3	2008	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	140	140	May-08	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Odor---Threshold	units	NS	3	1	1	2008	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	9.2	9.2	May-08	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	NS	1600	310	310	May-08	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	20	20	May-08	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	140	140	May-08	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits

Additional Constituents (Unregulated)

Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NS	NS	120	120	Oct-08	Unknown
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	37	37	Oct-08	Unknown
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	7.1	7.1	May-08	Unknown
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	2.5	2.5	Jul-08	Unknown
pH	units	NS	NS	7.9	7.9	Oct-08	Unknown
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	NS	0.4 - 1.8	1.0	2008	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NS	3.4	3.4	Oct.-03	Unknown

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - PURCHASED WATER

Inorganics, Organic, & Microbiological

Aluminum	ppm	0.6	1.0	ND - 0.22	0.04	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	0.004	10	ND - 2.7	0.2	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Dibromochloropropane	ppt	1.7	200	ND - 100	20	2008	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	0.11 - 0.60	0.3	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	ND - 26	12	2008	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6.0	6.0	ND - 4.0	ND	2008	Environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store or dispose of perchlorate and its salts

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - PURCHASED WATER CONTINUED

Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)

Chloride	ppm	NS	500	1.9 - 77.0	8.6	2008	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color	Units	NS	15	ND - 5.0	ND	2008	Natural occurring organic materials
Copper	ppb	NS	1000	0 - 790	92	2008	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Hardness (CaCo3)	ppm	NS	NS	79 - 250	143	2008	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppm	NS	300	ND - 710	32	2008	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor---Threshold	units	NS	3	1.0 - 2.0	1.0	2008	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	3.8 - 62.0	21.0	2008	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	NS	1600	240 - 540	347	2008	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	NS	500	5 - 52	23	2008	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	NS	1000	170 - 300	228	2008	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (b)	NTU	NS	5	ND - 3.0	0.2	2008	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppb	NS	5000	ND - 53	2	2008	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste

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	ND - 8.7	3.3	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NS	60	ND - 7.5	1.6	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	0.3 - 1.0	0.6	2008	Drinking water disinfectant
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	NS	TT	0.4 - 1.8	1.0	2008	Various natural and manmade sources

Pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Lead and Copper monitoring was completed in 2006. The following table summarizes the results of that monitoring. The next monitoring for Lead and Copper will be completed by September 2009.

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	2006	2.6	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; and erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppb	1300	2006	180	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

THE EPA AND CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH REQUIRE FONTANA WATER COMPANY 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 (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, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-754-7236) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The California Department of Public Health regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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. 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.

Additional Water Quality Information

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 Public Health 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: Josh Swift, Water Quality Superintendent at (626) 448-6183, 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 that 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
- ND = None Detected
- N/A = Not Applicable
- ppm = parts per million
- ppb = parts per billion
- ppt = parts per trillion
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter
- (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) = 100% of the turbidity samples taken during 2008 were less than the MCL of 0.5 NTU.